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Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

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NORTHERN GERMANY

AS FAR AS THE

BAVARIAN AND AUSTRIAN FRONTIERS

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

With 34 Maps and 65 Plans

THIRTEENTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
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1900

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MONEY-TABLE.

(Comp. p. xiii.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
<i>Doll.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Pf.</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>h</i>
—	1 ¹ / ₄	—	—	5 ⁵ / ₈	—	6 ¹ / ₄	—	5	—	6
—	2 ¹ / ₂	—	—	1 ¹ / ₄	—	12 ¹ / ₂	—	10	—	12
—	5	—	—	2 ¹ / ₂	—	25	—	20	—	24
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	48
—	12 ¹ / ₂	—	—	6	—	62 ¹ / ₂	—	50	—	60
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	96
—	20 ¹ / ₂	—	—	10 ¹ / ₂	1	6 ¹ / ₂	—	85	1	—
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	1	20
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	2	40
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	3	60
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	80
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	6	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	7	20
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	8	40
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	9	60
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	10	80
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	12	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	14	40
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	19	20
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	24	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	120	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	600	—

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PREFACE.

THE HANDBOOK FOR NORTHERN GERMANY, which is now issued for the thirteenth time and corresponds with the twenty-sixth German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook refer to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

THE MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*', published at Berlin, and '*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, both of which are issued monthly in summer.

DISTANCES by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. A kilomètre is approximately = $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. mile; 8 kil. = 5 M. HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the POPULATIONS in accordance with the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure. Those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe good of their class are distinguished by an asterisk, but he does not doubt that equal excellence may often be found in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. Language. Money.	xiii
II. Passports and Custom House	xiv
III. Railways	xiv
IV. Excursions on Foot	xv
V. Hotels	xv
VI. Post and Telegraph Offices	xvi
North German Art, by <i>Professor Anton Springer</i>	xvii
 Route	
1. Berlin	1
a. Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus	23
b. The Cathedral and Royal Palace	27
c. The Royal Museums. The National Gallery	31
d. Friedrich-Strasse. Gendarmen-Markt. Wilhelm-Strasse. Leipziger-Strasse	53
c. Chamber of Deputies. Ethnographical and Industrial Museums	57
f. The South Friedrichstadt. Kreuzberg. Schöneberg Quarter	60
g. Friedrichswerder. Ravené's Picture Gallery. Luisenstadt	62
h. Alt-Kölln. Berlin Old Town. Stralau Quarter. Königstadt	65
i. Northern Quarters. Hohenzollern Museum	68
k. N. Friedrich-Strasse. Oranienburg Suburb. Luisen-Strasse. Moabit	71
1. Königs-Platz. Thiergarten. Zoological Garden. Charlotten- burg	74
m. Environs of Berlin	80
2. Potsdam and Environs	81
3. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Hanover and Stendal	88
From Herford to Detmold and Altenbeken. Grotenburg. Externsteine	91, 92
From Wunstorf to Uchte. Steinhuder Meer	93
From Hanover to Leipsic viâ Magdeburg	93
Tangermünde. From Stendal to Bremen	94
From Schönhansen to Jerichow	95
4. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Hildesheim	95
Lippspringe 97. — From Altenbeken to Warburg 97. — From Hameln to Hanover; to Löhne	99
5. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Holzminden and Magdeburg .	100
Corvey	101
6. From Duisburg to Hagen viâ Essen and Langendreer . .	106
The Westphalian Coal Measures	106
From Essen to Düsseldorf viâ Kettwig	107
From Hagen to Siegen. From Letmathe to Iserlohn. Dechenhöhle	108
7. From Cologne to Cassel viâ Arnsberg	109
From Warburg to Corbach	110
From Cassel to Wilhelmshöhe	117
8. From Cassel to Hanover	119
From Münden to Hameln. Valley of the Weser	119
From Göttingen to Eichenberg	121

Route	Page
9. From Rotterdam to Hanover viâ Salzbergen	121
From Osnabrück to Bremen and Hamburg	123
10. Hanover	126
11. Hildesheim	131
12. Brunswick	134
13. From Hamm to Münster and Emden	143
From Emden to Jever	147
Norderney. Borkum	148
14. From Hanover to Bremen	149
Geestemünde. Bremerhaven	154
15. From Bremen to Leer and Emden	155
From Oldenburg to Wilhelmshaven and to Osnabrück	153, 157
16. From Hanover to Hamburg	157
From Lüneburg to Büchen	159
17. Hamburg	159
Environs of Hamburg. Altona	173, 174
From Altona to Blankenese	175
From Hamburg to Cuxhaven and Heligoland	176
18. From Hamburg to Kiel	177
From Elmshorn to Tondern	177
Environs of Kiel. Kaiser Wilhelm Canal	180
From Kiel to Flensburg	181
19. From Hamburg to Flensburg and Vamdrup	181
The Dannevirke	181
From Schleswig to Kappeln and Eckernförde	182
From Jübeck to Husum. Wyk (Föhr)	182
Flensburg Fjord. Glücksburg. Sonderburg	183
From Tingleff to Tondern and viâ Hoyer-Schleusse to Sylt	184
20. From Hamburg to Lübeck and to Stettin	184
From Lübeck to Travemünde. From Lübeck to Kiel viâ Eutin and Plön	191
From Bützow to Rostock. Warnemünde. Doberau	192-194
21. From Hamburg to Berlin	194
From Büchen to Lübeck. Ratzeburg	195
From Ludwigslust to Neu-Brandenburg	195
From Paulinenaue to Neu-Ruppin. Rheinsberg	196
22. From Berlin to Schwerin and Wismar	196
From Schwerin to Rehna	199
From Wismar to Karow	200
23. From Berlin to Stralsund	200
a. Viâ Neu-Brandenburg	200
From Neu-Strelitz to Rostock and Warnemünde	201
b. Viâ Angermünde	201
From Ducherow to Heringsdorf and Zinnowitz	201
From Stralsund to Rostock	201
24. From Stralsund to Sassnitz viâ Bergen (<i>Putbus</i>). Island of Rügen	204
25. From Berlin to Dantsic viâ Stettin	208
From Angermünde to Frankfort on the Oder	208
Environs of Stettin. Swinemünde. Heringsdorf. Misdroy	210, 211
From Stettin to Wollin and Cammin	211
From Stargard to Posen	212
From Belgard to Colberg	212

Route	Page
26. From Berlin to Dantsic viâ Dirschau	212
From Schneidemühl to Bromberg and Thorn	213
From Thorn to Marienburg	214
Environs of Dantsic	220
27. From Dirschau (Berlin) to Königsberg	221
From Elbing to Braunsberg. Frauenburg	223
Samland. From Königsberg to Pillau, to Cranz, and to Memel	227, 228
28. From Berlin to Frankfort on the Oder and Posen	229
From Frankfort to Breslau viâ Glogau	230
From Posen to Thorn and to Breslau	232
29. From Berlin to Breslau viâ Frankfort and Sagan or Kohlfurt	232
From Guben to Bentschen (Posen)	232
30. Breslau	234
Environs of Breslau. The Zobten	240
31. From Berlin to Görlitz and Zittau	240
The Spreewald. Muskau	240, 241
Environs of Görlitz	243
Environs of Zittau. Oybin. Hochwald. Lauschie	244
32. From Görlitz to Glatz	244
Friedeberg. Flinsberg. Iserkamm	245
From Ruhbank to Liebau	245
33. The Giant Mountains	246
a. Hirschberg, Schmiedeberg, and Warmbrunn	247
b. The Hochgebirge. Schneekoppe	250
c. Rocks of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf	254
34. From Breslau to Halbstadt viâ Salzbrunn	256
Schloss Fürstenstein	256
From Nieder-Salzbrunn to Dittersbach	256
Zeisburg. Sattelwald. Görbersdorf	257
From Halbstadt to Braunau and Nachod. Heuscheuer	257, 258
35. From Breslau to Glatz and Mittelwalde	258
The Glatzer Gebirge	259
From Glatz to Bad Reinerz	260
36. From Liegnitz to Königszelt, Neisse, and Kandrzin	261
Bolkenhain. Environs of Schweidnitz	261
Eulengebirge. Silberberg	262
37. From Breslau to Oderberg (Vienna) and to Beuthen	263
From Kandrzin to Cracow	263
38. From Breslau to Dresden	264
From Kohlfurt to Sorau	264
From Löbau to Zittau. Herrnhut. The Czerneboh	265
From Bischofswerda to Zittau	266
From Arnsdorf to Lübbenau and to Pirna. Kamenz	266
39. From Berlin to Dresden	266
a. Viâ Zossen	266
b. Viâ Jüterbog-Röderland	267
Abbey of Zinna	267
40. Dresden	268
Environs of Dresden	298

Route	Page
41. From Dresden to Bodenbach (for Prague) and Tetschen (for Vienna)	299
Lockwitzer Grund	299
From Mügeln to Geising-Altenberg. Weesenstein	299
From Pirna to Berggiesshübel. Gottleuba	299
Lilienstein. Bielagrund. Schneeberg. Tyssaer Wände	300
42. Saxon Switzerland	301
From Schandau to Bautzen	308
43. From Dresden to Reichenbach viâ Chemnitz and Zwickau	309
From Freiberg to Moldau and Brûx	310
From Chemnitz to Leipsic	312
Erzgebirge	312
From Chemnitz to Komotau viâ Reitzenhain	312
From Chemnitz to Komotau viâ Annaberg	312
From Chemnitz to Adorf	313
From Glauchau to Gössnitz	313
From Zwickau to Johannegeorgenstadt	314
44. From Dresden to Leipsic	314
a. Viâ Riesa	314
From Riesa to Chemnitz and to Freiberg	315
b. Viâ Döbeln	315
From Grossbothen to Glauchau. Wechselburg	318
45. Leipsic	318
46. From Berlin to Leipsic	327
47. From Hamburg to Leipsic viâ Magdeburg	329
a. Viâ Magdeburg, Cöthen, and Halle	329
From Schönebeck to Stassfurt and Güsten	330
From Cöthen to Aschersleben	330
From Halle to Cottbus and Guben	333
b. Viâ Magdeburg, Zerbst, and Bitterfeld	333
From Dessau to Wörlitz	336
From Dessau to Cöthen	336
48. From Leipsic to Nuremberg viâ Hof and Bamberg	337
Greiz. Oelsnitz. Schleiz. Hirschberg	338
From Leipsic to Hochstadt viâ Gera and Saalfeld	339
49. From Leipsic to Bebra (Frankfort on the Main) and Cassel. Thuringian Railway	340
Battlefields of Rossbach and Lützen. Merseburg	340
From Naumburg to Artern	341
From Gross-Heringen to Straussfurt	342
50. From Gross-Heringen to Jena and Saalfeld	345
Environs and Battlefield of Jena	347
Environs of Rudolstadt	347
51. Weimar	348
Tiefurt. Ettersburg	352
From Weimar to Blankenhain and to Gera	353
52. Gotha	353
53. Eisenach and Environs	356
54. From Eisenach to Coburg and Lichtenfels	359
From Salzungen to Kalten-Nordheim	359
From Wernshausen to Zella-St-Blasii	359
Landsberg. Grosse Dolmar	360
From Meiningen to Kissingen and Schweinfurt. Römhild	360

Route	Page
From Themar to Schleusingen	361
From Immelborn to Liebenstein. From Liebenstein to Altenstein. From Altenstein to Ruhla	361, 362
55. Coburg	362
56. The Thuringian Forest	366
a. Schwarzburg and the Valley of the Schwarza	366
b. From Neu-Dietendorf to Ritschenhausen	368
c. From Plaue to Gross-Breitenbach. The Schmücke	370
d. From Gotha to Gräfenroda	372
e. From Fröttstedt to Friedrichroda. Inselsberg	373
f. From Wutha to Ruhla	375
57. From Berlin or Halle to Cassel viâ Nordhausen	377
From Sangerhausen to Erfurt	378
The Kyffhäuser. Rothenburg. Frankenhäuser	378, 379
From Leinefelde to Wulften and to Gotha	379
58. From Brunswick to Nordhausen and Erfurt viâ Börssum (Harzburg, Goslar)	380
From Börssum to Harzburg, Goslar, and Clausthal	380
From Scharzfeld to Lauterberg and St. Andreasberg	381
59. From Leipsic to Hildesheim (Hanover, Cologne) viâ Vic- nenburg	382
From Halberstadt to Magdeburg and to Blankenburg	384
60. The Harz Mountains	384
I. The Eastern Harz Mts.	385
a. Quedlinburg	385
b. Selke-Thal. Gernrode. Suderode. Lauenburg. Mädesprung. Alexisbad. Victorshöhe	386
c. Bode-Thal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg	389
d. Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode. Tanne	391
e. Stolberg. Josephshöhe. Neustadt	392
II. The Western Harz	393
f. Goslar. Oker-Thal	393
g. Harzburg. Ilseburg. Wernigerode	396
h. From Wernigerode to Nordhausen	399
i. The Brocken	400
j. Clausthal. St. Andreasberg	402
61. From Cassel to Frankfort on the Main	403
From Wabern to Fritzlar and Wildungen	403
From Marburg to Creuzthal	405
From Giessen to Fulda and to Gelnhausen	406
62. From Göttingen to Bebra and Frankfort on the Main	407
The Meissner	407
From Niederhone to Leinefelde and to Treysa	407, 408
From Fulda to Gersfeld and to Tann. The Rhöngebirge	409
Index	411

Maps.

1. MAP OF N.W. GERMANY before the title-page.
 2. The ENVIRONS OF BERLIN: R. 1; p. 80.
 3. The ENVIRONS OF POTSDAM: R. 2; p. 82.
 4. The TEUTOBURGIAN FOREST: R. 3; p. 91.
 5. The ENVIRONS OF HAMBURG: R. 17; p. 174.
 6. The MOUTH OF THE ELBE AND HELIGOLAND: R. 17; p. 176.
 7. The ENVIRONS OF KIEL: R. 18; p. 180.
 8. The ENVIRONS OF FLENSBURG: R. 19; p. 183.
 9. The ISLAND OF RÜGEN: R. 24; p. 204.
 10. The ENVIRONS OF STETTIN: R. 25; p. 210.
 11. The ENVIRONS OF DANTSIC: R. 26; p. 220.
 12. The ENVIRONS OF ZITTAU: R. 31; p. 244.
 13. The GIANT MOUNTAINS: RR. 32-36; p. 246.
 14. The ENVIRONS OF SALZBRUNN: R. 34; p. 257.
 15. The GLATZER GEBIRGE: R. 35; p. 259.
 16. The ENVIRONS OF DRESDEN: R. 40; p. 298.
 17. The SAXON SWITZERLAND (Survey Map): RR. 41, 42; p. 300.
 18. The SAXON SWITZERLAND FROM WEHLEN TO SCHANDAU: R. 42; p. 302.
 19. The SAXON SWITZERLAND FROM SCHANDAU TO HERRNSKRETSCHEN: R. 42; p. 305.
 20. The ERZGEBIRGE: R. 43; p. 312.
 21. The ENVIRONS OF MEISSEN: R. 44; p. 316.
 22. The ENVIRONS OF DESSAU: R. 47; p. 336.
 23. The ENVIRONS OF JENA: R. 50; p. 346.
 24. The ENVIRONS OF EISENACH: R. 53; p. 358.
 25. The ENVIRONS OF LIEBENSTEIN: R. 56; p. 362.
 26. The THURINGIAN FOREST: RR. 49, 56, 37; p. 366.
 27. The SCHWARZA-THAL: R. 56; p. 368.
 28. The ENVIRONS OF FRIEDRICHRODA: R. 56; p. 374.
 29. The HARZ MOUNTAINS: RR. 57-60; p. 384.
 30. The BODE-THAL: R. 60c; p. 388.
 31. The ENVIRONS OF GOSLAR: R. 60f; p. 393.
 32. The ENVIRONS OF HARZBURG: R. 60g; p. 396.
 33. MAP OF N.E. GERMANY
 34. RAILWAY MAP OF GERMANY
- } after the Index.

Plans.

1. BERLIN (*survey plan*); 2. BERLIN (*inner town*); 3. BRANDENBURG; 4. BREMEN; 5. BREMEN (*inner town*); 6. Breslau; 7. BRUNSWICK; 8. CASSEL; 9. CHEMNITZ, with Environs; 10. COBURG, with Environs; 11. CUXHAVEN; 12. DANTSIC; 13. DESSAU; 14. DORTMUND; 15. DRESDEN; 16. EISENACH; 17. ERFURT; 18. FRANKFORT ON THE ODER; 19. FULDA; 20. GÖRLITZ; 21. GOTHÄ; 22. HALBERSTADT; 23. HALLE; 24. HAMBURG AND ALTONA; 25. HAMBURG (*inner town*); 26. HANOVER, with Environs; 27. HANOVER (*inner town*); 28. HILDESHEIM; 29. KIEL; 30. KÖNIGSBERG; 31. LEIPSIC; 32. LIEGNITZ; 33. LÜBECK, with Environs; 34. LÜNEBURG; 35. MAGDEBURG; 36. MARBURG; 37. MARIENBURG; 38. MÜNSTER; 39. OLDENBURG; 40. OSNABRÜCK; 41. POSEN; 42. QUEDLINBURG; 43. ROSTOCK; 44. SCHLESWIG; 45. SCHWERIN; 46. STETTIN; 47. STRALSUND; 48. THORN; 49. WARTBURG; 50. WEIMAR; 51. WILHELMS-HÖHE; 52. WISMAR; 53. WITTENBERG.

Ground Plans of the *Royal Palace*, the *Old* (2) and *New* (3) *Museums*, the *National Gallery* (2), the *Industrial Museum* (2), and the *Ethnographical Museum* at Berlin; and of the *Picture Gallery* at Dresden.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

LANGUAGE. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

MONEY. The German mark (*M*), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 *M* are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*Deutsche Reichsbank*), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 *M* by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other chartered banks. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 (*Krone*) and of 20 marks (*Doppelkrone*), the intrinsic value of which is slightly lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20 *M* 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old thaler or dollar), 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ (50 pf.), and $\frac{1}{5}$ mark (20 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 20, 10, and 5 pfennigs, and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16 s. = 16 *M* 20 pf., and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of letters of credit or circular notes of 5*l.* or 10*l.*, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in Northern Germany depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The modest pedestrian, who knows something of the language, and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 8-10s. per diem. Those, on the other hand, who prefer driving to walking, choose the most expensive hotels, and employ guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend 25-30s. daily.

II. Passports and Custom House.

Passports are now unnecessary in Germany, as in most of the other countries of Europe, but they are frequently useful in proving the identity of the traveller, in procuring admission to collections, and in obtaining delivery of registered letters. Cyclists are advised to carry passports.

Foreign Office passports may be obtained in London through Buss, 440 West Strand; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street, or C. Smith & Son, 63 Charing Cross (charge 2s.; agent's fee 1s. 6d.).

CUSTOM HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey and not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

III. Railways.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING is less expensive in Germany than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. The second-class carriages, with spring-seats, are sometimes as good as those of the first class in England. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are 13/5d., 11/5d., and 4/5d. per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour and as the railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government accidents are very rare. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket (*Bahnsteigkarte*); the latter (10 pf.) may be obtained from the automatic machines placed for the purpose at all stations. At all the larger stations there is a uniformed *Portier*, who is ready to give all necessary information.

Travellers by the through corridor-trains, marked 'D' in the *Reichs-Kursbuch*, are bound to take (in addition to the railway tickets) special seat-tickets (*Platzkarten*; 1 *M* for any distance below 150 kil. or ca. 93 M., and 2 *M* for any greater distance).

On many lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, overweight being charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked and a ticket procured for it. This being done, the traveller need not enquire after his luggage until he arrives at his final destination, where it will be kept in safe custody, generally gratis for the first day or two, until he presents his ticket. When, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

Railway time throughout Germany is that of 'Mid-Europe', which is one hour in advance of Greenwich time, and 56 min. in advance of French railway time.

IV. Excursions on Foot.

For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Northern Germany comprises many attractive and picturesque districts, such as the Saxon Switzerland (R. 44), the Thuringian Forest (R. 59), the Harz (R. 63), the Giant Mountains (R. 33), and the island of Rügen (R. 24). The student of art is strongly recommended to visit Dresden and Berlin; and the archæologist will find many objects of interest in the ancient towns of Hildesheim, Brunswick, Lübeck, and Dantsie. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many other interesting places, whether the object of his tour be amusement or instruction.

V. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it sometimes happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed 2-3 *M*, plain breakfast 1 *M*, dinner 3 *M*, tea with meat 2 *M*, pension (i.e. board, lodging, and attendance) 7-10 *M*, attendance 1 *M*, light 1 *M*, boots extra. In some of the most luxurious houses and for extra accommodation, the charges are considerably higher. When not otherwise indicated, R. (room) is used in this Handbook to include light and attendance.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken that the sanitary arrangements are in good order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering

things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants. For this purpose *Baedeker's Manual of Conversation* (3 *M*) and *Conversation Dictionary* (in four languages; 3 *M*) will be found useful.

VI. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Postal Rates. *Ordinary Letters* within Germany and Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 15 grammes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) prepaid; for foreign countries 20 pf. *Registered Letters* 20 pf. extra. — *Post Cards* 5 pf., for abroad 10 pf. Reply post-cards 10 pf., for abroad 20 pf. — *Printed Papers (Drucksachen)*, up to 50 gr. 3 pf., to 100 gr. 5 pf., to 250 gr. 10 pf.; for abroad 5 pf. per 50 grammes.

Post Office Orders (Postanweisungen) within Germany, not exceeding 100 *M* 20 pf., not exceeding 200 *M* 30 pf., not exceeding 400 *M* 40 pf.; for Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 20 *M* (minimum 20 pf.). The charges for post-office orders for foreign countries vary, and may be learned on application at any post-office.

Telegrams. The minimum charge for a telegram to Great Britain or Ireland is 80 pf., to any other European country 50 pf., subject to which conditions telegrams are charged at the following rates per word: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Luxembourg 5 pf.; Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland 10 pf.; France 12 pf.; Great Britain, Italy, Norway, and Sweden 15 pf.; Greece 30 pf.; Turkey 45 pf.; other European countries 20 pf. — Telegrams despatched and received within the same town are charged 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.).

Urgent telegrams, marked D (*i.e. dringend*), taking precedence of all others, pay thrice the above tariff.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; also Route.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
M. = English mile.
R., L. = right, left.
ft. = English foot.
omn. = omnibus.
pens. = pension.
rfmts. = refreshments.

N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
M = Mark.
pf. = Pfennig.
K = Krone.
h = Heller.
hr. = hour.
min. = minute.
ca. = circa, about.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route or sub-route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

North German Art.

A Historical Sketch by *Professor Anton Springer.*

Though many of the towns described in this Handbook have been at different epochs the scene of a varied and important artistic activity, it is yet scarcely possible to speak of *North German Art* as an individual development. Not only is continuity of development wanting, but anything like a uniform cultivation of the different branches of art is also conspicuously absent. Painting, for example, has been neglected to a remarkable extent in comparison with its sister arts and North Germany can boast few original pictures of importance. The art of this district is also much more recent than that of other parts of Germany. On the Rhine, and in all other parts of the country where the Roman power was established, important buildings were erected in the earliest centuries of our era, and artistic handicrafts, such as pottery and glass-making, reached a state of considerable perfection. Even the art of the Carolingian period (9th cent.), which produced works of such excellence at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), the second Rome, and in the Bavarian-Alemannian region, scarcely affected Northern Germany at all. It was not till the time of the Saxon emperors (10-11th cent.) that art began to show some signs of active life in the ancestral possessions of the Othos, partly evoked by the emperors themselves and transmitted by individual princes and bishops into wider circles, extending from Westphalia to the Elbe. Our knowledge of the art of this period is, however, based more upon tradition than upon an actual inspection of the monuments themselves, and the scanty remains of buildings of the 10th and 11th centuries now extant (*e.g.* at Quedlinburg and Gernrode) are subjects for the antiquarian rather than for the ordinary student of art. The architectural remains of Lower Saxony dating from the 12th century are, however, more numerous, and are sufficient to prove that an independent and definite style of building had been developed there at a comparatively early period.

It is customary to apply the name of **Romanesque Style** to the architecture prevalent in the W. half of Christendom from the 10th century to the end of the 12th, or even (in Germany at least) till the 13th century, and we find the prototype of the churches then built in the early Christian basilicas. The common object of the churches in different lands accounts for the similarity of their exteriors. But this similarity is by no means carried to the length of identity. The principal divisions demanded by the religious services are common to all, but the detailed treatment of these parts varies very considerably. In all the space reserved for the congregation consists of a lofty and wide nave, flanked by two narrower and lower aisles, while the clergy and altar occupy a chancel

or apse with a semicircular termination. In the larger churches these were supplemented by a transept, often wider than the nave, which gave a cruciform shape to the whole. The vestibule and the towers may also be regarded as constant features, though the latter vary in number and position. Assuming, then, these necessary elements of the Romanesque style, we have now to consider the features specially characteristic of the LOWER SAXON ARCHITECTURE of the 11-12th centuries.

In the first place we find no elaborate façade or richly adorned portico at the entrance. The W. end of the church consists of a lofty and plain projection flanked by towers and usually unbroken by either door or window. The ordinary entrance, especially in the case of monastic churches, was at the side and led from the cloisters or cloister-garth into the interior. The upper wall of the nave is generally supported by pillars instead of columns, though an arrangement of alternate columns and pillars is not unusual. This latter arrangement indeed is an important characteristic of lower Saxon architecture, and as it is not due to any structural necessity it must be referred to a sense of delight in rhythmical proportions, which finds additional expression in the decorations of the walls. Little or no attempt was made to produce buildings imposing through their mere mass or size, and structural skill developed but slowly. At first every part of the church, with the exception of the chancel and the crypt, was covered by a flat wooden ceiling; afterwards the aisles were also vaulted, but it was not till the 12th cent. that the vaulting of the nave became the rule. On the other hand a lively sense for the decoration of the various members of the building is noticeable at an early period. The simple cubical capitals of the columns in the earliest period soon give way to more varied shapes, elaborately adorned with foliage and carvings. The cornices, friezes, and hood-mouldings of the interior also show the prevalence of this early-developed and refined feeling for ornament, in which the buildings of lower Saxony are superior to all others on German soil. Neither the Rhenish churches, most of which are built of soft tufa, nor those of South Germany, in which the details are often singularly rude, can vie with them in this respect. Among the causes of this artistic development in North Germany may be mentioned the frequent residence of the emperors in that part of their realm, their immediate participation in the work of founding and maintaining churches, and the wealth placed at the disposal of pious founders by the rich mines of the Harz Mountains. *Quedlinburg* and *Merseburg* were intimately connected with Henry the Fowler, *Magdeburg* with Otho the Great, *Goslar* with Henry III. and Henry IV., and *Königsutter* with the Emp. Lothaire, while the importance of towns like *Hildesheim*, *Halberstadt*, and *Brunswick* was due to the same causes. The extant edifices of the 11th cent. are, of course, few in

number, and those that have retained their original appearance still fewer. Alterations and additions were frequently undertaken in the following century and many of the old buildings were replaced by entirely new ones. Among the most important Romanesque buildings in Lower Saxony and the adjoining Thuringia are the following: the *Liebfrauenkirchen* at *Magdeburg* and *Halberstadt*; the ruined church of *Paulinselle*, in which the arches are borne by columns; the church at *Wechselburg*, interesting for the uniformity of its design and execution; the vestibule of the cathedral of *Goslar*, the only remaining fragment of the edifice; the *Kaiserpfalz*, also at *Goslar*, the most important secular work of the 11th cent.; the *Wartburg*, the chief secular building of the 12th cent.; the convent-church of *Neuwerk*; the Benedictine abbey of *Königsutter*; and the two Cistercian churches of *Loccum*, near *Minden*, and *Riddagshausen*, near *Brunswick*, both of which belong to the 13th century. To the latest Romanesque period belong the nave and transept of the cathedral of *Naumburg*, with their pointed vaulting and rich articulation of pillars.

Even the cultivated traveller is, however, apt to leave the inspection of such isolated works to the professional enthusiast. Such towns as *Hildesheim* and *Brunswick* on the other hand, contain a wealth of architectural interest, that will not fail to delight even the layman and put him in touch with the artistic spirit of mediæval Germany. The numerous Romanesque churches and quaint timbered dwellings of both towns leave the imagination an easy task in realising the every-day life of the old German burghers. Most of the timber buildings are, it is true, of recent construction; but it is well known that timber architecture is the most conservative of all and adheres most closely to the traditionary forms. The originator of the artistic activity displayed in *HILDESHEIM* was *Bishop Bernward*, who filled the episcopal office there from 993 to 1022. Several small objects of this period are preserved in the treasure-chambers of the *Cathedral* and *St. Magdalen's Church*. The bishop's principal creation, the *St. Michael's Church*, was restored in the 12th cent. after a fire, but retains its original appearance essentially unaltered. There are a transept and apse at each end of the nave, and no fewer than six towers lend beauty and variety to the exterior. This church, like the *Cathedral* and *St. Godehard's*, shows a mixture of columns and pillars in the interior, but the abbey-church in the suburb of *Moritzberg* is a purely columnar basilica. While the buildings of *Hildesheim* thus afford us a good insight into the nature of the early Romanesque style, those of *BRUNSWICK*, dating from the time of *Henry the Lion*, supply admirable examples of the skill in vaulting acquired at a later period. Pillars alone are here used in supporting the body of the church, but the varied form given to these, according as they merely bear the arcades or are connected with the vaulting, is a re-

miniscence of the former alternative system of pillar and column. The vaults are destitute of ribs and form square compartments in such a way that only each alternate pillar is a supporter of the vaulting arch. The churches themselves are all distinctly cruciform in plan and gain great dignity from the two lofty towers at the W. end. The leading examples are the *Cathedral* and the churches of *SS. Andrew, Martin, and Catharine*. The plastic ornamentation of the individual features is not as a rule so elaborate as at Hildesheim, but there are nevertheless several fine sculptured portals.

Though, as has been said above, the art of PAINTING was comparatively little developed in N. Germany, it must not be supposed that it was altogether neglected in the districts we have been considering. No traces remain of the battle-scenes that Henry the Fowler is reported to have had painted in his palace at *Merseburg*; but the painted wooden ceiling in *St. Michael's* at *Hildesheim*, the extensive series of mural paintings in the *Cathedral* of *Brunswick*, those of the *Neuwerkerkirche* at *Goslar* and the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Halberstadt*, and the relics of coloured decorations in the *Westphalian Churches* all seem to point to a considerable amount of practice in the use of the brush. It is now, of course, impossible to judge of the colouring of these works, but both the drawing and the composition reveal no ordinary degree of skill. In the department of SCULPTURE, however, Lower Saxony can boast of much more important productions even in the early part of the middle ages. The energy with which mining was carried on could not fail to have a great effect in developing the arts of metal-founding and metal-working in all their branches. *Hildesheim* contains several monuments in cast metal reaching as far back as the episcopate of Bernard, and among the treasures of art in *Brunswick* are the Lion in the Burg-Platz, the seven-branched candelabra and the altar of the Duchess Matilda in the cathedral, and several other works in bronze, all dating from the time of Henry the Lion. The art of sculpture in stone did not lag behind, and by the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th cent. it attained a pitch of excellence superior to that in any other part of Germany. A significant fact is the frequent use of the easily-worked stucco instead of stone, a proof of the early desire to remove all merely material hindrances to the attainment of a high artistic ideal. Stucco reliefs are found, for example, in *St. Michael's Church* at *Hildesheim* and the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Halberstadt*. Among the finest sculptures in stone are reckoned the portal of the *Cathedral* at *Paderborn* and the statues in the vestibule of *Münster Cathedral*, both in Westphalia; in Lower Saxony the *Tomb of Henry the Lion and his Wife* in *Brunswick Cathedral* (early 13th cent.), and the Monument of Otho I., one of the earliest equestrian statues in mediæval art, and the W. portal of the *Cathedral* at *Magdeburg*; and in Upper Saxony the works that adorn the pulpit at *Wechselburg* and the *Goldene Pforte* at *Freiberg*.

in the Erzgebirge. The painted wooden group of the Crucifixion above the altar at *Wechseldburg* may also be mentioned. The zenith of late-Romanesque sculpture in Germany was reached in the sculptures in *Naumburg Cathedral*, the finest being the statues of the princes beside the choir-screen, which are distinguished by their lifelike and dignified appearance. Strictly speaking, these works fall outside the sphere of Lower Saxon art. But we shall not be far wrong if we assume that there was an art-movement from Lower Saxony towards the E. and S., and that the sculpture of Upper Saxony also had its foundations in N. Germany.

The German coast-districts make their *début* in art at a later period than the towns between the Harz and the Elbe. They occupy, however, an equally important position in the history of art on account of the remarkable development of their BRICK ARCHITECTURE. The first churches here were usually made of wood, sometimes of blocks of granite; and the novel material brought in its train novel forms and deviations from the traditional style. The builders had to renounce a sharply defined profile in the individual members, as well as elaborate ornamentation with the chisel. The angular replaces the round, the slender column gives way to the pillar, the rounded corners of the old capitals are bevelled off. The larger surfaces are not relieved by projecting and receding members, but by moulded bricks, which are combined in various patterns and often in varied colours. The buildings in this 'Baltic Style' are by no means deficient in size or stateliness, as bricks are admirably adapted for vaulting large spaces, while their lightness makes it easy to attain a great height. At the same time it cannot be denied that the unrelieved outline often gives a heavy and even characterless appearance to the whole. This brick architecture moved with the German colonists from the Weser to the Vistula, but it is not quite clear whether its original home was in the western coast-districts of Germany or in the Netherlands. Romanesque architecture in brick may be studied to greatest advantage in the MARK OF BRANDENBURG, the towns of which began to obtain some importance in the 12th century. Besides the *Cathedral* and *Nicolaikirche* at *Brandenburg*, we may instance the *Cistercian Church* at *Dobrilugk* and the *Premonstratensian Church* at *Jerichow*, foundations of the two monastic orders which did such good service in opening up the North of Germany to civilisation. Part of the nave of *Lübeck Cathedral*, which was erected under the influence of the buildings of Brunswick, also dates from the 12th century.

The golden era of brick architecture, however, begins with the centuries which are generally known in the history of art as the Gothic Period. But the Gothic style of the brick buildings of North Germany is something very different from the 'Cathedral Gothic' which found its way in the course of the 13th cent. from France to the Rhine and thence to Central and Southern Germany,

marking its course by a long series of imposing ecclesiastical edifices. The essence of French Gothic lies, as is well known, in its system of buttresses. The vaulting is not borne by the pillars of the nave alone, its outward thrust is counteracted by plain and flying buttresses. The solidity and unity of the exterior are lost in a multiplicity of detail. The building is, as it were, conceived as a mighty scaffolding of individual members all closely connected with each other. The intervening wall-spaces are considered, and in respect of ornamentation are treated, not as structural parts of the building but simply as a means of filling up the gaps in the frame-work. Even in the decorations the same idea is predominant. The tracery and mouldings of the windows and walls, the perforated surfaces are all in harmony with this peculiar constructive theory. This style of Gothic does not occur in North Germany except sporadically, and as a rule only when favoured by external influences. The cathedrals of Magdeburg and Halberstadt may be adduced as examples. For buildings in brick this style of architecture was obviously not suitable; and it would also seem that it did not appeal to the practical common sense of the North German people, who had no inclination to begin huge buildings of which the time of completion could not be foreseen. The use of bricks as building material was as antagonistic to the employment of buttresses as it was favourable to vaulting. In brick buildings it is impossible wholly to renounce the appearance of solidity and mass and difficult to relieve the surfaces of walls by pillars and other details. The airy pinnacle and aspiring turret, the delicate ornamentation of open tracery are alien to the spirit of brick architecture, which has to content itself with an imitation of tracery in coloured bricks and with the arch-mouldings of the Romanesque style. Altogether the contrast between the Romanesque and Gothic style is by no means so sharp here as elsewhere. The pointed arch, for instance, had naturalised itself long before the use of buttresses came into vogue. When we speak here of a transition style, we must remember that it is not a transition to the ordinary Gothic architecture but merely to that peculiar variety of it developed on the Baltic coasts. A large proportion of the churches are so-called '*Hallenkirchen*', i.e. churches resembling halls. In these the traditional disproportion between the nave and the aisles disappears, the latter being made as high and almost as wide as the former. This form of church is already met with in isolated examples in the 12th cent. and beyond the confines of the brick style of architecture, but it finds by far its most general adoption in the Gothic period and in the North of Germany. The degradation of the choir goes hand in hand with the development of this style of church. While the choir of a Franco-German Gothic building spreads out like a fan with its ambulatory and radiating chapels, the *Hallenkirche* terminates most congenially in a straight gable-wall. The

pillars of the nave also become simplified and are often square or octagonal; at a later period they not infrequently merge in the ribs of the vaulting without a capital to mark where the pillar ends and the vaulting begins. It is palpable that the architects do not consider it part of their function to promote the ornamental enrichment of the interior by a delicate and elaborate system of architectural articulation; they leave the internal decoration to consist of the altars, wood-carvings, metal-work, and the like. The exterior of the church makes no attempt to hide the unassuming nature of the design, or the simple massiveness of the frame-work; but the appearance of rudeness and heaviness was avoided by the rich ornamentation of the gables and by a free use of coloured decorations. Glazed and coloured tiles, arranged in stripes and patterns, enliven the wall-surfaces and feast the eye in the portals and gables. The critic, however, must not do the North German buildings the injustice of comparing them with the vast cathedrals of the west, such as those of Cologne and Strassburg. The latter represent an entirely different school of art and are rooted in an entirely different conception of life. The power and charm of the brick buildings of North Germany — the territory of the Hanseatic League and the Teutonic Order — lie in their expression of well-considered strength, in their cheerful solidity, in their clear and definite intention. The purpose is never obscured, the essential never disguised by a mass of details. Here we may speak with justice of a national German architecture, in a sense which does not apply to the buildings of South Germany. Amid the general similarity of these brick buildings we can moreover distinguish several groups, defined by difference of style as well as by geographical position. The large *Marienkirche* at Lübeck, erected in the latter half of the 13th cent., adheres to the model of the great French cathedrals, and this may partly be accounted for by the jealousy of the bishop's cathedral felt by the merchants of Lübeck and their ambition to produce a church that would throw it into the shade. The nave towers high above the aisles; the termination of the choir is octagonal and it possesses an ambulatory and radiating chapels. This celebrated church was the model for the *Cistercian Church* at *Doberan*, the *Schwerin Cathedral*, the *Marienkirche* at *Rostock*, the *Marienkirche* at *Stralsund*, and many others.

Some of the *Churches* of *Breslau* (e.g. St. Elizabeth's), though quite outside the influence of the Lübeck building, show the same tendency to exalt the nave at the expense of the aisles. The 14th century was the golden age of architecture in *SILBSIA*, particularly in *Breslau*, and numerous important structures of this period testify to the fact. The different stages of development and varieties of style may here be studied with great convenience, for brick and freestone buildings, cruciform churches and 'Hallenkirchen', the simplest and the most complicated systems of vaulting are all

found here side by side. It is a subject for regret that so few students of art bend their steps to the capital of Silesia.

Another group of Gothic buildings meets us in the MARK OF BRANDENBURG. Of these the two conventual churches of *Lehnin* and *Chorin*, the latter now a ruin, the names of which occur so often in the history of Brandenburg, must first be mentioned. It must not, however, be therefore supposed that Brandenburg differs from the other districts of North Germany in the prominence of its monastic buildings. The part played by religious establishments in the encouragement of mediæval art cannot be lightly spoken of, but when a fuller and freer artistic life began in these northern regions, the power and influence of the great monastic orders were already on the wane. The preaching and mendicant friars were still active and influential, but they had neither the means nor the desire to raise structures of monumental importance. The great majority of the Gothic churches of North Germany, and nearly all the most important ones, are town and parochial churches, founded by the citizens and standing in the closest connection with the civic community; and there is no doubt that this civil origin exercised a great influence upon their form and style. It explains, for instance, the modest dimensions of the choir, as it was not necessary to find room for a large number of clergy. The desire of the rich burgher to perpetuate his name accounts for the extraordinary number of private chapels in the town churches. These were often formed by continuing the buttresses through the wall into the interior and occupying the spaces thus indicated between them. The singular mixture of boldness and sobriety, exemplified in the loftiness of the nave and towers on the one hand and the sparing use of superfluous architectonic ornaments on the other, as well as the preference shown for the spacious, the airy, and the perspicuous, may also be ascribed to the dominant tendencies of the civic mind. It has long since been observed that the contrast between sacred and profane buildings is by no means so marked in North Germany as in most other countries.

Among the brick buildings of the Mark a prominent place is taken by the *Church of St. Catharine* in the town of *Brandenburg*. It is a 'Hallenkirche' and the decoration of the exterior shows the utmost richness attainable by the use of polychrome painting and coloured tiles. The buttresses, embellished with pointed gables, rosettes, and perforated work, are farther adorned with alternate bands of red and dark-green tiles. The art of sculpture was also freely laid under requisition for the adornment of the edifice, and more than 100 niches were made in the buttresses and filled with statues in terracotta. Among the other churches of the Mark in which a similar style of ornamentation is used may be mentioned the *Marienkirche* at *Prenzlau* and the *Cathedral* and the *Marienkirche* at *Stendal*.

Turning our eyes now to the extreme north, we find that while several churches (such as those dedicated to *St. Nicholas* at *Lüneburg* and *Stralsund*, as well as some in Mecklenburg) are evidently imitations of the proud Marienkirche at Lübeck, yet on the whole the form with nave and aisles of equal height is predominant, especially towards the E. and in the later periods. In such churches as the *Marienkirche* at *Dantsie*, the *Jacobikirche* at *Stettin*, and the *Marienkirche* at *Colberg*, what strikes us most is their huge proportions. These are due not to an empty striving after mere size, but to the necessity of providing accommodation for the large parishes of populous towns. In architectonic decoration the churches of the BALTIC TOWNS do not vie with those of Brandenburg. The lover of art will, however, find ample satisfaction in the fine brasses that cover the tombs (the best in the cathedral of *Lübeck*, the Nicolaikirche of *Stralsund*, and the cathedral of *Schwerin*) and in the carved wooden altars, which are most frequent in Pomerania.

The latest variety of North-German brick buildings was developed in the territories of the TEUTONIC ORDER. Tradition and the nature of the material here caused the elaborate external decoration to sink into a subsidiary place, while a plain, massive, and severe exterior was encouraged by the fact that the churches generally formed part of the fortified posts of the knights. The only church of the Order that displays any great attempt at external embellishment is the picturesquely situated *Cathedral* of *Frauenburg*, which is also distinguished by the possession of a vestibule lavishly adorned with coloured tiles. The interiors of the churches, most of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are also simple and the pillars and piers are clumsy. The ceilings, however, often consist of elaborate net-work or fan-vaulting, formed by an increase in the number of ribs and showing not only great technical confidence but also delight in a rich play of lines. The effect of this vaulting is enhanced by the contrast with the plainness of the rest of the edifice. It is not, however, the churches that first engage our attention in the lands of the Teutonic knights; it is in the castles or palaces that the æsthetic feeling of the Order finds its most characteristic expression. Just as the members of the Order combined the characters of knight and monk, so did their palaces partake of the double character of fortress and monastery. As in conventual establishments, the buildings are grouped round a quadrangular court, surrounded by arcades, but the strong walls and towers, the moats, the turrets, and other apparatus of defence betoken military purposes, while the splendid architectonic decoration suggests the interior of a nobleman's residence. The Order had strongholds of this kind at *Heilsberg*, *Marienwerder*, *Königsberg* (rebuilt), *Rössel*, and many other places, but the most imposing of all was the *Marienburg*. The international relations of the Order suggest that we should find traces of foreign influ-

ence in their edifices. It is indeed not improbable that the huge mosaic relief of the Madonna on the outside of the church at the Marienburg was executed by a Venetian master, and there is a similar work in the portal of the cathedral at Marienwerder. It is more difficult to guess at the original source of the fan-tracery vaulting in the 'Remter' of the Marienburg. The 'Briefkapelle' of the Marienkirche at Lübeck has vaulting of similar construction and earlier date. It is possible that the elaborate net and star vaulting of England also had some influence upon the builders of North Germany, where alone a similar system of vaulting has been developed, but this is a question that still awaits investigation.

If the castles of E. and W. Prussia reflect the might and character of the Teutonic Order, no less do the *Town Houses* and *Town Gates* bear witness to the substantial prosperity of the North German towns. The brick buildings of the Hanseatic towns cannot, of course, vie with the *hôtels-de-ville* of Belgium, and even the town halls of solid stone, such as those of *Brunswick* and *Münster*, are inferior both in size and ornamentation to their Belgian prototypes, while the variety of outline afforded by the soaring clock-towers (*beffrois*) is entirely wanting. The two distinguishing characteristics of the secular buildings of brick are the lofty gables, rising high above the roof and often erected merely as ornaments, and the polychrome decoration. As examples may be mentioned the town-houses of *Lübeck*, *Bremen*, *Hanover*, *Brandenburg*, *Stargard*, and *Tangermünde*. The *Holstenthor* at *Lübeck* is esteemed the most important of the old town-gates, which were invariably flanked with towers, and there are similar gates at *Wismar*, *Stendal*, *Tangermünde*, *Brandenburg*, and a few other places. There is also no lack of tasteful private houses in brick (*Greifswald*, *Stralsund*, *Wismar*) and in the timbered style (*Brunswick*, *Halberstadt*, *Hanover*), but the period of the Renaissance was the golden age of secular buildings, whether civic or palatial.

The name and idea of a **German Renaissance** have only of late years become familiar in Germany itself and are scarcely known at all beyond its bounds. The term is used to comprehend all the creations of German art between about 1520 and 1640, especially those in the domains of architecture and the industrial arts. In regard to painting the name is somewhat less strictly limited, and even Dürer and the younger Holbein are ranked among the masters of the German Renaissance. Formerly critics were satisfied with the phrase 'Old German Style' and drew no sharp line of demarcation between these neglected later works and the products of the middle ages proper. Nuremberg, for example, long enjoyed the reputation of being the model of a mediæval town, whereas, as a matter of the fact, it owes its distinguishing character to the Renaissance. The old view, however, was not wholly in the wrong. For though the Italian Renaissance exercised great in-

fluence upon German art from the 16th century onwards, it is also true that the connection with the inherited native style was never wholly severed and that many elements of the Gothic manner of building were adhered to during the period of the Renaissance. The development of the German Renaissance took place somewhat as follows. As early as the beginning of the 16th century German designers, painters, and engravers became alive to the beauty of the decorative works of Italy, especially of Northern Italy, and copied columns, pilasters, friezes, and mouldings used by Italian architects. The sculptors and metal-workers gradually followed suit, and the forms of the Renaissance became familiar in bronze gratings, sepulchral monuments, and small plastic decorative works of all kinds. An early example is the *Memorial Brass of Gothard Wigerinck* in the Marienkirche at Lübeck, cast soon after 1518. Architecture itself at last also yielded to the new fashion. The kernel of the buildings, their articulation, and their ground-plans remained, however, unchanged. The tall and narrow gable still characterised the private house; the arrangement of the château, the grouping of the dwelling-rooms, recalls in many respects the mediæval castle. The influence of the new style was mainly confined to the ornamental details of the design, such as the cornices, friezes, pillars, and columns. Particular parts of the building, such as the portals and bay-windows, were strongly emphasized in order to display the architect's knowledge of the fashionable Italian art. The typical Italian palace, with its façade looking as if cast in a mould and with its strict harmony of proportion between the different stories and the individual details, was seldom reproduced on German soil, and when met with may be referred to direct Italian influence. It was not till about the beginning of the 17th century, when German architects had begun to prosecute their studies in Italy, that the Italian palatial style became at all familiar in Germany. The peculiar character of the German Renaissance will, perhaps, be most justly appreciated, if we mark the following distinction between it and the Italian style of building. In Italy the chief weight is laid on the design; the harmonious disposition of spaces and surfaces is striven after as the highest aim, and regularity may be called the predominant feature of Italian structures. In German buildings the connection of the individual members is often entirely extrinsic, and unity of design entirely wanting. On the other hand the execution of the details delights by its thoroughness and variety of form and makes us forget the disjointed multiplicity of the design. It is quite in harmony with this distinction that the main charm of the buildings of the German Renaissance is found in the internal decorations of the rooms, and that it was the interest in old German furniture and domestic ornaments that formed the stepping-stone to the revival of a taste for German Renaissance architecture.

In the period of the Renaissance Germany appears as a land open to influences of the most varied kinds. While the Italian style invaded it from the south and penetrated as far as Saxony and Silesia, the influence of French and Flemish works made itself equally evident in the west. This fact of itself proves that it is impossible to speak of a uniform German Renaissance, since different parts of the country received their artistic impress from entirely different quarters. In addition to this, moreover, the Renaissance itself assumed different forms according to the style prevalent in the various territories it affected, while the mere material used, whether marble or stone or brick, was by no means without influence in determining the limits imposed upon the new style. The use of columns, for example, is much more common in the districts where hewn stone is employed than in those where brick buildings are the rule. On the whole North Germany, and particularly the domain of brick architecture, may claim to have developed the Renaissance more consistently than other parts of the country, to have broken less abruptly with the past, to have adopted fewer utterly foreign elements, and to form the truest expression of a national taste in architecture. In the domain of ecclesiastical architecture the German Renaissance has naturally few proofs of its activity to show. Here much more exclusively than in princely or civic buildings its task was confined to rearrangements of interiors. Monuments, stalls, and altar utensils are the most important examples of Renaissance art in the churches. In *Palaces and Châteaux* the North of Germany is poorer than Silesia and Saxony. In Saxony mention must be made of the palace at *Torgau*, with its magnificent staircase, and the *Royal Palace* at *Dresden*, erected mainly by *Kaspar Voigt* under the superintendence of *Hans von Dehn-Rotfelser*. A short excursion from Dresden enables us to compare this structure of the Renaissance with the earlier Gothic castle of *Meissen*. In Silesia the handsome châteaux at *Brieg* (1553) and *Liegnitz* take the first place. We must, however, remember that these edifices were mainly erected by foreign architects and must therefore be regarded rather as examples of the far-reaching Italian style than as creations of Teutonic art. The foremost place among the secular buildings of the period in the Baltic lands is due to the *Fürstenhof* at *Wismar*. The newer wing dates from the second half of the 16th century, and the decorations on its exterior face are held to be in a different style from those turned towards the inner court. A similar effective combination of stone and brick, borrowed from Dutch models, appears in other parts of North Germany, but the terracotta friezes and medallions of Wismar are unrivalled.

The whole tenor of the history of North Germany makes us turn naturally to the *Municipal Buildings* as the choicest results of the Renaissance as well as of the Gothic period, in this part of the world. And our expectations are fully realised. The Renais-

sance may be more picturesque and show greater variety in South and West Germany, but in the North it appears in such solid array that, until quite lately, whole rows of streets and whole quarters of the town showed an unbroken series of Renaissance façades. Among civic buildings the palm must be given to the *Rathhaus* of *Lübeck*. A colonnade, supported by polygonal pillars, has been placed in front of the building. The arches are slightly flattened, a not unusual feature in Renaissance buildings. The double windows are separated by pilasters, alternately ending in an Ionic capital and in a herma, and three handsome gables, flanked with volutes and small obelisks, surmount the whole. The handsome flight of steps ascending from the street is supported by four pillars, and each of the square stones of which it consists is adorned with stellar ornamentation. The internal arrangements of some of the rooms are also most interesting, and the wooden panelling and marble chimney-piece of the 'Kriegsstube' are excellent examples of the success with which the artistic handicrafts were then plied. A new colonnaded vestibule, with Gothic vaulting but Doric columns, was added in the late Renaissance period to the *Rathhaus* of *Bremen*. Above the vestibule is a balcony enclosed by an artistic balustrade and interrupted in the middle by a lofty gable. The plastic decorations skilfully conceal the lack of proportion in the outline. Other town-houses of architectural significance are those at *Paderborn*, *Lüneburg*, *Emden*, *Dantsic*, *Brieg*, and *Neisse*. With these may be coupled the arsenals of *Dantsic* and *Lübeck*, the warehouses of *Bremen*, and the guild-houses of *Brunswick*. It is, of course, useless to attempt a catalogue of the interesting *Private Houses*, and even a detailed description could convey no adequate conception of their singularly homelike charms. It is often only a single feature, such as a bow-window or an elaborate doorway, a tasteful frieze or an ornamented gable, that delights the eye of the connoisseur. The lighting and surroundings enhance the effect, a historical interest is added to the æsthetic, and the glamour of the past is shed on the realities of the present. A walk through the streets of a North German town is indeed a feast of varied and permanent enjoyment for the traveller of refined taste in art. The *Merchant Princes* of *Dantsic*, redeemed from provincialism and incited to luxury and display by their far-reaching commercial relations, expended a special amount of attention on the internal comfort and external embellishment of their houses. They selected the most costly kinds of building stone, such as were seldom used for ecclesiastical edifices, and took care that the pilasters between the windows, the spaces between the different stories, and the balustrades in front of the gable were all profusely adorned with reliefs cut in the stone and reproducing the antique models of capital and friezes. It almost seems as if these luxury-loving merchants had been affected by the light and splendour-loving character of their Slavonic neighbours,

whose partiality for the Renaissance style is marked. One peculiar feature in these houses, significant of the easy comfortable life enjoyed by their inmates, is the so-called 'Beischläge', or raised landings surrounded with balustrades, in which the family could sit aloof from the tumult of the street but yet in sight of all that was going on and within easy reach of neighbourly intercourse. The private dwellings of Lübeck and the other western Hanseatic towns are much soberer and less pretentious. Their solid magnificence is reserved for the interior (e.g. the house of the *Kaufleute Compagnie* at Lübeck), while the brick façades, apart from the doorways, are perfectly simple and invariably surmounted with the traditional corbie-stepped gable. The inland towns of Lower Saxony, at a distance from the main arteries of modern traffic, have been more conservative in domestic architecture as in manners and customs. TIMBER ARCHITECTURE is found at its best in the towns last referred to. The construction is intimately connected with that of the Gothic period, almost the only marked differences being a diminution of the upper stories and a free use of Renaissance ornaments (masks, consols, volutes, shells, fans, stars, etc.). In these buildings the frame or skeleton consists of wooden beams and posts while the intervening spaces are filled up with clay or brick-work. The main uprights stand upon wooden sills or horizontal beams and are connected by tie-beams and stiffened by shorter cross or diagonal ties. The blank wall-spaces afforded ample opportunity for ornamentation, and the ends of the tie-beams, the braces, the sills, and other parts of the wooden frame-work were freely enriched with carvings. The good examples of timber architecture in North Germany are too many to enumerate. Among the most important of the earlier period are the *Rathhaus* of *Wernigerode*, the *Rathskeller* of *Halberstadt*, and the *Alte Wage* of *Brunswick*. To the Renaissance period proper belong a great number of interesting structures at *Halberstadt*, *Goslar*, *Brunswick*, *Hanover*, *Hameln*, *Celle*, *Hörxter*, *Stolberg*, and *Hildesheim*. The *Knochenhauer Amtshaus* at *Hildesheim*, dating from 1529, is a veritable gem of timber architecture. Above the five stories of the building proper rises a lofty roof, itself containing several other stories. The façade is covered with figures and other ornamentation, in which painting and wood-carving vie with each other. Here and there a few motives are visible that would be more allowable in a Gothic building (such as the frieze of oak-leaves), but on the whole the designs of the 'putti', the garlands, the small columns for candelabra, and the doorway evince a clear conception of the Renaissance ideal and an astonishing liveliness of fancy. The figures are treated with a good deal of humour, a characteristic which we find frequently recurring in the paintings and mottoes so freely used in the timber buildings of Lower Saxony. The prominent place assigned to WOOD CARVING in the timber style of architecture gave a great momentum

to the development of this art, which is always a natural growth in Alpine and coast districts. Shepherds and sailors alike find occupation and amusement for the idle months of winter in carving objects in wood. Among the numerous wood-carvers thus created by opportunity there must of course be some whose talents enable them to advance to higher work than the making of toys and pipes. A stroll through the *Thaulow Museum* in *Kiel* is enough to show what astonishing results in artistic cabinet-making can be produced even in a limited district like Holstein. The finest specimen of what may be called monumental wood-carving is the Altar of the Passion in the cathedral of *Schleswig*, executed by *Hans Brüggemann* in 1521 after compositions by Albrecht Dürer. The art of WORKING IN METAL, particularly in brass, was also zealously cultivated, and the candelabra, cups, flagons, plates, and grilles of cast or hammered and embossed metal found in the old Hanseatic towns prove how conspicuous a place was taken by objects of this kind in the domestic and ecclesiastical interiors of the period. For the productions of the GOLDSMITH'S ART North Germany seems to have looked to Augsburg and Nuremberg, which were at this time among the most important centres of this art in Europe.

The most important PAINTINGS were also as a rule imported from other districts, particularly from the Netherlands, a land connected with North Germany by numerous ties of kinship and intercourse. It was, it is true, merely a happy accident that brought *Memling's Last Judgement* to *Dantsic*, but the *Altar-piece of the Crucifixion* in the Cathedral of *Lübeck*, also from Memling's studio and dated 1491, seems to have been executed at the express commission of a *Lübeck* citizen. This picture, which, however, is unequal in execution, is one of the most elaborate works of the early Netherlandish school. North German painting in the 15th and 16th cent. attained an independent development in Westphalia only. Lower Saxony lagged almost wholly behind; *Johann Rap-hon* of *Eimbeck* (d. 1528; chief work at Halberstadt), its one artist of eminence, was prevented by his isolation from reaching a full maturity. The Wittenberg School, founded in S. Germany by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1553), owes its still undiminished popularity more to its close connection with the champions of the Reformation than to its intrinsic merits.

In the 17th cent., painting in N. Germany was entirely dependent on the Dutch Schools. Many dutch painters here found a cordial reception and ample occupation, while the leading North German artists studied in Amsterdam. Among the latter may be mentioned *Jürgen Ovens* (1623-78), a native of *Tönning* in *Schleswig* and pupil of Rembrandt, some of whose altar-pieces are still preserved in the cathedral of *Schleswig*, and *Chr. Paudiss* (ca. 1618-67), another pupil of Rembrandt. We know also that some of the painters of *Hamburg*, which began to attain great wealth and commercial im-

portance in the 17th century, formed themselves more or less upon the model of the Dutch school; among others *J. Matth. Weyer* (d. 1690), battle-painter, and *Matthias Scheits* (ca. 1640-1700), the latter a pupil of Wouverman. Works by *Michael Willmann* (1629-1706) of Königsberg, a pupil of J. Backer, are abundant in Silesia. *Andr. Stech* (d. 1697) is copiously represented in Dantsic. The miserable political condition of Germany in the 16th century will go far to account for the fact that this admiration of the Flemish and Dutch masters excited few attempts to follow their example by independent production. The industrial arts, however, were still actively practised, and in their own sphere afford a complete view of the transition from the Renaissance to the Baroque style.

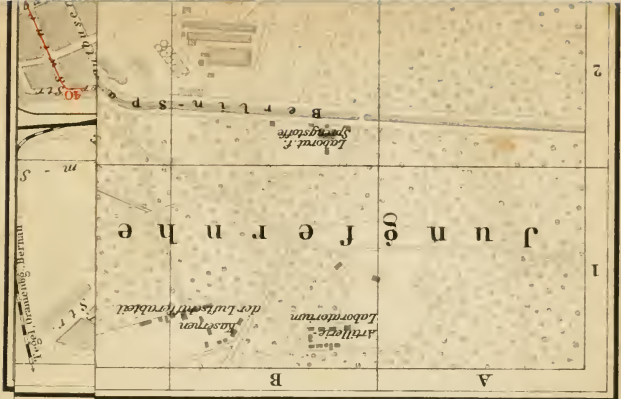
The stylistic peculiarities of Baroque art are not always easily distinguishable from those of the German Renaissance. The column in the latter, for example, still preserves its antique capital and as a rule it is also fluted. It generally stands, however, on a high base, the middle of which is adorned with a mask. The lowest part of the shaft is often encircled by a band of reliefs, resembling a metal ring and it often assumes a curved or swelling form, especially when used as the support of a balcony. The piers often consist of 'rustica' masonry and diminish in width towards the top. Their edges are sometimes raised so as to form a kind of frame, the flat surface within being decorated with branching vines. The keystones of the arches are often emphasised by a carved head or console. The sides of the gables do not always meet at the top but break off short and leave the intervening space to be filled with a pyramid or some similar figure. The favourite ornaments are foliage and band-mouldings, the latter often represented as rolled up or intertwined. The ornaments constantly recall the work of the metal-founder, the carpenter, or similar artificers. When we try, however, to determine the exact difference between the forms of the German Renaissance and those of the **Baroque Style** of the 17th century, we soon find that the two often insensibly merge in each other and that it is consequently impossible to draw a clear line of demarcation. Among the main characteristics of the Baroque style may be instanced its exaggeration and over-loading, its partiality for flowing and crooked lines, its sharp contrasts, its striving after effects of light and shade. Similar tendencies, however, are observable in the 16th century. Columns, for example, supporting garlands of fruit, and curving gables are forms common to both styles. Perhaps the difference may be placed in a clearer light if we consider that while the germ of the powerful forms of the Baroque style already existed in the Renaissance period, we still find many echoes of the Gothic style in the latter, while the Baroque style is entirely based on ancient art. As a matter of fact it is to a wave of Italian influence, of which *Bernini* and *Borromini* may serve as types, that the introduction of the Baroque style in Germany is due.

A new artistic era for North Germany opens toward the end of the 17th century in the building activity displayed in the capital of the vigorous and pushing state of Prussia. BERLIN now first wins a place in the history of art. This remarkable and rapid advance may be linked with the names of two architects, *Johann Arnold Nehrning* (d. 1695) and *Andreas Schüter* (1664-1714), and of two buildings, the *Arsenal* and the *Old Palace*. A characteristic feature of the movement was the fact that sculpture advanced *pari passu* with architecture, drawing its subjects mainly from the heroic myths or from idealisations of warfare. The trophies and the masks of dying warriors at the arsenal, and the bronze statue of the Great Elector stand like symbols at the door of Berlin's artistic development and indicate the direction in which its future plastic triumphs were to be won. There was only an interval of a few years between the erection of the palace at Berlin and that of the *Zwinger* at DRESDEN, its only possible rival for the first place among the architectural creations of the century. No other building of the period in Germany can be compared with the works of *Schlüter* and *Pöppelmann* (1667-1736). The two great edifices also resemble each other in the fragmentary execution of their original designs. In the plans themselves, however, lay an essential difference. Schlüter's ideal was a magnificent Roman forum, Pöppelmann aimed at the creation of a 'show palace', in which the pomps and pleasures of a luxurious court might find an adequate reflection. The impressions produced by the two buildings are thus markedly unlike. In Schlüter's work we recognise solid, somewhat heavy magnificence; in Pöppelmann's *Zwinger*, despite its splendour, the prevailing idea is that of careless pleasure, a revelation of the delights of the private life of kings. The contrast between the artistic tendencies of the two towns at the beginning of last century goes still farther. In Berlin monumental sculpture attains a most promising stage; Dresden at once calls up the idea of Rococo art and Porcelain. Böttger's discovery not only infused new life into the art of ornamenting vases and pottery, but for a time, so long as the sculptor *Kändler* modelled at Meissen, seemed to be on the point of entering the domain of pure art and of being applied to monumental sculpture. No advance, however, was made on the first attempts. The small world of the Rococo style found its fitting incorporation in the charming little figures of Dresden china; with the close of the Rococo period the art of modelling in porcelain lost its artistic importance and the real roots of its life.

A single glance at the architectural activity of Berlin and Dresden is enough to dissipate the current view of the artistic poverty of the 18th century. In addition to this, however, most of the German COLLECTIONS and GALLERIES were either founded or greatly extended in the same period. Even in the 16th century German princes possessed 'Cabinets of Art', in which curiosities

and objects of natural history lay in peaceful union with small objects of art, paintings (chiefly portraits), and a few plastic works. Travel and residence in foreign countries, and above all the tempting example of the kings and 'grands seigneurs' of France awoke a taste for art in the breasts of German princes also, and led to the better arrangement of the old collections and to the foundation of new. Thus Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse laid the foundation of the *Cassel Gallery*, while the collections of *Schwerin* owe their extent mainly to Duke Christian Ludwig (1747-56). The collections at *Gotha*, begun by Duke Ernest the Pious (1640-75), were increased at the beginning of last century by the art-treasures of Count Anton Günther of Schwarzburg. The *Dessau Collections* originated in a bequest of the Orange family in 1675. All these collections, and indeed almost all the galleries of Northern Germany, are rich in Flemish and Dutch paintings of the 17th century, a feature which must be referred to the ancient kinship of the Netherlandish and North German races and not to mere external and accidental intercourse. The *Dresden Gallery* alone, mainly the creation of King Augustus III., can boast the possession both of numerous gems of Netherlandish art and also of an equally excellent collection of Italian pictures. *Berlin*, however, lagged behind in the work of forming large picture-galleries. Frederick the Great's interest was confined mainly to ancient sculptures and to the creations of the French school. The fine Museums of Berlin originated in the present century, a fact which accounts for the scientific arrangement by which they are characterised.

The storms of the Napoleonic period sadly interfered with the peaceful development of art in Germany. Long after the conclusion of peace the poverty of the people prevented them from showing any great practical interest in art. This was the more to be lamented because the War of Liberation had powerfully excited the national imagination and because Prussia possessed two men who were eminently fitted to respond to the patriotic enthusiasm. The works of *Schinkel* (1781-1841), and still more those of *Rauch* (1777-1857), of course, show unmistakeable traces of the influence, direct or indirect, of the ideas that led the nation to victory; but their effectiveness would have been immeasurably superior if the economical condition of the state had enabled them to embody all their plans in worthy form. It was not till the fifth decade of the century that prosperity returned in sufficient measure to allow of some thought being bestowed upon the artistic embellishments of life. The rapid growth of the cities has called into being an architectural activity, compared with which that of past centuries sinks into insignificance. The most characteristic features of the latest development of art have been the resuscitation of the artistic handicrafts and the fondness for 'Old German' interiors.





1. Berlin.

Arrival. A policeman, posted at the egress of each railway-station, hands the traveller a metal ticket with the number of a cab, on his stating whether he wishes a taxameter cab ('Taxameter-Droschke'), a first-class ('erste Klasse'), or luggage cab ('Gepäckdroschke'). Travellers with luggage should entrust the summoning of the vehicle to a porter, as it is sometimes difficult, especially in the dark, to find the right cab. The ticket, however, should not be given up till seats are taken. *Porter* 25 pf. for ordinary luggage; 50 pf. or more for luggage above the usual weight. *Cab Fares*, see pp. 6, 7 (in addition to the fare an extra charge of 25 pf. is made in each case for the ticket securing the cab); luggage under 22½ lbs. free, boxes of 22½-55 lbs. 25 pf., of 55-110 lbs. 50 pf., of 110-220 lbs. 1 *M* (comp. the tariff, p. 7). 'Gepäckdroschken' (see above), with two seats only, are necessary if luggage is heavy; tariff the same as that of cabs of the second class. If the train is crowded, it is advisable to telegraph for a cab from the last important station before Berlin (50 pf.), particularly if a 'Gepäckdroschke' is required. — Luggage may also be sent from the station to the town through the agency of the *Paketahrt-Gesellschaft*, or Parcel Delivery Co., an official of which meets the express trains; the tariff is posted up in a conspicuous part of the station. In this case it is usually delivered in 2-3 hrs., but not till the following morning if handed over after 7 p.m. — *Hotels near the Railway Stations*, see p. 3.

Departure. Railway-tickets for all the lines diverging from Berlin may be obtained at the *Hôtel Bristol*, *Central Hotel*, *Kaiserhof*, and *Grand Hôtel de Rome* (comp. p. 4); at the *Ämtliche Reisebureau* at the Potsdam Station (8-7. Sun. 9-1); *Brasch & Rothenstein*, Lüneburger-Str. 22 and Hausvogtei-Platz 2; *Internationale Reisebureau*, Unter den Linden 69 (agent for the Sleeping Car Co.; sub-office in the Kaiserhof, p. 2); *Carl Stangen* (agent for Cook & Son London), Friedrich-Str. 72; *Hugo Stangen* (agent for Gaze & Sons, London), Unter den Linden 39; and *Karl Riesel's Reisebureau*, Unter den Linden 57. — *Circular Tickets* may be obtained on previous notice (½-1 day) at the above offices, and also at the Anhalt & Potsdam, the Alexander-Platz (E. side), and the Friedrich-Strasse Stations. — The *Enquiry Office of the Prussian State Railways* (open 8-3) is on the E. side of the Alexander-Platz Station.

Railway Stations. There are five terminus railway-stations at Berlin, exclusive of the 'Stadtbahn' (see below). 1. **ANHALT STATION** (Pl. G, 7), Ascanischer-Platz, for Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Leipsic, Munich, Halle, Thuringia, and Frankfort on the Main. — 2. **POTSDAM STATION** (Pl. G, 7), Potsdamer-Platz, for Potsdam, Magdeburg, the Harz, the Lower Rhine, Cassel, Frankfort, Coblenz, Trèves, and Metz. — 3. **STETTIN STATION** (Pl. H, 4), Invaliden-Str., for Rostock (and Copenhagen), Stralsund, Stettin, and Dantsic (viâ Stargard). — 4. **GÖRLITZ STATION** (Pl. L, 8), Wiener-Str., for the Spree-wald, Cottbus, Görlitz, and the Giant Mts. — 5. **LEHRTE STATION** (Pl. F, 4, 5), near the Moltke-Brücke, for all trains to Hamburg and slow trains to Lehrte (Hanover, Bremen, etc.), Mecklenburg, and Holstein.

The 'STADTBahn', or city railway (see p. 19), is 12 M. long from Westend (Pl. A, 5), in the W., to Stralau-Rummelsburg (Pl. N, 7), in the E. It is primarily intended to relieve the street traffic within Berlin, but the following five stations (named from E. to W.) are also used for general traffic: — 1. The *Silesian Station* (Pl. L, 6); 2. *Alexander-Platz Station* (Pl. F, 5); 3. *Friedrich-Strasse Station* (Pl. H, 5); 4. *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. D, 6, 7); 5. *Charlottenburg Station* (Pl. B, 7). At present all the trains of the E. Railway (Königsberg, St. Petersburg, Warsaw), the Niederschlesisch-Märkische Railway (Posen, Breslau, and Vienna), and the Nordhausen-Frankfort (Wetzlar) Railway run from these stations; also the express trains of the Lehrte Railway (Hanover, Bremen, Cologne, Lon-

don, and Paris). The Anhalt and Stettin railways have no connection with the Stadtbahn.

The stations of the Stadtbahn for intramural and suburban traffic are (named from E. to W.; 'Lokalperron' = platform for local trains): *Stralau-Rummelsburg* (Pl. N, 7), *Warschauer-Strasse* (Pl. M, 7), *Schlesischer Bahnhof* (Pl. L, 6), *Jannowitz-Brücke* (Pl. K, 6), *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. J, 5), *Börse* (Pl. J, 5), *Friedrich-Strasse* (Pl. H, 5), *Lehrter Bahnhof* (Pl. F, G, 4), *Bellevue* (Pl. E, 4), *Thiergarten* (Pl. D, 5), *Zoologischer Garten* (Pl. D, 6, 7), *Savigny-Platz* (Pl. C, 7), *Charlottenburg* (Pl. B, 7), *Westend* (Pl. A, 5). Trains run in both directions about every 5 min. from 5 a.m. till midnight. — The management of the traffic resembles that of the Underground Railway in London. There is no first class. Tickets are checked on entering and leaving the platform. No time should be lost in taking seats, as the stoppages are extremely brief. Smoking is prohibited in the second-class compartments.

The suburban trains go on to *Lichtenberg*, *Erkner*, *Strausberg*, *Fürstenwalde*, and *Rüdersdorf* on the E., *Grünau* (p. 80) and *Königs-Wusterhausen* on the S.E., *Potsdam* (p. 81) on the S.W., and *Spandau* (p. 95) on the N.W.

The 'RINGBAHN' is a railway forming a complete circle round Berlin, and is divided into two parts, the 'Nord-Ring' and the 'Süd-Ring', on which trains run at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The stations on the Nord-Ring are: *Stralau-Rummelsburg* (Pl. N, 7), *Frankfurter Allee* (Pl. O, 6; p. 68), *Central-Viehhof* (Cattle Market; Pl. N, 5; p. 68), *Landsberger Allee* (Pl. N, 4), *Weissen-see* (Pl. L, 3; p. 18), *Prenzlauer Allee* (Pl. L, 2), *Schönhauser Allee* (Pl. K, 2; p. 69), *Gesundbrunnen* (Pl. H, 2; p. 69), *Wedding* (Pl. F, 2; p. 72), *Putlitz-Strasse* (Pl. E, 3), *Beussel-Strasse* (Pl. D, 3; p. 74), *Jungfernheide* (Pl. A, 4), *Westend* (Pl. A, 5; p. 80), and *Charlottenburg* (Pl. B, 7; p. 78). The Süd-Ring, running for the most part beyond the precincts of the city, begins and ends at the *Potsdamer Ring-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, 7). The other stations are *Schöneberg* (Pl. F, 9; p. 62), *Tempelhof* (p. 61), *Hermann-Strasse*, *Rixdorf* (p. 61), *Treptow* (Pl. N, 8; p. 65), *Stralau-Rummelsburg*, *Charlottenburg*, *Halensee* (p. 80), *Schmargendorf*, *Wilmsdorf-Friedenau*, and *Ebers-Strasse*. Owing to the distance of the Ringbahn stations from the places they serve, the tourist will generally find the tramways more convenient (see p. 7).

Hotels. The largest hotels in Berlin are the following: — **HÔTEL BRISTOL* (Pl. a; G, H, 6), Unter den Linden 5, tastefully fitted up, with garden, 300 rooms, railway-ticket office, and luggage-office, R. from 4½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. (3-9 p.m.) 5 M. — **SAVOY HOTEL* (Pl. b; H, 5), Friedrich-Str. 103, with garden and 200 rooms, R. from 3½, B. 1¼, déj. (10.20-2) 2½, D. (2-8 p.m.; wine not compulsory) 5 M. — **PALAST HOTEL* (Pl. c; G, 6), Leipziger-Platz 18, 120 rooms, R. from 4, B. 1¼, déj. (11.30 2.30) 2½, D. (2.30-8) 5 M. — **MONOPOL-HOTEL* (Pl. d; H, 5), Friedrich-Str. 100, opposite the Friedrich-Str. Station, with 200 rooms, R. from 3½, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. (2-9), 5, S. 3½ M. — **CONTINENTAL HOTEL* (Pl. e; H, 5), Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 6, near the Friedrich-Str. Station, 200 rooms, R. 3-8, B. 1¼, déj. (11-2) 2½, D. (3-8; wine not compulsory) 5, board 7½ M. — **KAISERHOF* (Pl. f; H, 6), Wilhelm-Platz, with 270 rooms and railway-booking offices; R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 5, S. 3½, pens. from 11 M. (The rooms looking into the covered court should be avoided.) — **GRAND HÔTEL DE ROME* (Pl. g; H, 5), Unter den Linden 39, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str., with 120 rooms, railway-ticket office, etc.; R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3½ & 5, S. 3 M. — **CENTRAL HOTEL* (Pl. h; H, 5), Friedrich-Str. 43, near the Friedrich-Strasse Station, with 500 rooms, railway-booking office, etc., R. from 3, B. 1¼, luncheon (11-2 o'cl.) 2½, D. (2-8; wine compulsory) 4½, pens. from 11 M.

The hotels in or near the Linden are best situated for ordinary travellers, and the charges are more moderate than those of similar houses in most European capitals. Enquiry as to charges, which is quite usual, had better be made beforehand.

Unter den Linden. — *S. Side:* No. 3, **HÔTEL ROYAL*, corner of the Wilhelm-Str., fashionable, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 4½, pens. from

8 *M*, no lift; No. 9, BADISCHER HOF; No. 17, *WESTMINSTER (Pl. i; H, 5, 6), with lift, restaurant, café, etc., R. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ board 8 *M*; No. 20, METROPOLE, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*; No. 32, HÔTEL DU NORD, corner of the Charlotten-Str., R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 *M*, no lift. — *N. Side*: No. 44, ARNIM'S HOTEL; No. 46, VICTORIA, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str.; No. 6Sa, MINERVA, R. 3-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2 *M*, with restaurant.

The following are less expensive, in proportion to their distance from the Linden. *To the S. of the Linden*. Wilhelm-Str.: No. 70a, REICHSHOF, patronized by diplomatists; No. 44, *WILHELMSHOF, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*. — Behren-Str. 64, *WINDSOR, patronized by country-gentlemen, R. 2-10, B. 1 *M*, no lift. — Jäger-Str. 17, *SCHLÖSSER's, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str., R. 2-4, B. 1, déj. 2 *M*, no lift. — Tauben-Str. 16, HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE. — Mohren-Str. 20, NORDDEUTSCHER HOF, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*. — Friedrich-Str.: No. 176, KAISER HOTEL (Pl. k; R, 22), R. 3-7, B. 1 *M*; No. 180, NÜRNBERGER HOF, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. in wine-restaurant 3, in beer-restaurant 2 *M*; No. 191, HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE; No. 204, BAYRISCHER HOF, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 90 pf. — Krausen-Str. 6, WERNER'S HOTEL, R. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*. — Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 9, VIER JAHRESZEITEN, near the Wilhelm-Strasse. — Markgrafen-Str. 55, HÔTEL DE FRANCE, at the corner of the Gendarmen-Markt, R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 6 *M*, with restaurant and café, well spoken of. — Charlotten-Str. 71, HÔTEL BRANDENBURG, R. 2-6, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*. — Niederwall-Str. 11, HÔTEL KREBS.

To the N. of the Linden. Friedrich-Str.: No. 93, FRIEDRICHSHOF, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1 *M*; No. 94, PRINZENHOF; No. 96, SILESIA; No. 97, *NATIONAL, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2, D. 3-4 $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 3, pens. from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, no lift; No. 101, TERMINUS; No. 150, RHEINISCHER HOF. — Dorotheen-Str.: No. 16, PRINZ WILHELM; No. 28, PRINZ HEINRICH; No. 80, PRINZ FRIEDRICH KARL, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 *M*, with frequented restaurant; No. 84, REICH, R. from 2, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; No. 89, GENFER HOF. — Mittel-Str. 53, HÔTEL JANSON. — Neustädtische Kirch-Str.: No. 10, BERLINER HOF; No. 13, WESTPHÄLISCHER HOF. — Georgen-Str.: No. 21, AACHENER HOF; No. 23, COBURG, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1 *M*; No. 24, STADT MAGDEBURG, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1 *M*. — Neue Wilhelm-Str.: No. 5, LAMPRECHT'S HOTEL; No. 10, HÔTEL HOHENSTEIN, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*. — Reichstagsufer-Str. 9, HÔTEL ZUM REICHSTAG, R. 2-5, B. 1 *M*. — Luisen-Str. 30, KRONPRINZ, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1, déj. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, D. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, Swedish cuisine. — Am Zirkus 11, MOSKAU, R. from 2, B. 1 *M*.

In the Old Town (p. 66), the principal business-locality: GRAND HÔTEL ALEXANDER-PLATZ (Pl. n; K, 5), Alexander-Str. 46, a huge hôtel garni (200 rooms), with restaurant and café; GRAND HÔTEL GERMANIA (Pl. o; J, 5), An der Stadtbahn 26, with 150 rooms, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*. — Kloster-Str. 88, DEUTSCHES HAUS. — Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 9, ALTSTÄDTER HOF, with restaurant. — Heiligegeist-Str. 17, HÔTEL DE HAMBOURG, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*. — Burg-Str. 26, opposite the Exchange and the National Gallery, BÖRSEN-HOTEL. — Grün-Str. 1, HAPPOLDT'S HOTEL, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

In the Luisenstadt: CITY HOTEL (Pl. l; K, 6), Dresdener-Str. 52, near the Prinzen-Str., with 180 rooms, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Near the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations: Potsdamer-Platz 1, *GRAND HÔTEL BELLEVUE & THIERGARTEN HOTEL (Pl. m; G, 6), R. 3-10, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. from 3 *M*. — Leipziger-Platz 2, FÜRSTENHOF, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, no lift. — Königgrätzer-Str. 127, LEIPZIGER HOF, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1 *M*, with restaurant. — Link-Str. 37, SANSSOUCI, R. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -4 *M*, B. 80 pf., déj. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*. — Potsdamer Str. 12, FREDERICH'S HOTEL. — Königgrätzer-Str.: No. 10, SAXONIA; No. 21, ASCANISCHER HOF, R. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7, D. 2-3 *M*; No. 23, WESTEND; No. 25, DEUTSCHER KAISER, R. 2-6 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — Askanischer-Platz 1, HABSBURGER HOF, with restaurant, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 1 *M*. — Königgrätzer-Str. 38, HOLLSTEIN'S HOTEL, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — Hedemann-Str. 8, THÜRINGER HOF, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*.

In the South Western Quarter: KURFÜRSTEN-HOTEL, Kurfürsten-Str. 105.

Near the Lehrte Station: LEHRTER HOF, SCHWARZ, Invaliden-Str. 93 and 81. — *Near the Stettin Station:* POMMERSCHER HOF, Invaliden-Str. 120, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 *M*. — *Near the Silesian Station:* KÜSTRINER HOF, Küstriner-Platz 2.

Hôtels Garnis. LINDEN-HOTEL, Kleine Kirchgasse 2, R. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -4, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; HÔTEL CAFÉ BAUER, Unter den Linden 26, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1 *M*; DUNKELBERG'S FAMILY HOTEL, Unter den Linden 56; SCHWERINER HOF, MENDRZYK, Mittel-Str. 5 and 57; BERNHARD PLATH, Schiffbauerdamm 2 (2nd floor), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$, B. $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; QUOOS, Schadow-Str. 3, R. 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, pens. 6 *M*. — FRÜND, Friedrich-Str. 105; PASSAGE, Behren-Str. 52. R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 *M*, well spoken of; EICHBERG, Jäger-Str. 63 (2nd floor), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 *M*; NEGENDANK, Charlotten-Str. 56; WIELAND, Koch-Str. 74, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 *M*, B. 60 pf.; KRÜGER, Breite-Str. 27, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; NETZLER, Burg-Str. 11, R. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; ZUM GRÜNEN BAUM, APEL, KLEINER KAISERHOF, all in the Krausen-Str. (56, 65, and 63), and moderate. — **Furnished Apartments** may also be procured on reasonable terms (30-45 *M* per month) in the best part of the town, between the Karl-Str. and Koch-Str.

Boarding Houses ('Pensionate'). The charges at these, which should be ascertained beforehand, vary from 75 to 200 *M* per month.

NEAR THE LINDEN: *Mrs. Gerling* (5-8 *M* per day), Wilhelm-Str. 49; *Radtke* (4-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), *Pens. Daheim* (4-8 *M*), Unter den Linden Nos. 58 (3rd fl.) and 70 (2nd fl.); *Pens. Heimath*, Mohren-Str. 11 (2nd fl.), 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; *Ludwig* (4-5 *M*), *Schmidt* (100-200 *M* per month), Markgrafen-Str. Nos. 39 and 49 (3rd fl.); *Talkenberg* (4-6 *M*), *Porsch* (5-8 *M*), Charlotten-Str. 48 and 59 (3rd fl.); *Fülleborn*, Jerusalemer-Str. 44, 4-7 *M*; *Jaenicke* (120-200 *M* per month), *Meyer* (5-6 *M*), Dorotheen-Str. Nos. 90 and 36 (2nd fl.); *Jendritza*, Friedrich-Str. 106 (3rd fl.), 4-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Frau Dr. Müller von der Werra*, Albrecht-Str. 11, 4-7 *M*; *Waltraff* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), *Von Kasperowicz* (4-7 *M*), Schiffbauerdamm Nos. 5 (3rd fl.) and 23.

Reche, In den Zelten 18, from 6 *M*; *Dr. Stern*, Kronprinzen-Ufer 27, 6-8 *M*.

OUTSIDE THE POTSDAM GATE: *Von Langen* (4-5 *M*), *Jungk* (5 *M*), *Linde* (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), Königgrätzer-Str. 19 (2nd floor), 73 (3rd fl.), and 109 (3rd fl.); *Mätzky*, Anhalt-Str. 15 (3rd fl.), 4-6 *M*; *Pens. Internationale*, Link-Str. 15 (2nd fl.), 3-6 *M*; *Von Finck* (4-9 *M*), *Martiny* (4-6 *M*), *Herzberg* (from 4 *M*), *Glaise* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), *Welle* (4-6 *M*), *Volckmann* (5-10 *M*), *Hoeltzl* (4-7 *M*), *Ohm-Heydtmann* (4-8 *M*), *Joseph* (5-8 *M*), all in the Potsdamer-Str., Nos. 123a, 122c (3rd fl.), 121b, 101 (3rd fl.; lift), 41 (3rd fl.), 39a (2nd fl.), 21, 29, 14 (3rd fl.; lift); *Krause*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 4; *Giercke*, Lützow-Ufer 33 (1st fl.), 5-8 *M*; *Meier*, Genthiner-Str. 32 (3rd fl.), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 *M*; *Scheringer*, Steglitzer-Str. 66 (3rd fl.), 4-6 *M*; *Werner* (3-6 *M*), *Tscheuschner* (4-7 *M*), Kurfürsten-Str. 48 and 112; *Von Lourenz*, Motz-Str. 72; *Starkmann* (5-12 *M*), Köhrn (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), Kleist-Str. 27 and 28; *Döllen*, Luther-Str. 12; *Pens. des Westens*, Ranke-Str. 8 (2nd fl.) 5-8 *M*; *Halbey*, Bülow-Str. 18, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Spranger*, Hallesche-Str. 17, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Schmidt*, Maassen-Str. 36 (1st fl.).

Restaurants. The following, at which wine is drunk, are all of the first class, with corresponding charges, and may be visited by ladies. S. side of the Linden: **Hôtel Bristol*, No. 5; **Grand Restaurant Royal*, No. 33, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; *Hôtel Royal*, No. 3. N. side of the Linden: *Mühling*, No. 39 (in the Hôtel de Rome); *Hôtel Victoria* (p. 3), No. 46; *Dressel*, No. 50; **Hiller*, No. 62. — *Hôtel Reichshof*, Wilhelm-Str. 70a. — **Ewest*, Behren-Str. 26a. — **Borchardt*, Französische-Str. 48. — **Wine Saloon in the Kaiserhof* (p. 2), Wilhelm-Platz. — *Palast Hotel*, Leipziger-Platz 18. — *Monopol Hotel*, *Savoy Hotel*, *Central Hotel*, Friedrich-Str. Nos. 100, 103, and 143. At these restaurants one may dine either *à la carte* or *à prix fixe* (4 *M* and upwards). The waiters expect a fee of 25-50 pf. from each person.

BAVARIAN BEER (*Bairisch Bier*), at 25-30 pf. per glass, is chiefly drunk at the following, which may also be visited by ladies, though smoking is generally permitted. A dinner is obtainable at most of them between 1 and 5 o'clock, usually *à la carte*; waiter's fee 10-20 pf.

UNTER DEN LINDEN (S. side): *Wedl*, No. 13, Viennese cuisine; *Linden Restaurant*, No. 17; *Wilhelmshallen*, No. 21, with garden.

TO THE S. OF THE LINDEN: *Lanzsch*, Charlotten-Str. 56; *Eremitage*, Französische-Str. 21, Russian cuisine; *Brandenburger Haus*, Mohren-Str. 47; *Architektenhaus*, Wilhelm-Str. 92; *Zum Alten Askanter*, Anhalt-Str. 14; **Pfeiffer*, Friedrich-Str. 231; **Wahlstatt*, Belle-Alliance-Str. 89.

OUTSIDE THE POTSDAM GATE: *Leipziger Hof*, Königgrätzer-Str. 127, D. from 1 *M*; **Dessauer Garten*, Dessauer-Str. 3; *Grosser Kurfürst*, Potsdamer-Str. 124; *Burggrafenhof*, Kurfürsten-Str. 91. — Restaurant in the Zoological Garden, D. 3 *M*.

TO THE N. OF THE LINDEN: **Kziwanek*, Mittel-Str. 57, corner of Friedrich-Str. (1st floor); **Töpfer*, Dorotheen-Str. 81; **Zum Franziskaner*, Georgen-Str. 13, near the Friedrich-Str. Station of the Stadtbahn; *Terminus*, Friedrich-Str. 101; *Zum Heidelberger*, in the Central Hotel, Friedrich-Str. 143.

IN THE OLD TOWN: **Rathskeller*, in the Rathaus, with wine-room; *Altstädter Hof*, Neuer Markt 11; *Sedan Panorama*, see p. 63; *Königshallen*, König-Str. 33; *Zum Prälaten*, in one of the arches of the Stadtbahn, Alexander-Platz; **Belvedere*, in an arch of the Stadtbahn, by the Jannowitz-Brücke; **Alhambra*, in an arch of the Stadtbahn, Andreas-Str.

IN THE THIERGARTEN: The *Zelte* (comp. p. 76); **Café Gärtner*, on the Spree, at the Bellevue station of the Stadtbahn, cool and shady; **Charlottenhof*, near the Charlottenburger Chaussee; *Thiergartenhof*, near the Thiergarten Station; these three have gardens (D. 1 *M*).

RESTAURANT FOR LADIES: *Lettehaus*, Königgrätzer-Str. 90, moderate.

VEGETARIAN EATING HOUSES: Karl-Str. 31, Markgrafen-Str. 25, etc.

Wine Houses, with dining-rooms (dinner generally at 1.30 p.m.): **Habel*, Linden 30, much frequented for déjeuner; *Eggebrecht*, **Ridesheim-er*, *Kaiser-Keller* (p. 3), *Rheingau* (cheap Rhenish wines), all in the Friedrich-Str. (Nos. 109, 80, 176, and 56); **Wendeborn* (D. 1½ *M*), **L. Mitscher* (oysters, Moselle), *Monsehr*, *Restaurant Opéra* (D. 2 *M*), *Hecht*, Französische-Str. (Nos. 52, 18, 24, 43, 56); **Lutler*, Charlotten-Str. 49; **Rähmel* (red wines); **Trarbach* (Rhenish and Moselle wines), both Markgrafen-Str. (Nos. 45, 48); **Haussmann* (D. 1 *M*), *Boy & Co.*, Jäger-Str. 5 and 20; *Höhn's Oyster Saloon*, Kronen-Str. 21; *Müllner & Salomon* (oysters), Mohren-Str. 42; **Kempinski*, *Steinert & Hansen* (oysters), *Deutsche Weinstuben*, all in the Leipziger-Str. (Nos. 25, 33, 114); **Becker's Söhne*, Krausen-Str. 41, D. 1½ *M*; *Trierscher Winzerverein*, Wilhelm-Str. 92 (Architektenhaus, p. 60); *Huth*, *Frederich*, **Wittkop*, **Knoop Söhne* (branch), Potsdamer-Str. (Nos. 139, 12, 134b, and 136); *Steinert & Hansen*, Bülow-Str. 20; **Kühn*, Werderscher Markt 4, D. 1½ *M*, with ladies' room; *Valentin*, Burg-Str. 10; *Becker*, Heiligegeist-Str. 17, D. 1½ *M*; **Mitscher & Caspary*, König-Str. 40; **Knoop Söhne*, Alexander-Platz; *Wildgrube*, Mittel-Str. 15; **Steinert & Hansen*, Albrecht-Str. 24; *Knoop Söhne*, Alt-Moabit 131. — *Aux Caves de France* (French wines), Linien-Str. 133, Belle-Alliance-Platz 19, Alexander-Str. 50, etc.; *Società Enologica Italiana*, Linden 65; *Ristorante Roma Monti*, Mittel-Str. 60 (at these Italian wines); *Continental Bodega Company*, Linden 31, Alexander-Str. 71, Jerusalem-Str. 14, and Prinzen-Str. 81; *Bodega*, Leipziger-Str. 95; *Central Bodega*, Neue Friedrich-Str. 37 (at the bodegas port and sherry; cold viands only). — *Cap-Keller*, Linden 47, Cape wines. — *Tropowitz*, Wilhelm-Str. 55 (Hungarian wines). — *English Bar*, Linden 22; *Champion Bar*, Friedrich-Str. 174; *Gerold Sohn*, Friedrich-Str. 153.

Beer. Genuine Bavarian beer (30 pf. per glass) is a specialty of the following restaurants. — TO THE S. OF THE LINDEN: **Siechen*, Behren-Str. 24, often crowded in the evening; *Augustinerbräu*, *Pschorrbräu*, **Sedlmayr*, **Weihenstephan*, **Tucher's Brewery*, *Bavaria-Haus*, all in the Friedrich-Str. (Nos. 84, 165, 172, 176, 180, 181); **Löwenbräu*, Französische-Str. 25; *Schützen-lesl*, Jäger-Str. 63a; *Mönchhof*, Charlotten-Str. 65a, D. 1 *M*; **Hofbräu*, Leipziger-Str. 85; *Spittelhallen*, Niederwall-Str. 25; *Kulmbacher Bierhaus*, Scharren-Str. 7; *Hackerbräu*, Belle-Alliance Platz 15; *Weihenstephan*, Schöneberger Ufer 25; **Printz*, **Spatenbräu*, Potsdamer-Str. (Nos. 27a, 30).

TO THE N. OF THE LINDEN: *Rheinischer Hof*, *Leistbräu*, Friedrich-Str. (Nos. 150, 136); **Hackerbräu*, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 49; *Schünemann*, Luisen-Str. 46; *Wirtshaus Regenspurger*, Invaliden-Str. 38; **Printz*, Alt-Moabit 138.

Lager beer (15 pf. per glass): **Zum Schultheiss*, Behren-Str. 49, Friedrich-Str. 46, Hotel Bellevue (p. 3), Linden 4a, Alt-Moabit 15, and Rosenthaler-Str. 14; *Ausschank Friedrichshöhe*, Friedrich-Str. 71; *Neumann*, Oranien-Str. 150; **Niquet*, Jäger-Str. 41; *Ausschank Pfefferberg*, Hôtel Monopol, Gregory, Friedrich-Str. Nos. 96, 100, 101.

**Zum Klausner*, Krausen-Str. 64; *Zur Stadt Pilsen*, Linden 13; at these Pilsen (Bohemian) beer; *Dortmund Unionbräu*, Leipziger-Str. 109; Breslau beer at Friedrich-Str. 14 and Belle-Alliance-Str. 99. — The somewhat insipid '*Weissbier*', once the favourite beverage of the Berliners, is sold by *Clausing*, Zimmer-Str. 80, and *Stüdemann*, Schützen-Str. 5.

Breweries. Many of these, situated on the outskirts of the town, have spacious saloons and gardens, and may be regarded as among the specialties of Berlin. To the S.: *Tivoli*, on the Kreuzberg (Pl. G, 9; p. 61); *Bock*, *Habel*, Tempelhofer Berg. To the S.E.: *Happoldt*, *Union*, *Bergschloss*, all in the Hasenheide (Pl. J, 9). To the N.E.: **Friedrichshain*, Friedrichshain 22 (Pl. L, 4); **Friedrichshöhe*, *Böhmisches Brauhaus*, Landsberger Allée (Nos. 24, 11; Pl. M, 4). To the N.: *Pfefferberg*, *Schultheiss*, *Schönhauser Allée* (176, 36; Pl. J, K, 3, 4); *Norddeutsche Brauerei*, Chaussee-Str. 58 (Pl. G, H, 3, 4). To the N.W.: *Moabiter Brauerei*, Strom-Str. 11 (Pl. E, 4). To the S.W.: *Schöneberger Brauerei* (Pl. E, F, 9).

Cafés in the Vienna style: **Bauer*, Linden 26, adorned with mural paintings by Werner, much frequented both by day and by night; *Kaisershof*, see p. 2; *Café Keck*, in the Kaisergalerie (p. 24); *Westminster*, Linden 17 (see p. 2); in the *Monopol Hotel* (p. 2); *Victoria Café*, Linden 46; *Saxonia*, Königgrätzer-Str. 10 (Hôt. Saxonia); **Klose*, *Reichshallen*, Leipziger-Str. 19 and 77; *Kaiser-Café* (also confectioner), *Kerkau*, *Friedrichshof*, Friedrich-Str. Nos. 177, 60, and 41; *Central-Hôtel*, Jerusalemer-Str. 20; **Schiller*, Mohren-Str. 31, billiards; in the *Grand Hôtel Alexander-Platz* (p. 3); *Residenz-Café*, Alexander-Str. 16; *Börsen-Café*, Burg-Str. 27. Luncheons and Vienna or Pilsen beer may be procured at all these cafés. Cup of coffee 25, 'mélange' (glass of milk, coffee, and whipped cream) 40 pf.; baskets with cakes, etc., stand on the tables. The waiter expects 5-10 pf. per person.

Confectioners (cup of coffee 30, chocolate 40, ices 50 pf.): **Kranzler*, Linden 25, S. side, corner of the Friedrich-Str.; **Josty*, Bellevue-Str. 22, at the Potsdamer-Platz; **Schilling*, Friedrich-Str. 209, corner of Koch-Str.; *Ziesang*, Charlotten-Str. 56, corner of the Tauben-Str., opposite the Schauspielhaus; *Müller*, Friedrich-Str. 94, opposite the Central Hotel; *d'Heureuse*, Ross-Str. 30 (chocolate 30 pf.); **Gumpert*, König-Str. 24; *Aschinger*, Alexander-Platz; *Lagergren*, Schloss-Platz 3 (frequented by Scandinavians); *Buchholz*, Friedrich-Str. 162; *Edelweiss*, Mohren-Str. 17; *Hillbrich*, Leipziger-Str. 24 (these three almost exclusively patronised by ladies).

Cabs (Droschken). For drives from a railway-station an extra charge of 25 pf. is made in every case for the metal ticket securing the cab (p. 1). — Drivers of *Taxameter Cabs* (recommended to strangers) wear white hats.

TAXAMETER CABS. For the minimum fare of 50 pf. hirers are entitled to drive.	1 or 2 pers.	3 or 4 pers.
	800 mètres	600 mètres
For each additional 10 pf.	400 "	300 "
At night (12-6 in summer, 12-7 in winter) and outside the municipal limits:		
For 50 pf.	400 "	400 "
For each additional 10 pf.	200 "	200 "

Waiting: 8 min. 50 pf., each 4 min. more 10 pf., per hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. — Luggage: 22½-55 lbs. 25 pf.; 55-110 lbs. 50 pf.

ORDINARY CABS. Those of the *first class* have drivers with white coat-collars. The drivers of the *second class* cabs (very slow) have yellow collars.

A. *Drives within the precincts of the city:*

	1st class		2nd class	
	1 or 2 persons	3 or 4 persons	1 or 2 persons	3 or 4 persons
for ¼ hr.	M pf. 1 —	M pf. 1.50	M pf. — 60	M pf. 1 —
for the next ¼ hr., or fraction thereof	— 50	— 50	— 40	— 50
for each ¼ hr. more, or fraction	— 50	— 50	— 50	— 50

(Each driver is bound to have in his possession a plan of the city with the lengths of the streets clearly marked on it and must drive at the rate of at least 5½ M. an hour.) — B. *Drives beyond* the precincts of the city are charged twice the above rates for 1-2 pers., and twice the above rates with 50 pf. additional for 3-4 persons. — C. *At Night*: from 1st April to 30th Sept. between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., and from 1st Oct. to 31st March between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., the fares under sections A and B are doubled. — *Luggage*. Small articles under 22½ lbs. are free. Luggage from 22½ to 55 lbs. 25 pf., from 55 to 110 lbs. 50 pf., from 110 to 220 lbs. 1 M; luggage over 220 lbs. must not be carried except in cabs fitted up for the purpose (50 pf. per 110 lbs.). — Each vehicle ought to contain a tariff. In all cases of attempted imposition the hirer should demand check-tickets ('Marken') showing the fare charged, and the complaint and tickets should be sent to the 'Königliches Polizei-Präsidium, Abteilung für öffentliches Fuhrwesen', Alexander-Platz. Articles left in cabs should be reclaimed at the 'Bureau für gefundene Sachen', Polizei-Präsidium, Eingang II, Room 79, or at the 'Fund-Bureau', Schützen-Str. 53.

PRIVATE CARRIAGES 15-20 M per day, 8-12 M per half-day; on Sundays dearer; fee 1-2 M. — *Schultze*, Kanonier-Str. 3, etc.

Tramways. In the accompanying *Plan* (p. 2) the tramways, which are mentioned below according to the position of the termini on the periphery of the city, are indicated by red lines. An '(E)' after a number indicates an electric line. The colours of the lamps and name-boards are mentioned in each case. — The tramways pass each other to the *right* and are entered or quitted on the *outer* side only. The front platform does not communicate with the interior. The minimum-fare in all cases is 10 pf., rising by 5 pf. at a time according to the distance traversed.

1 (E). 'RINGBAHN' (circular line): From the *Oranienburg Gate* (Pl. H, 4) viâ the *Rosenthal Gate* (Pl. J, 4), *Schönhausen Gate* (Pl. J, 4), *Prenzlau Gate* (Pl. K, 4), *Königs-Thor* (Pl. K, 4), *Landsberg Gate* (Pl. L, 5), *Andreas-Platz* (Pl. L, 6), *Breslauer-Str.* (Silesian Station; Pl. L, 6), *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. J, 7), *Halle Gate* (Pl. H, 8), *Anhalt Station* (Pl. G, 7), *Potsdam Gate* (Station; Pl. G, 6), *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. G, 5, 6), *Karls-Platz* (Pl. G, 5), and back to the *Oranienburg Gate*. The cars run every 6-8 min.; name-boards and lamps *white*. — **HALF-RING**: From the *Oranienburg Gate* viâ the *Landsberg Gate* to the *Halle Gate*; every 3-8 min.; *white with green stripe*.

LINES RUNNING SOUTH. — 2. To the *Marheineke-Platz* (Pl. H, 9), from *Moabit* (Strom-Str.; Pl. E, 4) viâ the Criminal Court, *Lehrte Station*, *Brandenburg Gate*, *Potsdam* and *Anhalt Stations*, and *Halle Gate*; every 6-8 min.; *white with red stripe*.

3 (E). To the *Marheineke-Platz* (Pl. H, 9) from the *Gesundbrunnen* (Pl. G, H, 1), viâ *Gesundbrunnen Station*, *Rosenthal Gate*, *Börse Station*, *Opern-Platz*, *Hausvogtei-Platz*, *Dönhoff-Platz*, and *Halle Gate*; every 6-8 min.; *white with yellow stripe*.

4 (E). To the *Kreuzberg* (Bergmann-Str.; Pl. II, 9) from the *Friedrich-Strasse* (Behren-Str.; Pl. H, 6), viâ the *Gendarmen-Markt*, *Koch-Str.*, and *Halle Gate*; every 8-10 min.; *white with green stripe*.

5 (E) & 6. To the *Kreuzberg* (Viktoria Park; Pl. G, 9), from the *Gesundbrunnen* (Pl. G, H, 1). a. Viâ *Gesundbrunnen Station*, *Rosenthal Gate*, *Börse Station*, *Rathhaus*, *Mühlendamm*, *Spittel-Markt*, *Dönhoff-Platz*, *Linden-Str.*, and *Halle Gate*; every 4-6 min.; *red*. — b. Viâ *Wedding-Platz Station*, *Invaliden-Str.* (Stettin Station), *Oranienburg Gate*, *Georgen-Str.* (Friedrich-Str. Station), *Opern-Platz*, *Gendarmen-Markt*, *Koch-Str.*, and *Halle Gate*; every 8-10 min.; *red with white stripe*.

7 (E). To the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. G, 9) from *Reinickendorf* (Pl. F, 1) viâ *Gesundbrunnen Station*, *Rosenthal Gate*, *Alexander-Platz Station*, *Jannowitz-Brücke Station*, *Moritz-Platz*, *Gneisenau-Str.*, and *Viktoria-Park*; every 12 min.; *blue and white*. — From the *Gesundbrunnen* (Pl. G, 1) to the *Viktoria-Park*; every 6-8 min.; *white and red*. — From the *Demminer-Str.* (Brunnen-Str.; Pl. H, 3) to the *Bergmann-Str.*; every 4-6 min.; *green and white*.

8. To *Mariendorf* (beyond Pl. H, 9) from the *Friedrich-Str.* (Behren-Str.; Pl. H, 6) viâ the Gendarmen-Markt, Koch-Str., Halle Gate, Kreuzberg, and Tempelhof Station; every 24 min.; *white with yellow stripe*. — To *Tempelhof* every 12 min.; *green with white stripe*.

9 (E). *South Suburban Line* (13 M. long). From the *Halle Gate* (Blücher-Platz; Pl. H, 8) viâ Hasenheide, Rixdorf Station, Britz, Tempelhof, Ebers-Strasse Station, Schöneberger Rathhaus, Schöneberg Station, Military Station, Katzbach-Str. (Kreuzberg), and back to the *Halle Gate*; every 24 min.; *blue*. — *Half-Ring*. From *Rixdorf Station* viâ the *Halle Gate* to *Schöneberg* (Eisenacher-Str.), every 6 min.; *white and blue*.

LINES RUNNING SOUTH-WEST. — 10. To the *Potsdamer-Strasse* (Grossgörschen-Str.; Pl. F, 8) from the *Wedding-Platz* (Pl. F, 3) viâ Perleberger-Str., Criminal Court, Lehrte Station, Brandenburg Gate, Potsdam Station, and Botanical Garden; every 8-10 min.; *yellow with red stripe*.

11. To *Schöneberg* (Military Station; Pl. F, 9) from *Moabit* (Werft-Str.; Pl. F, 5) viâ Turm-Str., Hansa-Platz, Grosser Stern, Lützow-Platz, Nollendorf-Platz, and Schöneberg Station; every 12 min.; *white*. — To the *Potsdamer-Strasse* (Grossgörschen-Str.), every 6-8 min.; *green*.

12 (E). To *Schöneberg* (Ebers-Str. Station; beyond Pl. E, 9) from the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. J, 5) viâ the Rathhaus, Mühlendamm, Spittel-Markt, Dönhoff-Platz, Potsdam Station, and Botanical Garden; every 6 min.; *white with yellow stripe*. — To the *Grossgörschen-Strasse* every 6 min.; *white and blue*.

13 (E) & 14 (E). To *Schöneberg* (Eisenacher-Str.). *a*. From the *Vineta Platz* (Pl. J, 3) viâ Zionskirch-Platz, Rosenthal Gate, Börse Station, Opern-Platz, Gendarmen-Markt, Kanonier-Str., Potsdam Station, Dennewitz-Platz, and Grossgörschen-Str. Station; every 6-8 min.; *green with white stripe*. — *b*. From the *Silesian Gate* (Pl. M, 7) viâ Spittel-Markt, Dönhoff-Platz, and Potsdam Station; every 6-10 min.; *green and red*.

15 (E). To *Steglitz* (beyond Pl. D, E, 9) from the *Potsdamer-Platz* (Link-Str.; Pl. G, 6) viâ Dennewitz-Platz, Grossgörschen-Str. Station, Schöneberg, and Friedenau; every 10 min.; *white and green*.

16 (E). To the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. E, 7) from the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. J, 5) viâ the Rathhaus, Mühlendamm, Spittel-Markt, Dönhoff-Platz, Halle Gate, York-Str., and Dennewitz-Platz; every 6-8 min.; *green with red stripe*.

17 (E). To the *Nollendorf-Platz* (H. Kiepert-Str.; Pl. E, 7), from the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. J, 5) viâ the Rathhaus, Schloss-Platz, Gendarmen-Markt, Kanonier-Str., Potsdam Station, and Bülow-Str.; every 6-8 min.; *red with white stripe*.

18. To the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Viktoria-Luise-Platz; Pl. E, 7) from the *Schönhäuser-Allée* (Kastanien-Allée; Pl. J, 3) viâ Zionskirch-Platz, Stettin Station, Neue Thor, Brandenburg Gate, Potsdam Station, and Bülow-Str.; every 6-8 min.; *white and green*.

19. To *Wilmsdorf* (Ranke-Str.; Pl. C, 9) from the *Kupfergraben* (Pl. H, 2), viâ the Brandenburg Gate, Grosse Stern, Zoological Garden, Emp. William Memorial Church, and the Joachimsthal Gymnasium; every 10 min.; *yellow*.

20. To *Wilmsdorf* (Ludwigs-Kirch-Platz; Pl. C, 8), from the *Küstriner-Platz* (Pl. L, 6) viâ Alexander-Str. (Jannowitz-Brücke Station), Mühlendamm, Spittel-Markt, Dönhoff-Platz, Potsdam Station, Lützow-Platz, and Zoological Garden; every 6-8 min.; *green*.

21. To *Halensee Station* (Pl. A, 8) from the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. J, 6) viâ Dönhoff-Platz, Potsdam Station, Lützow-Platz, and Wilmsdorf; every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; *white with red stripe*. — To *Wilmsdorf* (Rathhaus; Pl. C, 9) every 7-8 min.; *white*.

LINES RUNNING WEST. — 22 (E). To the *Zoological Garden* (Kurfürsten-Str.; Pl. D, 7, 13) from *Treptow* (Pl. O, 1) viâ Treptow Station, Silesian Gate, Lausitzer-Platz (Görlitz Station), Kotbus Gate, Halle Gate, York-Str., and Nollendorf-Platz; every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *yellow with red stripe*. — From the *Silesian Gate* every 3-6 min.; *yellow*.

23. To the *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. D, 6, 7) from the *Weissenburger-*

Str. (Danziger-Str.; Pl. K, 3) viâ Schönhausen Gate, Hackesche-Markt (Börse Station), Oranienburger-Str., Karls-Platz, Brandenburg Gate, Potsdam Station, and Lützow-Platz; every 8 min.; *green with red stripe.*

24. To the *Savigny-Platz* (Grolmann-Str.; Pl. C, 7) from the *Schönhausen Gate* (Pl. J, 4) viâ the Börse Station, Opern-Platz, Gendarmen-Markt, Charlotten-Str., Potsdam Station, Lützow-Platz, and Kurfürstendamm; every 8-10 min.; *red and white.*

25. To the *Savigny-Platz* (Kant-Str.; Pl. C, 7) from the *Görlitz Station* (Pl. L, 8) viâ the Moritz-Platz, Koch-Str., Anhalt and Potsdam Stations, Lützow-Platz, and Zoological Garden; every 5-8 min.; *red.*

26 & 27. To *Charlottenburg* (Amtsgericht; Pl. B, 5). *a.* From the *Silesian Station* (Pl. L, 6) viâ Alexander-Str. (Jannowitz-Brücke Station), Mühlendamm, Schloss-Platz, Gendarmen-Markt, Kanolier-Str., Potsdam Station, Lützow-Platz, Tauentzien-Str., Savigny-Platz Station, and Charlottenburg Station; every 6 min.; *blue.* — *b.* From *Moabit* (Criminal Court; Pl. E, F, 4, 5) viâ Alt-Moabit, March-Str., and Bismarck-Str.; every 10 min.; *red.*

28. To *Charlottenburg* (Luisen-Platz, Schloss; Pl. A, 5) from the *Grundbrunnen* (Pl. G, 1) viâ Wedding Station, Strom-Str., Turm-Str., and Martinikenfelde; every 12 min.; *white.*

29 (E). To *Charlottenburg* (Westend Station; Pl. A, 5) from the *Kupfergraben* (Pl. H, 5) viâ the Brandenburg Gate, Grosse Stern, Thiergarten Station, Berliner-Str., and Charlottenburg Schloss; every 8 min.; *white.*

30. To the *Hansa-Platz* (Pl. E, 5) from the *Greifswalder-Str.* (Danziger-Str.; Pl. L, 3) viâ the Königs-Thor, Alexander-Platz Station, Schloss-Platz, Hausvogtei-Platz, Dönhoff-Platz, Koch-Str., Anhalt Station, Hafen-Platz, Lützow-Platz, and Grosse Stern; every 6-8 min.; *yellow with red stripe.*

LINES RUNNING SOUTH-WEST AND WEST. — 31 (E). To *Schöneberg* (Ebers-Str. Station; Pl. E, 9) from the *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. D, 6, 7) viâ the Nollendorf-Platz and Winterfeld-Platz; every 20 min.; *green with white stripe.*

32 (E) & 33. To *Steglitz* from the *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. D, 6, 7). *a.* Viâ the Joachimsthal Gymnasium and Wilmersdorf-Friedenau Station; every 20 min.; *white.* — *b.* Viâ Nollendorf-Platz, Winterfeld-Platz, Schöneberg, and Friedenau; every 20 min.; *green.*

34. To *Wilmersdorf* (Aue; Pl. C, 9) from the *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. D, 6, 7) viâ Uhland-Str.; every 7-8 min.; *white with green stripe.*

35. To *Schmargendorf* (Alter Zieten) from the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. E, 7) viâ the Winterfeld-Platz, Wilmersdorf (Aue), and Schmargendorf Station; every 1/2 hr.; to *Wilmersdorf* (Aue; Pl. C, 9) every 1/4 hr.; *red.*

36 (E). To *Hundekehle* from the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. E, 7) viâ the Kurfürstendamm, Halensee Station, St. Hubertus, Alter Zieten, and Hagener-Str.; every 1/2 hr.; to *Halensee* every 1/4 hr.; *red with white stripe.*

37 (E.). To *Charlottenburg* (Knesebeck-Str.; Pl. C, 6, 7) from the *Berliner-Str.* (Pl. B, 5) viâ the Savigny-Platz Station; every 10 min.; *white with blue stripe.*

38 (E) & 39 (E). To *Charlottenburg* (Westend Station; Pl. A, 5). *a.* From the *Lützow-Platz* (Schill-Str.; Pl. E, 7) viâ the Zoological Garden Station, Berliner-Str., and Charlottenburg Schloss; every 5-7 1/2 min.; *green.* — *b.* From the *Wilhelm-Platz* (Pl. B, 5) viâ Charlottenburg Station, Amtsgericht, and Schloss; every 10 min.; *white and green.* — Also, from the Wilhelm-Platz to Charlottenburg Station; every 10 min.; *white with red stripe.*

LINES RUNNING TO THE NORTH-WEST. — To *Moabit* (Werft-Str.) from *Schöneberg* (Military Station), see No. 11; from *Charlottenburg* (Amtsgericht), see No. 27. — To *Moabit* (Strom-Str.) from the *Marheineke-Platz*, see No. 2.

40-42. To *Moabit* (Wald-Str.; Pl. D, 4). *a.* From the *Silesian Station* (Pl. L, 6) viâ Jannowitz-Brücke Station, Jakob-Str. Spittel-Markt, Dönhoff-Platz, Potsdam Station, Brandenburg Gate, Lehrte Station, Criminal Court, and Turm-Str.; every 8 min.; *yellow.* — *b.* From the *Schönhauser Allée* (Kastanien-Allée; Pl. J, 3) viâ the Zions-Kirche, Stettin Station, Neue Thor, Lehrte Station, Criminal Court, and Turm-Str.; every 12 min.; *white with blue stripe.* — *c.* From the *Rosenthal Gate* (Pl. J, 4) viâ the Stettin Station, etc. as in *b*; every 8-15 min.; *white with yellow stripe.*

43. To *Moabit* (Perleberger-Str.; Pl. E, 4) from the *Küstriner-Platz* (Pl. L, 6) viâ the *Blumen-Str.*, *Alexander-Platz* Station, *Rathhaus*, *Börse* Station, *Oranienburg Gate*, *Neue Thor*, *Lehrte* Station, and *Criminal* Station; every 8-10 min.; *white*.

44. To *Moabit* (Birken-Str.; Pl. D, 4) from *Rixdorf* (Canner-Str.; Pl. L, 9) viâ *Hasenheide*, *Hallesches Thor*, *Anhalt* and *Potsdam* Stations, and thence as in No. 40; every 6-8 min.; *green*.

45. To *Plötzensee* (Pl. D, 3), from the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. J, 6) viâ *Dönhoff-Platz*, *Opern-Platz*, *Georgen-Str.* (*Friedrich-Str.* Station), *Königs-Platz*, *Lehrte* Station, *Criminal Court*, and *Beussel-Str.* Station; every 18 min.; *white and yellow*. — To *Wilhelmshavener-Strasse* (Pl. D, 4), every 6-9 min.; *white with green stripe*.

46 (E) & 47 (E). To the *Müller-Strasse* (*Gericht-Str.*; Pl. F, 2). *a.* From the *Silesian Station* (Pl. L, 6) viâ the *Andreas-Platz*, *Alexander-Platz* Station, *Rosenthal Gate*, and *Garten-Platz*; every 4-10 min.; *yellow with red stripe*. — *b.* From the *Hasenheide* (*Fichte-Str.*; Pl. K, 9) viâ the *Kottbus Gate*, *Breslauer-Str.* (*Silesian Station*), *Andreas-Platz*, and thence as No. 46; every 8-10 min.; *yellow*.

48. To the *Müller-Strasse* (*See-Str.*; Pl. E, 1) from the *Kottbus Gate* (Pl. K, 7, 8) viâ the *Oranien-Platz*, *Jannowitz-Brücke* Station, *Rathhaus*, *Börse* Station, *Oranienburg Gate*, and *Wedding* Station; every 6-8 min.; *green with white stripe*.

49. To *Tegel* from the *Charlotten-Strasse* (*Unter den Linden*; Pl. H, 5) viâ *Georgen-Str.* (*Friedrich-Str.* Station), *Oranienburg Gate*, *Wedding-Platz* Station, and *Scharnweber-Str.*; every 20-30 min.; *red*.

50. To *Dalldorf* (*Lunatic Asylum*) from the *Charlotten-Strasse* (*Unter den Linden*; Pl. H, 5) as in No. 49; then *Dalldorfer Chaussée*; every 20-30 min.; *white with yellow stripe*.

LINES RUNNING NORTH. — To the *Demminer-Strasse* (*Brunnen-Str.*) from the *Kreuzberg* (*Bergmann-Str.*), see No. 8. — To the *Gesundbrunnen* from the *Marheineke-Platz*, see No. 3; from the *Kreuzberg* (*Viktoria-Park*), Nos. 5, 6, 7; from *Charlottenburg* (*Luisen-Platz*), see No. 28. — To *Reinickendorf* from the *Kreuzberg* (*Viktoria Park*), see No. 7.

51. To *Reinickendorf* from *Charlotten-Strasse* (*Unter den Linden*, Pl. H, 5) viâ *Georgen-Str.* (*Friedrich-Str.* Station), *Oranienburg Gate*, and *Wedding-Platz* Station; every 12 min.; *white with red stripe*. — To the *Vineta-Platz* from *Schöneberg* (*Eisenacher-Str.*), see No. 13. — To the *Schönhausen Gate* from the *Savigny-Platz* Station, see No. 24. — To the *Schönhauser Allée* (*Kastanien-Allée*) from the *Nollendorf-Platz* (*Victoria-Luise-Platz*), see No. 18; from *Moabit* (*Wald-Str.*), see No. 41.

52 (E) & 53 (E). To the *Schönhauser Allée* Station (Pl. K, 2). *a.* From the *Hasenheide* (*Fichte-Str.*; Pl. K, 9) viâ the *Kottbus Gate*, *Bethanien*, *Jannowitz-Brücke* Station, *Alexander-Platz* Station, and *Schönhausen Gate*; every 6-8 min.; *red*. — *b.* From *Britz* (*Rudower-Str.*) viâ *Rixdorf* Station, *Kottbus Gate*, *Moritz-Platz*, *Spittel-Markt*, *Mühlendamm*, *Börse* Station, and *Schönhausen Gate*; every 6-8 min.; *white with red stripe*.

54. To *Pankow* (*Breite-Str.*) from the *Rathhaus* (Pl. J, 5) viâ *Alexander-Platz* Station, *Schönhausen Gate*, *Schönhauser Allée* Station, and *Pankow* Station (*Stettin Railway*); every 12 min.; *green with white stripe*.

55 (E). To *Pankow* (*Mendel-Str.*) from the *Mittel-Strasse* (*Friedrich-Str.*; Pl. H, 5), viâ *Georgen-Str.* (*Friedrich-Str.* Station), *Eberts-Brücke*, *Garten-Platz*, *Humboldt-Hain*, *Prinzen-Allée* (branch to the *Bad-Str.*), and *Pankow* Station (*North Railway*); every 10 min.; *white*.

56. To *Nieder-Schönhausen* from *Rixdorf* Station (beyond Pl. L, 9), as in No. 53, then viâ *Pankow* and *Schloss Nieder-Schönhausen*; every 12 min.; *green*.

LINES RUNNING NORTH-EAST. — 57. To the *Weissenburger-Str.* (*Danziger-Str.*; Pl. K, 3) from *Rixdorf* (*Hermann-Platz*, Pl. K, 9) viâ *Hasenheide*, *Halle Gate*, *Gendarmen-Markt*, *Opern-Platz*, *Börse* Station, and *Schönhausen Gate*; every 6-8 min.; *green and red*. — From the *Zoological Garden*, see No. 23. — To *Greifswalder-Strasse* (*Danziger-Str.*) from the *Hansa-Platz*, see No. 30.

58. To *Neu-Weissensee* (Anton-Platz; Pl. M. 2) from *Behren-Strasse* (Kanonier-Str.; Pl. H. 6) viâ Gendarmen-Markt, Schloss-Platz, Alexander-Platz Station, Prenzlau Gate, Prenzlauer Allée Station; every 6 min.; *white with green stripe*.

59. To *Weissensee* (Church; Pl. O. 1) from the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. J. 6) viâ Mühlendamm, Alexander-Platz Station, Königs-Thor, and Weissensee Station; every 6-12 min.; *white*.

LINES RUNNING EAST. — 60. (E.) To *Hohen-Schönhausen* from *Wassmann-Strasse* (Pl. K. 5) viâ Landsberg Gate, Landsberger Allée Station, and Wilhelmsberg; every 12 min.; *white*.

61. (E.) To the *Viehhof* (Pl. N. 5) from the *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. J. 7) viâ Spittel-Markt, Mühlendamm, Alexander-Platz Station, Landsberg Gate, and Petersburger-Str.; every 8 min.; *yellow with white stripe*. — To *Landsberger Allée Station* (Pl. N. 14), every 4 min.; *green and white*.

62. To *Lichtenberg* (Dorf-Str.; Pl. O. 5) from *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. J. 6) viâ Spittel-Markt, Mühlendamm, Alexander-Platz Station, Grosse Frankfurter-Str., and Viehhof; every 5-10 min.; *red and white*.

63. To *Friedrichsfelde* (Lichtenberg-Friedrichsfelde Station) from *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. H. J. 6) as No. 62, then past Frankfurter Allée Station, every 10 min.; *green and red*.

To the *Küstriner-Platz* from *Wilmersdorf* (Ludwigskirch-Platz), see No. 20; from *Moabit* (Perleberger-Str.), see No. 43. — To the *Silesian Station* from *Charlottenburg* (Amtsgericht), see No. 26; from *Moabit* (Wald-Str.), see No. 40; from *Müller-Strasse* (Gericht-Str.), see No. 46.

LINES RUNNING SOUTH-EAST. — 64 (E). To the *Schlesische Brücke* (Pl. L. 6) from the *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. H. J. 6) viâ the Kottbus Gate, Lau-sitzer-Platz (Görlitz Station), Silesian Gate (and sometimes on to Treptow); every 10 min.; *white*. — Comp. No. 66.

To the *Silesian Gate* from *Schöneberg* (Eisenacher-Str.), see No. 14; from the *Zoological Garden* (Kurfürsten-Str.), see No. 22.

65 (E), 66 (E), & 67 (E). To *Treptow* (Pl. O. 9). *a*. From the Silesian Station (Pl. L. 6) viâ Warschauer-Platz, Stralau, Spree Tunnel; every ¼ hr.; to the *Warschauer-Platz* every 7-8 min.; *white*. — *b*. From *Friedrich-Strasse* (Behren Str.; Pl. H. 6) viâ Dönhoff-Platz, Spittel-Markt, Jakob-Str., Silesian Gate, and Treptow Station; every 10 min.; *green with red stripe*. — To the *Schlesische Brücke* (Pl. M. 8) every 10 min.; *green and white*. — *c*. From *Behren-Strasse* (Wilhelm-Str.; Pl. G. 6) viâ Zieten-Platz, Linden-Str., Wasserthor-Str., Görlitz Station, and the Köpenick Road; every 10 min.; *green*. — To the *Wiener Brücke* (Pl. M. 8), every 5 min.; *white*.

To *Treptow* from the *Zoological Garden* (Kurfürsten-Str.), see No. 22.

68. To the *Görlitz Station* (Pl. L. 8) from the *Friedrich-Strasse Station* (Georgen-Str.; Pl. H. 5) viâ Opern-Platz, Dönhoff-Platz, and Moritz-Platz; every 6-8 min.; *yellow*.

To the *Görlitz Station* from *Savigny-Platz* (Kant-Str.), see No. 25. — To the *Kottbus Gate* from *Müller-Strasse* (See-S r.), see No. 48. — To *Rixdorf* (Hermann-Platz) from *Weissenburger-Strasse* (Danziger-Strasse), see No. 57. — To *Rixdorf* (Canner-Str.) from *Moabit* (Birken-Str.), see No. 44. — To *Rixdorf Station* from *Nieder-Schönhausen*, see No. 56.

69 (E). To *Rixdorf* (Knesebeck-Str.; Pl. K. 9) from *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. H. J. 6) viâ Kottbus Gate, Thielen-Brücke, and Hermann-Strasse Station; every 10 min.; *green and white*.

70 (E). To *Britz* (Church) from *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. J. 7) viâ Kottbus Gate and Hermann-Strasse Station; every 2½ min.; *white with yellow stripe*. — To *Knesebeck-Strasse* (Hermann-Str. Station), every 6-11 min.; *white*.

71. To the *Hasenheide* (Fichte-Str.; Pl. K. 9) from *Friedrich-Strasse* (Behren-Str.; Pl. H. 6) viâ Koch-Str., Moritz-Platz, and Kottbus Gate; every 6-8 min.; *green*.

To the *Hasenheide* (Fichte-Str.) from *Müller-Strasse* (Gericht-Str.), see No. 47; from the *Schönhauser Allée Station*, see No. 52.

Omnibuses traverse the city in every direction. The following lines, on which there are no tramways, may be of service to the visitor. 1. From the *Stettin Station* (Pl. H. 4) to *Bülow-Strasse* (Pl. F. 8) viâ the *Friedrich-*

Str. and Potsdam Stations. — 2. From the *Stettin Station* to the *Görlitz Station* (Pl. L, 8), viâ the *Börse Station*, *Schloss-Platz*, *Köllnische Fischmarkt*, and *Michaelkirch-Platz*. — NIGHT OMNIBUSES. 1. From the *Chaussée-Str.* (corner of *Liesen-Str.*) to *Belle-Alliance-Str.* (corner of *York-Str.*) every 8 min. from 10.45 p.m. to 6.45 a.m. — 2. From the *Stettin Station* to *Schöneberg* (*Grossgörschen-Str.*) every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from 10.45 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. — 3. From the *Alexander-Platz* to the *Bülow-Strasse* (corner of *Potsdamer-Str.*) every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from 12.15 to 6 a.m.

Steamboats (in summer only; comp. time-tables and wall-bills). ON THE UPPER SPREE. From the *Jannowitz Bridge* (N. end; Pl. K, 6) at 8.30 a.m. and hourly from 12.30 p.m. ($\frac{1}{2}$ hourly to *Hasselwerder*) to *Stralau*, *Trepow*, *Eierhäuschen*, *Tabbert's Waldschlösschen*, *Wilhelminenhof*, *Hasselwerder*, *Loreley*, *Sedan*, *Ostend*, *Neptunshain*, *Sadowa*, and *Köpenick* (fares 20-60 pf.). — From *Köpenick* at 8 a.m. and hourly from 12 noon to *Grünau*, *Muggelthurm*, *Karolinenhof*, and *Schmöckwitz* (fare 40 pf.). — From the *Jannowitz-Brücke* (S. end) every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from 12 noon to *Kyffhäuser* (fare 15 pf.). — From the *Waisen-Brücke* (Pl. K, 6) daily (except Sun.) at 2 p.m. to *Schmöckwitz*, *Zeuthen*, *Hankel's Abzug*, and *Neue Mühle*, and to *Friedrichshagen*, *Neue Krug*, *Hessenwinkel*, and *Wollersdorfer Schleuse* (there and back 50 pf.): — ON THE LOWER SPREE AND HAVEL. From the *Weidendamm Bridge* (Pl. H, 5) at 8.30 a.m. and the *Moabit Bridge* (Pl. E, 5) at 9 a.m., to *Spandau*, *Pichelswerder*, *Schildhorn*, *Kaiser Wilhelm-Thurm*, *Pfaueninsel*, *Moorlake*, *Sakrow*, *Gliencke*, and *Potsdam* (*Lange Brücke*); also from *Spandau* to *Potsdam* at 2 p.m. viâ *Wannsee*, returning from *Potsdam* to *Berlin* at 7 p.m. — From the *Café Gärtner*, beside *Bellevue Station* (Pl. R, 14), daily at 9 a.m. to *Spandau*, *Pichelswerder*, *Gatow*, *Pfaueninsel*, *Moorlake*, and *Potsdam*; also from *Spandau* 5 times daily (Sun. 16 times) viâ *Pichelsdorf* and *Pichelswerder* to *Schildhorn* or *Gatow*; returning from *Potsdam* to *Berlin* at 6.15 p.m. (fares $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M).

Goods Agents: *Brasch & Rothenstein*, *Lüneburger-Str.* 22 and *Hausvogtei-Platz* 2, with railway, booking, and luggage offices for all parts of the world; *Warmuth*, *Friedrich-Str.* 94.

Commissionaires (*Dienstmänner*), recognisable by their red caps and metal badges, are found in all the principal streets. Charge for conveying letters or small parcels from 20 pf. upwards.

Post Offices. The *Central Post Office* (*Hauptpostgebäude*; Pl. I, 5), with a telegraph-station, is at *König-Str.* 60 and *Spandauer-Str.* 19-23 (p. 56). Enquiries in case of doubt should be addressed to the porter (principal entrance from the *König-Str.*). The *Poste Restante* and *Money Order Office* are both in the second court. Letters for *Berlin* (5 pf.; post-cards 2 pf.) should contain the district-initial (W., S.W., etc.) in their address. The *Parcel Post Office* (*Packetpostamt*; Pl. H, 5) is at *Oranienburger-Str.* 70, corner of the *Artillerie-Str.* Parcels from abroad are examined by custom-house officers either at *Ritter-Str.* 7, *Kloster-Str.* 76, *Köthener-Str.* 28, or *Schiffbauerdamm* 23, according to the district of the city in which the addressee lives. Letters are received, and money-orders issued, at all of the 112 branch-offices, but parcels and books are received only at the larger branch-offices (e.g. *Dorotheen-Str.* 22; *Linden* 12; *Tauben-Str.* 23a; *Beuth-Str.* 17; and at the six chief railway-stations). The offices are open from 7 (in winter from 8) a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sun. and holidays from 7 to 9 and from 12 to 1; the post-offices at the chief railway-stations remain open till 9 p.m. Postage-stamps (*Briefmarken*) may be purchased from the letter-carriers. — A system of PNEUMATIC TUBES also exists, for the rapid transmission of telegrams, letters, and post-cards from one part of *Berlin* to another (including *Charlottenburg*). Letters (30 pf.) or post-cards (25 pf., with prepaid answer 5) pf.) intended for transmission by this service must be marked 'Rohrpost' in the upper left-hand corner of the address. Letters must not exceed a certain size and weight. Pneumatic post offices (open from 7 or 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.) are distinguished by a red lamp; among the most important are those at *Unter den Linden* 12; *Bären-Str.* 52; *Oberwall-Str.* 4a; *Zimmer-Str.* 26; *Belle-Alliance-Platz* 9; at the *Exchange*; *Spandauer-Str.* 19; and *Oranienburger-Str.* 35.

In cases where haste is not an object, letters (3 pf.), post-cards (2 pf.), and parcels for the Berlin district may be entrusted to the *Berliner Packet-Fahrt-Aktien-Gesellschaft* (Ritter-Str. 98), the agencies of which are denoted by red signs and letter-boxes (cleared four times daily). Stamps may be procured at the agencies.

Telegraph Offices. Central Office (Pl. H, 6), Oberwall-Str. 4a, and 80 branch-offices (e.g. at the Exchange, Dorotheen-Str. 22, Linden 12, Behren-Str. 52, at the Potsdam and Brandenburg gates, Beuth-Str. 20, and at all the railway-stations). The Central Office and the offices at the six chief railway-stations are open day and night; the offices at the General Post Office, Exchange, and a few others from 7 or 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.; the remainder, from 7 or 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Telegrams within Berlin cost 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.), to other parts of Germany 5 pf. and 50 pf.

Telephone Offices (open 7 a.m. till 10 p.m.) at Oberwall-Str. 4a (head-office) and at Leipziger-Platz 20, Pelle-Alliance-Platz 9, the Lehrte Station, Oranienburger-Str. 35, Spandauer-Str. 19, Tauben-Str. 20, Unter den Linden 12, etc. At these offices anyone can be put in telephonic communication with every person connected with the system (fee 25 pf. for 3 min. in the city or environs, 25 pf.-4 *M* for long distances). Lists of those connected with the 'Telephonic Exchange' are provided.

Head Police Office (*Polizeipräsidium*), in the Alexander-Platz (Pl. K, 5). The *Passport Office* is at Eingang IV, beside the Stadtbahn. On the third floor at the same address is the *Einwohnermeldeamt*, where the address of any resident in Berlin may be obtained for a fee of 25 pf. The *Office for Lost Articles* is at Eingang II (Alexander-Str.). — All strangers arriving in Berlin must be announced at the police-office by their landlord within six days.

Baths. **Admiralsgarten-Bad*, Friedrich-Str. 102, with swimming basin (bath $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*); *Augusta-Bad*, Köpenicker-Str. 60 (at these Turkish and vapour baths); *Wilhelms-Bad*, Schützen-Str. 19; *Karls-Bad*, Potsdamer-Str. 27b (these two Turkish baths); *Belle-Alliance-Bad*, Gneisenau-Str. 3; *Victoria-Bad*, Neuenburger-Str. 15; **Hôtel de Rome*, see p. 2; *City-Bad*, Dresdener-Str. 52; *Ascanisches Bad*, Königgrätzer-Str. 19; *Kaiser-Wilhelms-Bad*, Lützow-Str. 90. — RIVER BATHS in the Spree: *Sachse* (Pl. M, 8), outside the Schlesische Thor; *Flussbad*, An der Stralauer Brücke 2 (also for ladies); *Studenten-Bad*, Ratibor-Str. 12; *Pfueßsche Schwimmanstalt* (subscribers only), Köpenicker-Str. 11. These baths are conveniently reached by steamboat.

Shops. The best are in the Linden, the Leipziger-Str., the Friedrich-Str., and the vicinity. Special attention should be paid to the products of the artistic handicrafts, many of which are now practised at Berlin with marked success. Thus the gas-fittings, porcelain, earthenware, furniture, jewellery, etc., often display great taste both in design and execution. A good general survey of these Art Industries may be obtained by visiting the *Hohenzollern-Kaufhaus*, Leipziger-Str. 117, or *Schäffer & Walcker's*, Linden-Str. 18. A few of the most noted firms in the different branches are mentioned below.

ART, WORKS OF: *Wasmuth* (art-furniture, etc.), Markgrafen-Str. 35. — **BOOK-BINDINGS AND ALBUMS:** *Collin*, Leipziger-Str. 19; *Hulbe*, Leipziger-Str. 124; *Vogt & Sohn*, Koch-Str. 7. — **BRONZES:** *Actiengesellschaft für Bronzewaren*, Wasserthor-Str. 9 (chandeliers); *Gladenbeck*, Linden 5; *Schäffer & Walcker*, Linden 18; *Bellair*, Friedrich-Str. 182; *Koyser*, Leipziger-Str. 124; *Névir*, Linden 11; *Rakenius*, Linden 62; *Schulz*, Naunyn-Str. 69; *Stübbe*, Köpenicker-Str. 62 and Leipziger-Str. 97 (enamelled bronzes). — **CIGARS:** *Boenicke & Eichner*, Französische-Str. 21; *Continental Havana Co.*, Mohren-Str. 11; *Gerold*, Linden 24; *Loeser & Wolff*, Alexander-Str. 1 (and branches). — **DAMASK AND LINEN WARES** (artistic): *Grünfeld*, Leipziger-Str. 25; *Rudolf Hertzog*, Breite-Str. 14. — **ENGRAVINGS:** *Amsler & Ruthardt*, Behren-Str. 29a. — **FURS:** *Herpich*, Leipziger-Str. 11; *Salbach*, Linden 67. — **GLASS:** *Harsch & Co.*, Linden 66. — **GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS:** *Friedländer*, Linden 28; *Sy & Wagner*, Werder-Str. 7; *Vollgold*, Linden 34; *Schaper*, Potsdamer-Str. 8; *Werner*, Friedrich-Str. 173; *Wagner*, Linden 30; *Henniger*, Leipziger-

Str. 107 (electro-plate). — **ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK:** *Benecke*, Mittel-Str. 16; *Marcus*, Germania-Str.; *Miksits*, Heide-Str. 20; *Puls*, Gitschiner-Str. 14, Tempelhof. — **LACE:** *Link*, Jäger-Str. 25; *Wechselmann*, Behren-Str. 36; *Cath. Zahud*, Leipziger-Str. 81 (hand-made lace). — **LAMPS:** *Stobwasser*, Linden 33, Wilhelm-Str. 42a, and Potsdamer-Str. 49; *Kramme*, Linden 54. — **LEATHER WARES:** *Hulbe*, Leipziger-Str. 121. — **MAJOLICA:** *Villeroy & Boch*, Kur-Str. 31. — **MARBLE WARES** (chimney-pieces): *Schleicher*, Lützow-Str. 82. — **MILLINERY & COSTUMES:** *Bister*, Linden 8; *Mannheimer*, Oberwall-Str. 6; *Gerson*, Werderscher Markt 5; *Pétrus*, Linden 10. — **PERFUMERY:** *Treu & Nuglich*, Jäger-Str. 33; *Lohse*, Jäger-Str. 46; *Schwarzlose*, Markgrafen-Str. 29. — **PLASTER OF PARIS FIGURES:** *Micheli*, Linden 76a and Albrecht-Str. 18; *Eichler*, Linden 20. — **PORCELAIN:** *Royal Porcelain Manufactory*, Leipziger-Str. 2; *Hengstmann*, Leipziger-Str. 39 (Dresden China). — **SILK MERCERS:** *Gerson*, Werderscher Markt 5; *Michels & Co.*, Leipziger-Str. 43. — **TERRACOTTAS:** *March*, Sophien-Str. 1, Charlottenburg. — **UNDERCLOTHING:** *Jordan*, Markgrafen-Str. 105-107; *Goschenhofer & Rösicke*, Leipziger-Str. 53. — **UPHOLSTERERS** (artistic): *Bauer*, Linden 2; *Spinn & Menke*, Leipziger-Str. 83; *Karl Müller*, Friedrich-Str. 77; *Hess & Rom*, Leipziger-Str. 106; *Pohl*, Oranien-Str. 22 (workshop); *Siebert & Aschenbach*, Horn-Str. 11 (workshop); *Wenkel*, Bessel-Str. 14 (workshop); *Pingel*, Wilhelm-Str. 150 (workshop); *Ehrenhaus*, Wilhelm-Str. 46; *Gerson*, Werder-Str. 9-12 (these two for carpets, etc.).

AUCTIONS OF WORKS OF ART are held at *Lepke's*, Koch-Str. 28. — **ART DEALERS AND SHOW ROOMS:** *Schulte*, Linden 1 (adm. 1 *M*); *Keller & Reiner*, Potsdamer-Str. 122; *Cassirer*, Victoria-Str. 35 (1 *M*); *Honrath & Van Baerle*, Linden 2 (adm. 50 pf.); *Gurlitt*, Leipziger-Str. 131; *Ribera*, Potsdamer-Str. 20 (1st floor); *Vereinigung der Kunstfreunde*, Markgrafen-Str. 57 (adm. free).

PHOTOGRAPHS of paintings in the Berlin and other galleries, views of Berlin, etc.: *Amsler & Ruthardt*, Behren-Str. 29a; *Photographic Company*, Quaas, An der Stechbahn Nos. 1 and 2; *Mues*, Friedrich-Str. 183.

Picture Exhibitions. *Annual Exhibition (Große Berliner Kunstausstellung)*, Ausstellungs-Park (p. 74; Pl. F. 2)), daily from the end of April till Oct. 15, 10-8; adm. 50 pf.; Mon. 1 *M*. — *Exhibition of the Berliner Secession*, Kant-Str. 12, Charlottenburg, in summer daily, 9-7.30; adm. 1 *M*, Sun. 50 pf. — *Künstlerhaus*, Bellevue-Str. 3 (Pl. G, 6), daily 10-6 (Sun. 11-3), adm. 1 *M*. — *Preussischer Kunstverein*, Karl-Str. 15 (1st floor), daily 11-3 (Sun. 11-2), gratis. — *Ravené's Picture Gallery*, Wall-Str. 5 (Pl. J, 6), Tues. and Frid. 10-2, gratis (closed on the chief holidays). — *National Gallery* and *Old Museum*, see pp. 48, 38.

Concerts (tickets and concert-lists at *Bote & Bock's*, Leipziger-Str. 37). **Sing-Academie* (p. 26), rehearsals on Tuesdays 5-7 p.m., to which visitors are admitted on application to the director, *Professor Blumner*. — The **Symphony Soirées* are a series of concerts given in winter by the orchestra of the Royal Opera in the concert-room of the opera-house (adm. 4 *M*). — The **Cathedral Choir*, instituted by Frederick William IV. for the promotion of sacred music, gives concerts in the Emperor William Memorial Church (p. 78); the musical services in the Interims-Kirche on the eves of great festivals are also interesting. — The concerts of the **Joachim String Quartette* in the Sing-Academie; those of the *Philharmonic Orchestra* in the Philharmonie (p. 57). — The *Wolff Concerts* are held at the Saal Bech-tein (Link-Str. 42), the Sing-Academie, the Philharmonie, or the Beethoven-Saal (Köthener-Str. 32). — *Bands* play in several popular resorts, such as the *Zoological Garden* (p. 77), the *Exhibition Park* (p. 74), the garden of the *New Opera Theatre* (p. 15), the beer-gardens outside the city-gates, etc. See notices on the advertisement columns.

Theatres. There are about twenty theatres at Berlin (plans may be consulted in the Berlin 'Adressbuch', or Directory; performances begin at 7.30 or 8 p.m.). Seats may be procured in advance at the box-offices or at the 'Invalidendank', Unter den Linden 24 (9-4; on Sun. 9-10 and 12-2). In winter Sunday afternoon performances at reduced prices are given at most of the theatres. The following are the most important theatres: —

1. **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** (Pl. H, 5; p. 25), for operas, ballets, and a few of the most celebrated dramas. Average charges: best boxes 10 *M*, proscenium

by the orchestra 9, 1st balcony, front boxes, and parquet 6, proscenium, 2nd balcony, and upper boxes 4, 3rd balcony 3, amphitheatre $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.* — Admission higher when some of the greater operas are performed.

2. ROYAL THEATRE (*Schauspielhaus*; Pl. H, 6), Gendarmen-Markt (p. 54), for tragedies, classical and modern dramas. Best boxes 8 *M.*; 1st balcony and 1st balcony-boxes 5, parquet or parquet-boxes (the latter not recommended) 5, 2nd balcony $3\frac{1}{2}$, 3rd balcony $1\frac{1}{2}$, amphitheatre 1 *M.*

3. NEUES OPERN-THEATER (*New Opera House*; Pl. F, 5), Königs-Platz 7, formerly *Kroll's Theatre*, used at present as a royal theatre. Best boxes 10, 1st balcony 4-6, parquet 3-6, standing room 1 *M.* Admission to the garden (concerts) 50 pf., sometimes 1 *M.*

Tickets for the opera and theatre are issued in advance on week-days from 9 to 10 and 10.30 to 1, on Sundays from 9 to 10 and 12 to 1.30 o'clock. Strangers who are desirous of securing good places should order them by a post-card, bearing their address on the one side, and the date of the performance with the number and situation of the places desired on the other. The card should be placed, between 10 and 12 o'clock on the day before the performance, in the letter-box of the Opera House (Door No. 7), opposite the Roman Catholic Church, or enclosed in an envelope ('An das Kaiserl. Stadtpostamt hier C. Theater Meldekarte') and posted so as to reach the theatre before 9 a.m. (Sun. before 7 a.m.) on the day before the performance. It is returned the same day, either stamped 'bewilligt' (granted), or with a pencil-mark across it to indicate that the application has been unsuccessful. In the former case the tickets bespoken are obtained on the following morning between 9 and 10 (Sundays and holidays between 8 and 9) o'clock, at the ticket-office of the opera-house (or theatre), 50 pf. extra being paid for each seat. When very popular pieces are to be performed, a great number of the tickets are purchased by speculators, from whom they can be obtained only at exorbitant prices. In such cases the porter of the traveller's hotel will often be found useful in preventing excessive extortion. — The court-theatres are closed in July and August.

4. DEUTSCHES THEATER OR GERMAN THEATRE (Pl. G, 5), Schumann-Str. 13, for dramas and comedies. Adm. from $7\frac{1}{2}$ *M.* downwards. Box-office open 10-1.30. Often crowded. — 5. LESSING THEATRE (Pl. G, 5), Friedrich-Carl-Ufer 1; modern dramas and comedies. Adm. from $7\frac{1}{2}$ *M.* downwards. — 6. BERLINER THEATER (Pl. H, 7), Charlotten-Str. 90, for dramas and comedies; adm. from 7 *M.* downwards. — 7. THEATER DES WESTENS (Pl. D, 7), Kant-Str. 12, for operas; best seats 8 *M.* 10 pf. — 8. SCHILLER THEATRE (Pl. K, 6), Wallner-Theater-Str. 35; for comedies and popular dramas: prices 1- $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.* — 9. NEUES THEATER (Pl. H, 5), Schiffbauerdamm 5; modern comedies and dramas; adm. 1-7 *M.* — 10. RESIDENZ-THEATER (Pl. K, 5), Blumen-Str. 9, for modern dramas and comedies; best seats $7\frac{1}{2}$ *M.* — 11. FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSTADT THEATRE (Pl. G, 4), Chaussee-Str. 25, for operettas and comedies; best boxes 4 *M.* — 12. BELLE ALLIANCE THEATRE (Pl. H, 8), Belle-Alliance-Str. 7, spectacular pieces, dramas, and comedies; best boxes 4 *M.* — 13. LUISEN-THEATER, Reichenberger-Str. 24, popular pieces of all kinds; adm. 1-4 *M.* — 14-16. THALIA (Pl. J, 6), Dresdener-Str. 72, CENTRAL (Pl. J, 7), Alte Jakob-Str. 30, and VICTORIA THEATRE (Pl. K, 5), Alexander-Str. 40, give popular pieces and farces (adm. 1-5 *M.*). — 17. OSTEND-THEATER (Pl. L, 5), Grosse Frankfurter-Str. 130, for dramas and comedies (1-3 *M.*).

The METROPOL-THEATER, Behren-Str. 55, AMERICAN THEATRE, Dresdener-Str. 96, REICHSHALLEN-THEATER, Leipziger-Str. 77, APOLLO THEATRE, Friedrich-Str. 218, and the WINTERGARTEN of the Central Hotel (p. 2), Dorotheen-Str. 18, are theatres of varieties. Performances in the café-chantant style (for gentlemen) take place at *Moore's Academy of Music*, *Buschold's Variété Boulevard*, Friedrich-Str. 85 (1st floor), 151 (1st floor), and 123; *Malepartus*, Alexandrinen-Str. 37a.

Circuses. *Schumann* (Pl. G, 5), Karl-Str., prices 1-6 *M.* — *Circus Busch* (Pl. J, 5), Burg-Str., near the Exchange Station; 1-5 *M.* — **Waxworks.** *Castan's Panoptikum*, at the corner of Behren-Str. and Friedrich-Str.; *Passage Panoptikum*, in the Kaiser-Galerie (p. 24); both daily 9-10 (adm. 50 pf.).

	Sundays and Holidays	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes- day
Aquarium (p. 24)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)
Arsenal (p. 26)	12-3	10-3(2)	10-3(2)	10-3(2)
Botanical Garden (p. 62)	—	7-7	7-7	7-7
— Museum (p. 62).	—	3-6	—	—
Emp. William Memorial Church (p. 78)	—	9-1	9-1	9-1
Exchange (p. 68)	—	12-2	12-2	12-2
Glass-Painting Institute (p. 79)	—	8-12, 2-4	8-12, 2-4	8-12, 2-4
Gnaden-Kirche (p. 73)	12-1, 5-7	12-1, 5-7	12-1, 5-7	12-1, 5-7
Library, Royal (p. 25).	—	1-2	1-2	1-2
Mausoleum at Charlottenburg (p. 79)	11-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)
Monument of Victory (p. 74)	7-7	7-7	7-7	7-7
Museum, Agricultural (p. 73)	—	10-3	10-3	—
—, Architectural (p. 79)	—	10-3	10-3	10-12
—, Astronomical (p. 65)	2-12(10)	2-12(10)	2-12(10)	2-12(10)
—, Christian (p. 25)	—	—	—	12-1
—, Colonial (p. 74)	10-8	10-8	10-5	10-8
—, Ethnographical (p. 57)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)
—, German Nat. Costumes (p. 67)	11-2	11-2	11-2	—
—, Hohenzollern (p. 69)	11.30-2	10-3	10-3	10-3
—, Hygienic (p. 67)	12-6(3)	—	10-2	—
—, Industrial (p. 57)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)
—, Märk. Provinzial (p. 60)	11-1.30	11-2.30	—	—
—, Mining (p. 73)	12-6(3)	12-2	12-2	12-2
—, Natural History (p. 73)	12-6(3)	11-3	—	11-3
—, Old and New (p. 32)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)
—, Post Office (p. 56)	12-2	10-2	10-2	—
—, Rauch (p. 67)	—	10-4	10-4	10-4
Musical Instruments, Coll. (p. 62)	—	—	12-2	—
National Gallery (p. 47)	12-6(3)	1-3	10-4(3)	10-4(3)
Olympian Excavations (p. 47)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)
Palace, Royal (p. 28)	11.30-1.30	10-1	10-1	10-1
— of Emp. William I. (p. 24)	10-1	10-2	10-2	10-2
Porcelain Factory, Royal (p. 78)	—	10-12	10-12	10-12
Rathhaus (p. 66)	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3
Ravené's Picture Gallery (p. 3)	—	—	10-2	—
Reichstag Building (p. 75)	2-4	8.30	8.30	8.30
Synagogue, New (p. 71)	9-6(4)	9-6(4)	9-6(4)	9-6(4)
Urania, Observatory (p. 74)	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10
—, Exhibition Rooms (p. 53)	10-10	10-10	10-10	10-10
Zoological Garden (p. 77)	6-10	6-10	6-10	6-10

Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Admission free except when otherwise stated.
9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	Adm. 1 <i>M</i> ; Sun. 50 pf.; last Sun. in month 25 pf. [birthday, 27th Jan.
10-3(2)	10-3(2)	—	Closed on chief holidays and emperor's
7-7	7-7	7-7	In winter until dusk.
3-6	—	—	Closed from Oct. 1st to April 30th.
9-1	9-1	9-1	
12-2	12-2	12-2	Adm. 30 pf.
8-12, 2-4	8-12, 2-4	8-12, 2-4	
12-1, 5-7	12-1, 5-7	12-1, 5-7	
1-2	1-2	—	Reading-room 9-3.
10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	Adm. 25 pf.
7-7	7-7	7-7	In winter, 7 till dusk.
10-3	10-3	10-3	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-3	10-3	—	
2-12(10)	2-12(10)	2-12(10)	April 1st to Oct. 31st. Adm. 20 pf.
—	—	12-1	
10-5	10-5	10-5	Adm. 50 pf.
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays.
11-2	11-2	11-2	Adm. 50 pf.
10-3	10-3	—	Adm. 25 pf.; closed on chief holidays.
—	10-2	—	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays.
11-2.30	—	—	
11-2.30	11-2.30	—	
11-3	—	11-3	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-2	10-2	—	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-4	10-4	10-4	
—	12-2	—	[on application.
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays. On Mon.
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-1	10-1	10-1	Adm. 50 pf.; closed on the chief holidays.
10-2	10-2	10-2	Adm. 50 pf.
10-12	10-12	—	Gratuity.
—	—	10-3	Tower daily in summer, 10-3 (20 pf.).
—	10-2	—	Closed on the chief holidays.
8.30	8.30	8.30	Adm. 50 pf.
9-6(4)	9-6(4)	—	Jan. 1st and Day of Atonement by ticket.
5-10	5-10	5-10	50 pf.
10-10	10-10	10-10	50 pf. Theatre 50 pf. [holidays 50 pf.
6-10	6-10	6-10	In winter 8 till dusk. Adm. 1 <i>M</i> , Sun. and

Panoramas. *Battle of Sedan*, Alexander-Platz Station (Pl. J. 5), daily 8-9 (adm. 1 *M.*, Sun. 50 pf., first Sun. in each month 25 pf.); *Kaiser-Panorama* (stereoscopic views), Kaiser-Galerie, daily 9-10; adm. 20 pf.

Popular Resorts. **Zoological Garden* (p. 77), daily, in summer from 6 a.m. to 10.15 p.m., in winter from 8 a.m. till dusk; adm. 1 *M.*, Sun., holidays, and evenings 50 pf., 1st Sun. of each month 25 pf. (over-crowded); concerts, see p. 14. — *The Flora Garden* in Charlottenburg (p. 79), daily, adm. 50 pf.; band after 4 p.m. on Sun. and summer afternoons. — *Exhibition Park (Ausstellungs-Park)*, at Moabit, daily in summer, with concerts, adm. 30 pf.; during the Exhibition 50 pf. (Mon. 2 *M.*). — *Neue Welt* (p. 61) and *Schloss Weissensee* (Ringbahn, see p. 2); fireworks, etc. — Summer concerts in the *Gardens* of the Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt and Belle Alliance Theatres (see p. 15). — *Balls* take place in winter in the *Royal Opera House* (under court patronage; tickets, 15 *M.*, obtained on written application to the 'Generalintendant der königlichen Schauspiele'). Masked and other balls are also held in the *Philharmonie* and the winter-gardens of the *Central Hotel* and *Metropole Theatre*.

Horse Races in spring, summer, and autumn at Hoppegarten (p. 212) and at Karlshorst, near Köpenick (see p. 80). — *Trotting Races* at Weissensee (p. 2) and Westend (p. 80).

Rowing Boats at the Waisenbrücke (Pl. K. 6; Upper Spree); at the Zelte (Pl. F. 5; Lower Spree); and on the Neue See in the Thiergarten (p. 77; 60-80 pf. per hr.). *Regattas* are held on the Lange-See at Grünau (p. 80; rowing) and on the Wannsee (p. 80) and Müggel-See (p. 80; sailing).

Cycling. Many of the principal streets and squares (Unter den Linden, Leipziger-Str., Friedrich-Str., etc.) are forbidden to cyclists, who are not allowed even to ride across them. Cycles are also excluded from the royal park at Potsdam. — *Cycling Races* on the tracks at *Friedenau-Wilmersdorf* and the *Kurfürstendamm* (Pl. G. 1).

Military Reviews ('Paraden') are held by the Emperor at the end of May and the beginning of Sept. in the Tempelhofer Feld (p. 61). Pedestrians may freely enter the parade-ground, but carriages require a permission from the Polizeipräsidium (p. 13). — **GUARD-MOUNTING** at the Königswache (p. 26) daily at 12.45 p.m.; during the manœuvres in May at 2.45 p.m.

Chief Sight, when time is limited: Walk through the Linden from the Brandenburger Thor, past the Monument of Frederick the Great; cross the Schloss-Brücke to the Cathedral and the Royal Palace; see monuments of Frederick William III. (p. 23), William I. (p. 29), and the Great Elector (p. 29); Gendarmen-Markt, with the Theatre (p. 54); Leipziger-Strasse (p. 56); Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 54); Thiergarten (p. 76), Königs-Platz, with the Monument of Victory and the Reichstag Building (pp. 74, 75); the Old and New Museums (pp. 32, 43); the National Gallery (p. 47); the Arsenal (p. 27); Industrial Museum (p. 61); Hohenzollern Museum (p. 69); Ethnographical Museum (p. 57); Natural History Museum (p. 73); Mausoleum at Charlottenburg (p. 79).

Embassies and Consulates. British Ambassador, *Sir Francis Lascelles*, Wilhelm-Str. 70 (office-hours 11-2); Consul-General, *Paul Schwabach*, Behren-Str. 63 (office-hours 10-12 and 4-5). — American Ambassador, *Hon. Andrew Dickson White*, Unter den Linden 68; Consul-General, *Frank H. Mason*, Friedrich-Str. 59 (10-3); Vice-and-Deputy-Consul-General, *Dean B. Mason*; Deputy-Consul-General, *F. von Versen*.

English Church (*St. George's*) in the garden of Monbijou (p. 69); services at 11 a.m. (with H. C.) and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A.*, Charlottenburg, Savigny-Platz 7. — **CONGREGATIONAL SERVICE** in the *American Chapel*, 5 Junker-Strasse.

English Physicians: *Dr. James H. Honan*, Lützow-Str. 78; *Dr. A. Roman*, Motz-Str. 17.

Berlin (110 ft. above the sea-level), the capital of Prussia, residence of the German Emperor, and seat of the imperial government, as well as of the highest Prussian authorities, contains (1900) 1,854,000 inhab., including the garrison of 20,000 soldiers, and thus occupies the third place among the cities of Europe. Its situation, in the midst of an extensive sandy plain on the *Spree*, has often been spoken of disparagingly, but is in fact very favourable and one of the chief causes of the town's prosperity. Lying about halfway between the S.W. and N.E. extremities of the Empire (465 M. from Mülhausen in Alsace, and 405 M. from Memel), equidistant from the mid-German mountains and the sea, and connected with N.E. Germany and Poland by the navigable *Spree*, it is at the same time an important centre of the railway-system of Germany, one of the foremost seats of commerce in the country, and perhaps the greatest manufacturing town in continental Europe. The staple commodities of its trade are cattle, grain, spirits, and wool; the principal branches of industry are engine-building, brewing, dyeing, the artistic handicrafts, and the manufacture of chemicals, woollen goods, and fancy articles. The money-market of Berlin is also of great importance.

The boundaries of the city now enclose an area of about 25 sq. M. The buildings have filled up the whole of the *Spree* valley, which here averages about 3 M. in breadth and is intersected by numerous water-courses, and are beginning to encroach on the surrounding plain, raised some 30 or 40 ft. higher. The city consists of twenty-one different quarters, divided into 358 municipal and 102 police districts. The oldest quarters are *Alt-Berlin* (on the right bank of the *Spree*, bounded by the Ringbahn), *Alt-Kölln* (on an island in the river), and *Friedrichswerder* (on the left bank of the *Spree*). These form the heart of the city, and were originally enclosed by fortifications. Beyond them is a second zone, bounded until 1868 by the old town-walls of the 18th century. It embraces the districts of *Dorotheenstadt*, *Friedrichstadt*, and *Luisenstadt* on the left bank of the *Spree*, and *Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt*, the *Spandau Quarter*, *Königstadt*, and the *Stralau Quarter* on the right bank. The two last-named districts encroach upon the outermost zone, or suburbs, which include on the left bank the *Thiergarten Quarter*, the *Lower* and *Upper Friedrichstadt*, the *Schöneberg Quarter*, the *Tempelhof Quarter*, and the *Outer Luisenstadt*, and on the right bank *Moabit*, *Wedding & Gesundbrunnen*, the *Oranienburg Quarter*, and the *Rosenthal Quarter*.

In external appearance Berlin is somewhat deficient in interest; its situation is unpicturesque, and it lacks the charm of mediæval and historical edifices. There is, however, no want of architectural display, and many handsome buildings have been erected in every part of the city. The rapid extension of the tramway-system and the construction of the intramural railway gave a great impulse to

the city's prosperity, and diverted the current of traffic into many new channels. The system of water-courses and drains has been improved and most of the principal thoroughfares have been laid with asphalt. Altogether Berlin is now little, if at all, inferior to the older capitals of Europe in the comfort and completeness of its public works, while in such matters as the cleaning and lighting of the streets it has few equals and no superiors.

History. Berlin first appears in history in the early part of the 13th cent., when it was already a double town of some importance (Berlin and Kölln). In all probability the original Wendish settlements had been taken possession of by German colonists at the end of the preceding century. The name of *Kölln* is mentioned for the first time in a document of 1237, and that of *Berlin* in 1244, after which the town soon began to be regarded as one of the most considerable in the Mark, next to Brandenburg, the residence of the Margraves. The two towns were united in 1307, and by their prudent policy during the troublous times of the 14th cent., under the Bavarian and Luxemburg princes, raised themselves to a position of great importance. About 1340 Berlin-Kölln became a member of the Hanseatic League, as representative of a confederation of towns of the Mark. Such a position, however, almost amounting to the independence of an imperial town, could not be maintained against the might of the *Hohenzollern* family, who became masters of the Mark in 1415. In consequence of its unsuccessful opposition to *Frederick 'with the Iron Tooth'* (1440-70), the second Elector, the town was deprived of its privileges (1442, 1448), and a fortified castle was erected to keep it in check. *John Cicerö* (1486-99) made Berlin-Kölln his permanent abode, and since that period the fortunes of the town have been interwoven with those of the *Hohenzollern* family and their other dominions. In 1539 the townspeople and the Elector *Joachim II.* (1535-71) embraced the Reformed faith. This splendour-loving prince and his successor *John George* (1571-98) began the alteration and extension of the palace in the Renaissance style. Berlin suffered comparatively little from the troubles of the Thirty Years' War.

To *Frederick William*, the 'Great Elector' (1640-88), the founder of the Prussian monarchy, Berlin is chiefly indebted for its modern importance. He accorded municipal privileges to the *Friedrichswerder*, fortified the city according to the new Dutch system (1658-83), and founded the new town, which he named *Dorotheenstadt* in honour of his wife. The forest which extended on this side of the town nearly as far as the Spree was now removed, and on its site was planted the Linden-Allée, or double avenue of lime-trees, on each side of which gradually sprang up the handsome modern street of that name. Owing to the introduction of foreign settlers, and particularly French Protestant refugees (after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685), the population of the town increased to 20,000. Its commerce now flourished to an extent hitherto unprecedented, while the court actively promoted artistic enterprise and strove to embellish the town, chiefly with the aid of Dutch architects. The nucleus of the royal library and art-collections was also formed at this period.

Frederick III. (1688-1713), who became *King Frederick I.* in 1701, erected the *Friedrichstadt*, constituted Berlin a royal residence, and united the administration of the five quarters of the city. In 1694 he founded the *Academy of Art*, and in 1700 that of *Science*, the first president of the latter being the celebrated *Leibnitz*; while in the province of architecture he was fortunate in obtaining the services of *Andreas Schlüter* (b. at Hamburg in 1661, d. at St. Petersburg in 1714), one of the greatest geniuses of his age. First employed as a sculptor on the *Lange Brücke*, in the *Schloss*, and on the *Arsenal* (begun by *Nering*; d. 1695), Schlüter afterwards erected the *Château of Charlottenburg*, and in 1699 began the imposing new *Palace of Berlin*, which was not completed until long after his death. He was also the sculptor of the *Equestrian Statue of the Great Elector*, 1703. The other works of this reign include the *Academy*, several

churches, two town-halls, and numerous palatial private residences, but after the time of Schlüter the architecture of Berlin shows a great falling off. In 1710 the population, which had been steadily augmented by French and Walloon immigrants, was 61,000.

Under the patriarchal government of **Frederick William I.** (1713-40) the city made no less substantial, though less striking progress. This monarch enlarged the Friedrichstadt and the Dorotheenstadt, devoted the space occupied by the fortifications to building purposes, and added the N. and E. suburbs to the town. He also completed the royal palace, and erected the Supreme Court of Justice and several churches. All these operations, however, were conducted in so economical a spirit, that the buildings are generally insignificant in appearance. During this reign the administration of justice was reformed, the municipal guilds re-organised, and the Charité Hospital founded. In 1740 the population had increased to 91,000, including 2000 Bohemian Protestants.

Frederick the Great (1740-86), who possessed more taste for building than any of the other Prussian sovereigns, was unwearied in his efforts to extend and embellish his capital, though he seldom made it his residence. In *Knobelsdorff* (1699-1753) he found an architect who was capable of executing his plans in a tasteful style. Thus in 1743 he completed the *Opera House* in a noble, almost classical style, which presented a marked contrast to the capricious and degraded taste of the age. As the great monarch, however, had a strong predilection for designing his new buildings in person, and for materially altering the designs submitted to him, he found the less independent successors of Knobelsdorff more subservient to his wishes. The *Palace of Prince Henry* (now the University), the *Hedwigskirche*, the *Königs-Colonnaden*, the *Library*, and the *Domed Towers* in the Gensdarmen-Markt are the principal edifices of this period. In a spirit very different from that of his frugal father, Frederick also presented his citizens and officials with several hundred palatial dwelling-houses, which gave the town a handsome and imposing appearance. Commerce and industry were fostered; the academy of sciences, under the auspices of French savants, awoke to new life; and the collections of art were materially increased. At the same time a new intellectual era began to dawn, and to this period belong the authors *Lessing*, *Moses Mendelssohn*, and *Niccolai*, and the artist *Chodowiecki*. Although Berlin suffered severely during the Seven Years' War, having been twice occupied by foreign troops, the population had increased by the end of Frederick's reign to 145,000.

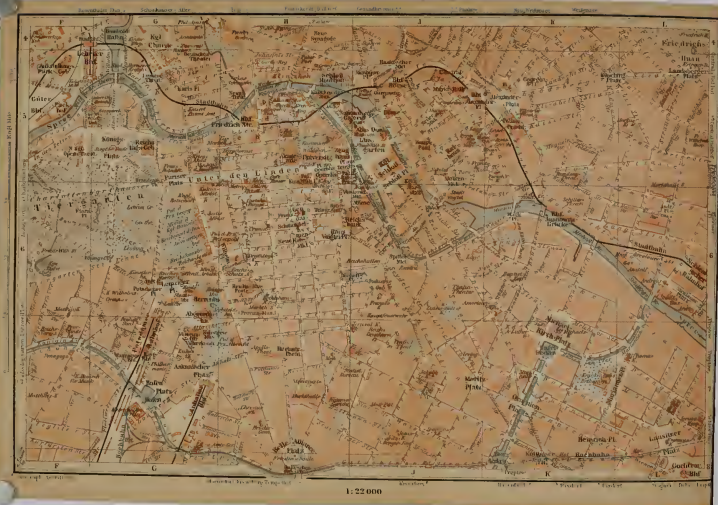
Under **Frederick William II.** (1786-97), Frederick's successor, the population increased much more rapidly, and in the year 1800 it amounted to no fewer than 172,000 inhabitants. A massive town-wall was constructed in place of the palisade of Frederick William I. Considerable progress was also made in the province of art. In 1793 *C. G. Langhans* (1733-1808), following the example of Knobelsdorff, erected the *Brandenburger Thor* in the classical style, while *G. Schadow's* *Quadrige* with which it was adorned formed a new triumph in the province of sculpture. The architects *Gentz* and *Gilly* also adopted the classical style, while *Carstens*, a native of Schleswig, inaugurated the revival of classical taste in painting. The theatre, formerly devoted to French plays, was now dedicated to the national German drama, which was zealously cultivated under *Iffland's* auspices.

The occupation of the city by the French in 1806 and the other Napoleonic disasters by which Berlin was overtaken during the reign of **Frederick William III.** (1797-1840) presented only a temporary obstacle to the progress of the city. After the establishment of peace in 1815, art, science, and commerce began to flourish anew. The *University*, which had been founded in 1809, took the highest rank among the institutions of learning in Germany; *William* and *Alexander von Humboldt*, *Ritter*, *Hegel*, *Schleiermacher*, *Böckh*, and many other famous men lived and worked at Berlin; and the drama now attained its highest pitch of excellence. Of this period the most distinguished architect was *SCHINKEL* (1781-1841), who was equally capable as a painter, as his sketches for the frescoes of the hall of the old museum testify (see p. 32), and by this great master were erected many admirable buildings, both in the classical and Gothic style.

in Berlin and the environs. He was the architect of the *Königswoche*, the *Schauspielhaus*, the *Schloss-Brücke*, the *Old Museum*, the *Werder'sche Kirche*, the *Bau-Academie*, the *Monument on the Kreuzberg*, and the *Palace of Count Redern* at Berlin, and of the *Palaces of Babelsberg, Glienicke, Charlottenhof*, and the *Nicolaikirche* at Potsdam, while his numerous designs exercised no inconsiderable influence on the architecture of other countries. — As SCHINKEL reigned supreme at Berlin in the province of architecture, so did CHRISTIAN RAUCH (1777-1857) in that of sculpture, eclipsing his senior, G. Schadow, and still more so his contemporary, *Fr. Tieck*. In him the hero-worship of the period of the wars of independence found an admirable illustrator, and portrait-sculpture now received a new impulse. Very inferior to these architects and sculptors were the painters of this period (*Wach, K. Begas, Hensel, Klöber, and F. Krüger*), whose names are hardly known out of their native place. — The long years of peace in the latter part of this reign contributed materially to the external prosperity of Berlin. Commerce and industry, the latter stimulated by the exertions of *Beuth*, were greatly benefited by the construction of highroads, the foundation of the *Zollverein*, and the abolition of the monopoly of the guilds; and the city now began to lose the official and garrison-like air with which it had hitherto been pervaded. In 1838 the railway to Potsdam was opened. From 201,000 in 1819 the population had in 1840 increased to 329,000.

During the following reign, that of Frederick William IV. (1840-61), the cultivation of art seemed likely to progress far more rapidly. The favourable conditions of that monarch's reign were enhanced by the enthusiasm and refined artistic taste of the king himself, who often acted as his own architect. The prospect, however, was not entirely realised. The building of a cathedral, the king's favourite project, was never carried out; and although the architecture of the city was enriched by the completion of the New Museum, the dome of the palace, and numerous other edifices, most of them lack the imposing grandeur of Schinkel's creations. The leading architects of this period were *F. A. Stüler* (d. 1865), to whom most of the government-buildings were entrusted, *Knoblauch* (d. 1865), *Hitzig* (d. 1881), *Soller* (d. 1853; St. Michael's church), *C. F. Langhans* (d. 1869; Opera), and *Strack* (d. 1880; St. Peter's). — In the department of painting also the revival which had been anticipated from the presence of *Cornelius* (from 1841; d. 1867) and *Kaulbach* (d. 1874; p. 43) was never realised; while the originality of *Ad. Menzel* (b. 1815) was not duly appreciated. To the labours of *Rauch*, on the other hand, whose masterpiece, the statue of Frederick the Great, is justly admired, and to those of his numerous pupils (*Drake, Bläser, A. Wolff, Kiss*, etc.) the art of sculpture was indebted for its high repute during this reign. — Since the introduction of railways Berlin has increased rapidly in importance as a manufacturing and industrial centre. In 1849 the population was 424,000, and in 1860 it had increased to 496,000.

During the reigns of the Emperor William I. (1861-88) and of his successors Frederick III. (17th March-15th June, 1888) and William II. the prosperity of Berlin, now one of the great capitals of the world, made still more rapid strides. The population has risen from 326,000 in 1871 to 1,850,000 in 1900. Six new lines of railway were opened, and trade greatly extended. — Art also has revived, especially in the department of architecture. The Rathhaus, the Exchange, and the Synagogue, all begun in 1859, were the first of a long series of imposing edifices, in which a complete revolution in taste manifests itself. The prevailing tendency is to substitute the Renaissance style for the more sober classical forms of Schinkel, to attach more importance to solidity of material and the artistic ornamentation of the interior, and to use colour more freely. By far the most important of the new public edifices are the Building of the Reichstag and the Cathedral. Many private buildings rival the public edifices, and indeed often surpass them internally. Among the chief architects of the period have been *Strack*, *Hitzig* (see above), *Adler* (d. 1877), *Orth, Ende & Böckmann, Gropius & Schmieden, Hude & Henicke, Lucae* (d. 1877), *Kyllmann & Heyden*, and *Kayser & Grossheim*. Painting and sculpture have also made marked progress, the prevalent



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tendency being towards a realistic style. The most eminent painters are *Ad. Menzel, L. Knaus, A. von Werner, C. Becker, C. Gussow, F. Geselschap* (d. 1898), *P. Meyerheim, M. Liebermann, Gude, Ludwig, and Bracht*, while *Reinhold Begas, Siemering, Schaper, Encke* (d. 1886), *Calandrelli, Eberlein, Lessing, Unger, Herter, Uphues, and Geyer* are the most successful sculptors.

a. Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus.

The handsomest and busiest part of Berlin, which likewise comprises the most interesting historical associations, is the long line of streets extending from the Brandenburg Gate to the Royal Palace, consisting of ***Unter den Linden** (Pl. G, II, 5, 6), the *Platz am Opernhaus*, and the *Lustgarten*. The Linden, a street 196 ft. in width, deriving its name from the avenues of lime-trees (interspersed with chestnuts) with which it is planted, resembles the Boulevards of Paris, although inferior in length, and is flanked with handsome palaces, spacious hotels, and attractive shops, between which the long vistas of a number of side-streets are visible at intervals. The length of the street from the Brandenburg Gate to the Monument of Frederick the Great is about $\frac{2}{3}$ M., to the palace-gate about 1 M.

The ***Brandenburg Gate** (Pl. G, 5, 6), at the W. end of the Linden, forms the entrance to the town from the Thiergarten. It was erected in 1789-93 by *C. G. Langhans* in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens, and has five different passages, separated by massive Doric columns. The material is sandstone. The structure (85 ft. in height, including the figure, and 205 ft. in width) is surmounted by a *Quadriga of Victory*, in copper, by *Schadow*, taken to Paris by the French in 1807, but restored in 1814. On the outside are handsome open *Colonnades* for foot-passengers; the statue of Mars in that to the S. is by *Schadow*.

Between the gate and the beginning of the Linden lies the **PARISER-PLATZ**, so named after the victories of 1814. On the S. side of the square are the *Palais Blücher* (No. 2), now occupied by the president of the Reichstag, the *Officers' Casino of the Royal Guards* (No. 3), by *Stralendorff*, and the handsome *Palace of Count Arnim-Boitzenburg* (No. 4), by *Knoblauch*. No. 5, on the opposite side, is the palace of the *French Embassy*.

UNTER DEN LINDEN, No. 1 (S. side), at the corner of the Pariser-Platz, is the *Palace of Count Redern*, erected in 1736, but rebuilt by *Schinkel* in 1833 in the Florentine style. The effect of the building is marred by the execution of its façade in plaster instead of in stone. On the right, beyond it, is the handsome *Wilhelm-Strasse* (p. 54). No. 4, farther on, is the residence of the *Minister of Religion and Education*, with a sculptured frieze by *Eberlein*. No. 5 is the *Hôtel Bristol* (Pl. a), by *Gause*; No. 7 is the palace of the *Russian Embassy*, erected by *Knoblauch* in 1840-41. No. 73 on the opposite side is that of the *Minister of the Interior*, completed by *Emmerich* in 1877, with an imposing sandstone façade in the Greek Renaissance style.

The building No. 68a, on the left, at the corner of the Schadow-Str., contains the ***Aquarium** (Pl. G, 5), well stocked with salt and fresh-water fish, besides which there is a collection of birds, amphibious animals, apes, etc. (adm., see p. 16; catalogue 50 pf.).

In the Schadow-Str. (Nos. 6, 7) are the buildings of the *Union Club* and of the *Ressource*, a society established in 1794.

Farther along the S. side of the Linden (Nos. 17, 18) is the *Hôtel Westminster*, adjoining which, in the Behren-Str. (No. 55), is the *Metropol Theater* (p. 53). Then follows (Nos. 22, 23), near the Friedrich-Str., the *Passage*, or **Kaiser-Galerie** (Pl. H, 5, 6), which leads to the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse and Behren-Strasse. The façades within and without are finished with terracotta in a rich Renaissance style. The arcade contains shops, the *Kaiser-Panorama* (p. 18), and the *Passage-Panoptikum* (p. 15).

At the E. end of the Linden rises the ****Statue of Frederick the Great** (Pl. H, 5), in bronze, an impressive and masterly work by *Rauch*, erected in 1851 (44 ft. in height).

The great king is represented on horseback with his coronation- robes and his walking-stick. The pedestal is divided into three sections. The upper section contains allegorical figures, scenes from Frederick's life, and his apotheosis, with figures of Moderation, Justice, Wisdom, and Strength at the corners. At the corners of the central section are four equestrian figures, Prince Henry of Prussia and Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick on the E., and Generals Zieten and Seydlitz on the W., between which are placed spirited groups of other contemporaries and officers of the king (thus on the E. side Prince Augustus William and Keith, on the N. side Kleist, Winterfeldt, and Tauenzien, on the S. side Leopold of Dessau and Schwerin, on the W. side Lessing, Kant, and Graun, all lifesize). The lower section contains the dedication and the names of other distinguished men, chiefly soldiers of the time of Frederick.

To the right of the monument is the **Palace of the Emperor William I.** (Pl. H, 5, 6; adm., p. 16), erected by *C. F. Langhans* in 1834-36, with a balcony supported by four Doric columns. The decorations of the interior are by *Strack*.

***Interior.** The FAHNENZIMMER, to the E. of the main entrance, contains pictures by *Camphausen* (William I. entering Berlin in 1871). *Hildebrandt*, *Schirmer*, *Graeb*, and others. — Beyond the Minister's Room is the Emperor's STUDY, from the corner-window of which he was wont to watch the passing guard. It is preserved unchanged and contains many reminiscences of the old Kaiser. — Behind the Library is the bedroom (not shown) in which he died on March 9th, 1888. — The STAIRCASE is adorned with three Victories by *Rauch* and other sculptures. On the upper floor are the apartments of the Empress Augusta, including her STUDY and the room (not shown) in which she died on Jan. 7th, 1890. — To the W. are the handsome RECEPTION ROOMS.

Opposite the palace is the **Academy Building** (Pl. H, 5), erected about 1690 and remodelled in 1749, containing the *Academy of Art* and the *Academy of Science*, founded in 1694 and 1700 respectively by Frederick I. The Art School is attended by about 300 students.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. H, 5), formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., erected in 1748-66, and fitted up in 1809 for the then recently-founded university, were

remodelled in the interior in 1891. In 1899-1900 the university was attended by 6478 students and 4843 'hearers', and had a teaching-staff of about 350. — The garden in front is adorned with statues of *Helmholtz* (d. 1894), by Herter, and of *William and Alexander von Humboldt*, the former by Paul Otto, the latter by R. Begas.

Besides the aula and lecture-rooms, the university contains the *Christian Museum* (adm., see p. 16), on the second floor of the left wing, with original and copied Christian inscriptions and monuments of art; the casts, arranged in chronological order, illustrate the whole Christian period down to the present day. — Behind the left wing is the *University Garden*, with a collection of medical and industrial plants. In the chestnut grove between the garden and the Singing Academy (p. 26) are a bronze statue, by Hartzler, of *Mitscherlich* (d. 1853), the chemist, and the *Academische Lesehalle*, open on week-days in summer 8-7.30 (in winter 9-8), on Sun. 9-1; during the vacation 9-3 (Sun. 10-1); adm. 25 pf.

There are numerous scientific institutes and other establishments connected with the University in different parts of the city.

The **Royal Library** (Pl. H, 5, 6), behind the Palace of Emp. William I., erected in 1775-80 and facing the Opern-Platz, is one of the most effective rococo structures in Berlin, though sometimes likened to a chest of drawers. The motto below the cornice, 'nutrimentum spiritûs', was selected by Frederick the Great. The groundfloor is devoted to offices, while the library is upstairs. The reading-room is in the centre of the second floor; the newspapers, maps, and music in the annexe, Behren-Str. 42. Adm., see p. 16.

The Library, which was founded in 1659, now contains about 1,000,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS., among which may be mentioned the MS. and first impressions of *Luther's* translation of the Bible, *Melanchthon's* report of the Diet of Worms, *Gutenberg's* Bible on parchment, of 1450, the first book printed with movable types, the *Codex Wittekindi*, a MS. of the Gospels of the 8th cent., said to have been presented by Charlemagne to the Saxon duke Wittekind, water-colour portraits by *Lucas Cranach*, Chinese books, a small octagonal Koran, important musical works, etc. Some of the older pieces of music are of great historical interest.

Opposite the Library is the **Opera House** (Pl. H, 5), erected by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-43, and restored by *C. F. Langhans* after a fire in 1843. The interior was remodelled in 1895. The tympanum contains an admirable *Group in zinc, by *Rietschel*: in the centre the muse of music; on the right the tragic and comic muses with the bantering satyr, the dramatic poet with the arts of painting and sculpture; on the left a dancing group with the Three Graces. Performances, see p. 14.

Between the Library and the Opera House stands a marble monument, by Schaper, to the *Empress Augusta* (p. 24), unveiled in 1895. The reliefs on the pedestal represent the nursing of the wounded in war and the education of children. In front of it is the *Kaiser-Vase*, a huge vase presented by the Empress Augusta to the Emp. William I. on his 90th birthday (Mar. 22nd, 1887). — In the background is the **Rom. Catholic Church of St. Hedwig** (Pl. H, 6), a simplified imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, erected by Frederick the Great in 1747-73, and improved in 1886-87. The interior has recently been beautified with good stained glass and tasteful altar-decorations.

Five ***Statues** by *Rauch*, over lifesize, embellish the square before the Opera House. Between the latter and the palace of the Empress Victoria is *Blücher* (d. 1819), erected in 1826; at his right hand *York* (d. 1830), at his left *Gneisenau* (d. 1831), both erected in 1855; all three in bronze. In front of the guard-house, *Bülow* (d. 1816) and *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), in marble, erected in 1822. The pedestals are adorned with reliefs referring to the events of 1813-15.

The **Royal Guard House** (*Königswache*; Pl. H, 5) was constructed by *Schinkel* in the Doric style in 1816-18 in the form of a Roman fortified gate. Adjoining it are three large cannon; the central one ('*Valérie*') was brought from Fort Mont Valérien at Paris in 1871. Military music here in summer daily at 11 a.m. (at noon on Sat. and Sun.).

At the back of the guard-house is the residence of the *Minister of Finance*. To the left of this, and farther back, is the **Singing Academy** (Pl. H, 5), founded by *Fasch* in 1791, and now under the management of *Prof. Blumner* (adm., see p. 14).

To the E. of the guard-house, fronting to the S., is the ***Arsenal** (*Zeughaus*; Pl. H, 5), one of the best buildings in Berlin, begun by *Nering* in 1695 and carried to completion by *Schlüter* (1698-99) and *De Bodt* (1706). It is a square structure, each side of which is 295 ft. in length, enclosing a quadrangle 125 ft. square. Above the principal portal is a medallion-portrait of Frederick I., in whose reign the building was erected. The exterior is richly adorned with sculptures by *Schlüter*, among which the ***Heads of Expiring Warriors** on the keystones of the window-arches in the court are especially remarkable for the vigour of their expression. In 1877-80 the interior underwent a thorough alteration under the superintendence of *Hitzig*, and it was re-opened as a *Military Museum* and '*Hall of Fame*' (adm., see p. 16; official handbook 50 pf.).

The main portal, in the middle of the S. façade, has a bronze bust of Frederick I. above it and allegorical figures to its right and left (all by *Hulot*).

The rooms of the **GROUND FLOOR**, unfortunately somewhat poorly lighted, are separated by handsome iron railings and adorned with mural paintings in grisaille (siege operations) by *Burger*. The rooms to the right (E.) contain the *Museum of Artillery*, which is more remarkable for its historical completeness than for specimens of fine workmanship. Many of the pieces are spoils of war. — The rooms to the W. (left) of the vestibule are devoted to the *Museum of Military Engineering*. They also contain models of old French fortresses brought from Paris in 1814, plans of the storming of Düppel and the battles of Königgrätz and St. Privat, etc. Many of the flags on the pillars were also brought from Paris in 1814.

Opposite the vestibule is the entrance to the glass-roofed **Court**, round which are ranged groups of French cannon, overhung by French flags, both captured in the war of 1870-71. The centre is occupied by a colossal marble figure of Borussia, by *R. Begas*. — From the back of the court two flights of steps, adorned with sculptures, ascend to the *Hall of Fame*, which occupies the N. wing of the **UPPER STORY** and consists of three sections — the '*Herrscherhalle*' in the middle and the two '*Feldherrnhallen*' at the sides. The '*Hall of the Rulers*' is 70 ft. square and about the same in height and is lighted by a cupola. The ***Triumphal Procession** on the dome, the large ***Paintings** on the walls (*Resuscitation of the*

German Empire, War, Peace, and Valhalla), and the four Virtues of Rulers (Bravery, Justice, Wisdom, and Moderation) in the corners, are all by *Geselschap*. The following are the paintings in the side-niches: Homage of the Silesian Estates in 1741, by *Camphausen*; Assembling of the Volunteers at Breslau in 1813, by *Bleibtreu*; Coronation at Königsberg in 1701, by *A. von Werner*; and the Proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles in 1871, also by *Werner*. The sculptures include a marble Victory by *Schaper* (in the central recess, opposite the entrance), eight bronze statues of Prussian rulers from the Great Elector to the Emperor William I., by *Encke*, *Brunow*, *Hilgers*, *Hundrieser*, and *Schuler*, and busts of Scharnhorst, Stein, Bismarck, and Roon. The 'Halls of the Generals' are adorned with twelve mural paintings of battles. Those in the hall to the left are the Battle of Turin (1706), by *Knackfuss*; the Passage of the Kurische Hafl by the Great Elector (1679), by *Simler*; the Battle of Fehrbellin (1675), by *Janssen*; Torgau (1760), by *Janssen*; Hohenfriedberg (1745), by *Janssen*; and Frederick the Great before the battle of Leuthen (1757), by *Roeder*. Those in the hall to the right are the Capitulation at Sedan (1870), by *Steffeck*; the Storming of St. Privat (1870), by *Bleibtreu*; the Meeting of King William and the Crown Prince at Königgrätz (1866), by *Steffeck*; the Allied Monarchs at Leipsic (1813), by *Schuch*; Waterloo (Belle Alliance; 1815), by *Bleibtreu*; and Düppel (1864), by *Roeder*. The plastic ornamentation includes colossal busts of 32 eminent leaders of the Prussian army and four allegorical figures in marble, two by *Begas* (to the left) and two by *Schaper* (to the right). The busts were executed under the superintendence of R. Begas by various sculptors.

The W., N., and E. wings of the upper floor contain the **Collection of Weapons and Armour*, which is divided into three sections, the *Oriental*, the *Mediaeval*, and the *Modern*. The last two are arranged in historical order. — A special section contains uniforms and orders of the emperors William I. and Frederick III.; column and gifts in honour of the jubilee of William I.; orders of Moltke and Bismarck.

On the S. side of the Zeughaus-Platz is the **Palace of the Empress Victoria** (*Palais der Kaiserin Friedrich*; Pl. H, J, 5), which is connected with the so-called *Palace of the Princesses* by an arch over the Oberwall-Strasse. It owes its present form to the alterations made by *Strack* in 1857 on an earlier palace, occupied from 1780 to 1840 by Frederick William III. From 1858 to 1888 it was the winter residence of the Crown Prince Frederick William and his family. — The last house on this side is the *Residence of the Commandant*.

b. The Cathedral and Royal Palace.

In a straight line with the E. prolongation of the Linden and spanning the *Spree*, is the ***Schloss-Brücke** (palace-bridge; Pl. J, 5), 106 ft. in width, constructed in 1822-24 from designs by *Schinkel*. It was adorned by Frederick William IV. with eight groups in marble, over lifesize, illustrative of the life of a warrior.

On the S.: 1. Victory teaches the boy the history of the heroes, by *E. Wolff*; 2. Minerva instructs the youth in the use of weapons, by *Schivelbein*; 3. Minerva presents the combatant with arms, by *Möller*; *4. Victory crowns the conqueror, by *Drake*. On the N.: 5. Victory raises the wounded warrior, by *Wichmann*; *6. Minerva protecting and aiding a combatant, by *Bläser*; 7. Minerva inciting him to a new contest, by *A. Wolff*; 8. Iris conducts the victorious fallen warrior to Olympus, by *Wredow*. — The handsome parapet also merits attention.

Beyond the bridge extends the **LUSTGARTEN** (Pl. J, 5), a square 247 yds. in length, and 220 yds. in width, originally a garden belong-

ing to the palace, and afterwards converted into a drill-ground by Frederick William I. It is now planted with trees and is bounded by the Royal Palace (S.) and the Old Museum (N.; p. 32). In the centre, on a pedestal of granite 20 ft. in height, rises the equestrian ***Statue of Frederick William III.**, by *A. Wolff*, inaugurated on 16th June, 1871, during the festival in celebration of the victories over the French. The pedestal is adorned with allegorical figures of Clio (in front), Borussia with the Rhine and Memel on the right, Science with Industry and Art on the left, and Religion at the back. Beyond the statue, in front of the steps of the old Museum, is a huge *Granite Basin*, 22 ft. in diameter, and 75 tons in weight, hewn out of a solid erratic block of ten times the weight.

The Lustgarten and its environs are dominated by the new ***Cathedral** (*Dom*; Pl. J, 5), a huge structure in the Italian Renaissance style by *J. C.* and *Julius Raschdorf*, begun on the site of the old cathedral in 1894 and now finished on the exterior, with the exception of a portion of the ornamental details. The edifice, 390 ft. in length, 260 ft. in breadth, and 360 ft. in height, ranks among the most important achievements of modern church-architecture, and its majestic dome adds a new and commanding feature in the views of the city.

The main façade (W.) towards the Lustgarten is occupied by a COLONNADE in two stories, surmounted by two structures ending in crowns and by a central structure, in which is a colossal Christ by *Schaper*. On the main cornices are ten figures of Apostles. — The CENTRAL DOME, surrounded by four dome-covered towers, is 125 ft. in diameter, and rests upon a richly ornamented drum, which is pierced with large tripartite windows. On the attic are colossal angels with musical instruments, by *Schott*, and on the top of the dome, beneath the cross, is an angel with a trumpet. — From the colonnade the main entrance admits to the CHURCH, which is in the form of an irregular octagon and has seats for 1960 worshippers. There are special galleries for the court, the ministry, and the organ and choir. — On the S. the church is adjoined by a WEDDING AND BAPTISMAL CHAPEL, the sculptures on the exterior of which are by *O. Lessing*. — On the N. is the BURIAL CHAPEL, in which a number of monuments from the old cathedral will be re-erected. A staircase descends hence to the *Hohenzollern Burial Vault*, to which the existing coffins (87 in number) of ancestors of the reigning family are to be transferred.

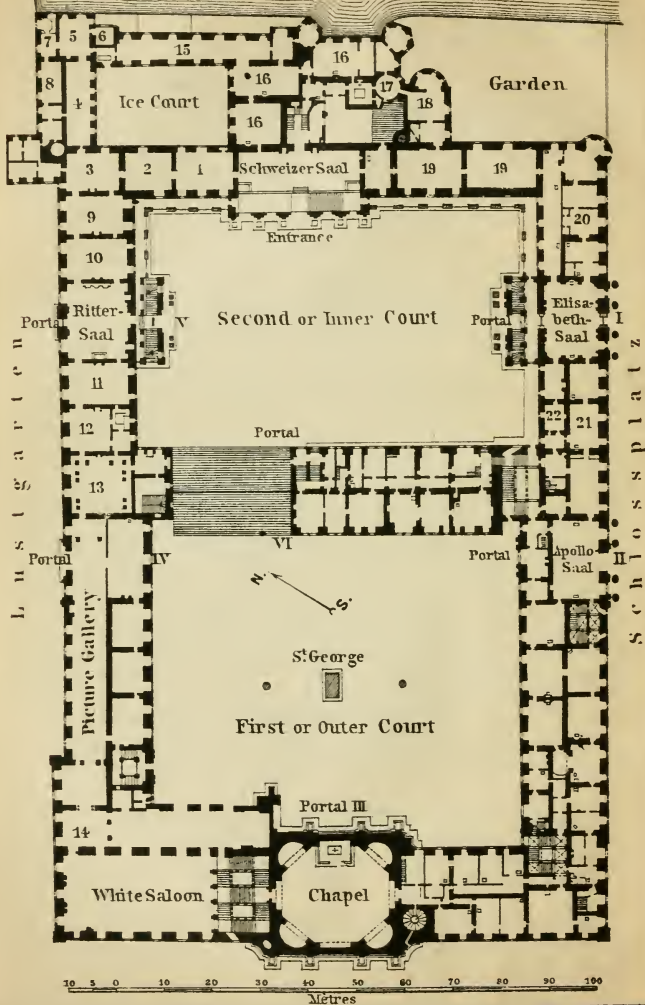
Passing between the cathedral and the palace, we reach the imposing *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke*, with artistic embellishments by *Lürssen*.

The ***Royal Palace** (*Schloss*; Pl. J, 5) is in the form of a rectangle 650 ft. in length and 380 ft. in depth, enclosing two large courts, which are entered by five portals, each bearing a number. It rises in four stories to the height of 100 ft., while the dome above it is 230 ft. high.

The original building was a castle erected by Elector Frederick II. on the Spree in 1443-51. In 1538 Joachim II. added a wing by *Caspar Theiss*, facing the Schloss-Platz, the whole forming a handsome example of the German Renaissance, highly praised by contemporary critics. Elector John George finished the enclosure of the E. court in 1580-95 and began another one to the W. Under the Great Elector, who at first directed his energies to laying out the Lustgarten, *Nering* erected the Throne Room in 1681,



ROYAL PALACE. Second Floor.



and the round-arched gallery on the Spree in 1685. The Elector's successor, Frederick I., the first King of Prussia, determined to replace the irregular pile of buildings that had now arisen by a uniform structure of massive and imposing proportions, and confided the execution of this task to the architect *Schlüter*, who began his work in 1698. The gigantic scheme of alteration thus projected has, however, never been fully carried out, the part of the building on the Spree still retaining its original form. *Schlüter* was succeeded by *Eosander von Goethe*, to whom is due the architecture of the largest court and of the W. façade towards the *Schlossfreiheit*. In 1716 the process of alteration was brought by *Böhme* to a conclusion for the nonce, and during the reigns of Frederick William II. comparatively trifling additions only were made. The spacious chapel in the W. wing, with its vast dome, was constructed in the reign of Frederick William IV. by *Stüler* and *Schadow* (1845-52), and greatly enhances the effect of the exterior. A new period of building activity began under William II., who made the palace once more the actual residence of the reigning sovereign; and the W. wing has recently undergone a thorough reconstruction from the designs of *Inne*. — The rooms occupied by the imperial family are on the first floor overlooking the *Schloss-Platz*. A purple banner, on the N. side, indicates the Emperor's presence.

The exterior of the palace is in general effect massive and imposing. It has, however, received but little of the intended plastic embellishment. The two principal façades, both by *Schlüter*, display a pleasing diversity of style, that to the S. being distinguished by monumental severity, while that to the N. is enlivened with light and elegant details. The portal in the W. façade, by *Eosander*, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of *Septimius Severus*. The best example of *Schlüter*'s work is seen in the *Inner Court, which is surrounded with arcades on three sides. The block of buildings that separates this from the Outer Courts belongs to the edifice of 1580, but its ornamental details are modern. The S. portion of the water-front, next the *Kurfürsten-Brücke*, which is well seen from the *Burg-Str.*, formed part of the castle of *Joachim II.*; the adjoining, projecting portion, with the turret, was built early in the 17th century. Next to the latter is the gallery, built by *Nering* in 1685, with Renaissance details.

At the W. portals are two bronze reliefs by *O. Lessing*; on the balustrade next the *Lustgarten* are statues of *Emp. William I.*, *Empress Augusta*, *Emp. Frederick*, and the *Empress Victoria*, as *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Mars*, and *Minerva*. At Portal IV are the *Horse Tamers*, two large groups in bronze, by *Baron Clodt* of *St. Petersburg*, presented by the *Emp. Nicholas* in 1842. The outer court is adorned with *St. George* and the dragon, a group in bronze by *Kiss*, erected in 1865. In the inner court, at Portal V, is a statue of the 'Great Elector', by *Franz du Sart* (1651).

*Interior. Admission, see p. 16. Visitors receive their tickets in the inner court, on the groundfloor to the left, and are conducted through the state-rooms in parties every half-hour. They enter the palace by the large portal on the E. side of the quadrangle, where umbrellas and sticks are left. The building contains about 700 apartments. The first room shown is the *SCHWEIZER-SAAL* (see Plan), or old guard-room. Next to it come two ANTE-CHAMBERS (Nos. 1 & 2 on Plan), one of which contains portraits of the mother, sister, brother, and wife of *Frederick the Great*, by *Pesne*; in the other are portraits of the Great Elector and his family, *Frederick Wil-*

liam I. as crown-prince, Peter the Great, and Catharine II. of Russia. The KÖNIGSZIMMER (3), which we next enter, lies in the N. wing of the palace, and contains the portraits of all the Prussian monarchs and their consorts down to Emp. Frederick.

To the W. of the Königszimmer is a series of RECEPTION ROOMS by *Schlüter*, all somewhat overladen with ornament. The *ROTHER DRAP d'OR KAMMER (9), which we first enter, contains a handsome silver memorial and shield presented by the City of Berlin on the marriage of Crown Prince Frederick William (1853), and also a large picture by *Camphausen* representing Emperor William I. at Gravelotte. The ROTHE ADLER KAMMER (10) is adorned with *Camphausen's* picture of the Great Elector and his generals. In the *RITTER-SAAL, or OLD THRONE ROOM, the gorgeous rococo decoration reaches its culmination. The well-designed allegorical *Groups of the four quarters of the globe, above the side-doors, are among the best efforts of *Schlüter*. The beautiful carving of the large central door also deserves notice. The gallery above it was formerly of solid silver. Among the gold and silver plate on the handsome sideboard, mostly dating from the time of the first two Prussian kings, is a tankard by Jamnitzer. The crystal chandelier was purchased from the city of Worms by Frederick William III.; beneath it Luther is said to have stood in the diet of 1521. The SCHWARZE ADLER KAMMER (11) contains a large picture by *Camphausen*, representing Frederick the Great surrounded by his generals. In the RED VELVET ROOM (12) are good portraits of the Great Elector, of Frederick I., and of Sophia Charlotte, wife of the latter, all in handsome old frames. The old furniture and hangings are noticeable. The old CHAPEL (13) was restored in 1879 and fitted up for the meetings of the Order of the Black Eagle.

THE PICTURE GALLERY, 196 ft. in length, is used as a banquet-hall and can accommodate 400 guests. On the window-wall: *Van Dyck*, Charles I. of England and his queen; *Koch*, Emperor Frederick's last review; *Röckling*, Prussian fleet at Tres Forcas (1856). Main-wall: *Pesne*, King Frederick I.; **Menzel*, Coronation of King William I. at Königsberg in 1861; *Winterhalter*, Emp. William I.; *Keinke*, Emp. Frederick; *Von Angeli*, Emp. William II. and Empress Augusta Victoria; *A. von Werner*, King William proclaimed Emperor at Versailles in 1871, Emp. William II. opening the Imperial Diet for the first time. At the end of the gallery, to the right, is a sculptured *Group by *Schadow* of Queen Louise and her sister.

We now reach the W. Wing and enter the new GALLERY OF THE WHITE SALOON, which is adorned with fine Gobelines tapestry (scenes from 'Don Quixote'; 1774-76) and with portraits of Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Alexander II., and other royal friends of the Emperor. It communicates by several doors with the *WHITE SALOON, a large hall 105 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 40 ft. high, completed by *Stüler* in 1844 and remodelled by *Ilhne* in 1894-95. The ceiling has been raised and has received a rich plastic decoration. The reliefs on the vaulting between the walls and the ceiling are by *O. Lessing* and represent victorious war as the fosterer of art, science, trade, and industry. The niches in the side of the hall are occupied by two statues and seven (temporary) models of statues of Prussian rulers at the age of their accession to the throne. The opening of the Reichstag and of the Landtag (Prussian Diet) takes place in the White Saloon.

The adjoining staircase leads to the *PALACE CHAPEL, an octagonal edifice, 113 ft. in height, and 68-75 ft. in diameter, which is lined and paved with marble of different colours, and adorned with frescoes on a gold ground. The altar with its four columns is of yellow Egyptian marble. The acoustic properties of the chapel are very poor.

The chapel terminates the series of rooms shown to the general public. The attractions of the palace are by no means exhausted by the foregoing inspection, but the other parts of the building are almost never accessible.

Opposite the W. side of the Schloss, on the site of the former Schlossfreiheit, stands the —

***National Monument to Emp. William I.**, an imposing work by *R. Begas*, unveiled on 22nd March, 1897. On a pedestal 36 ft. in height rises the colossal equestrian figure of the emperor (29 ft. high), in bronze, with an ideal female figure, bearing a palm-branch and leading the horse by the bridle. At the four corners of the base are Victories, standing upon globes, with flowers and wreaths; and on the two principal sides are reliefs of War and Peace respectively, beneath which are seated colossal figures of corresponding import. Projecting from the base are four pedestals, on each of which rises a majestic lion amid trophies of weapons and banners. Behind extends a portico or colonnade, 260 ft. in length, with rich sculptured ornamentation, ending in corner-pavilions which bear colossal quadrigæ of wrought copper, representing N. and S. Germany.

In the *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. J, 5), to the S. of the Palace, is a ***Monumental Fountain** by *Begas*, presented to the Emperor William II. by the magistrates of Berlin, and unveiled in 1891; in the centre is Neptune, surrounded by the Rhine, Oder, Elbe, and Vistula.

On the S. side of the *Schloss-Platz*, between the Spree and the Breite-Str., are the new **Royal Stables** (Pl. J, 5, 6), a handsome edifice by *Ihne*, completed in 1900 and adorned with sculptures by *Otto Lessing* (no admission at present).

To the E. the *Kurfürsten-Brücke* (Bridge of the Elector; Pl. J, 5), leads to the old town of Berlin. The bridge, built in 1692-95 and rebuilt in the old style in 1895, is adorned with an equestrian ***Statue of the Great Elector** (d. 1688) in bronze, designed by *Schlüter* and erected in 1703. This clever and artistic group is one of the few really good works of a period when art was generally in a very debased condition. In spite of the outlandish Roman costume, the figure is remarkable for its air of majestic repose, which is heightened by contrast with the movements of the four slaves round the pedestal.

c. The Royal Museums. The National Gallery.

The following pages contain a short notice of the principal treasures of the Museums. Details will be found in the excellent official catalogue (50 pf.; 11th ed., 1899). The catalogues offered for sale outside the Museums are dear and untrustworthy. There are also special catalogues for most of the different collections (50 pf.-1 M.), besides larger and much more expensive illustrated descriptions and scientific catalogues.

The Director General of the Museums is *Dr. Richard Schoene*. — *Dr. Bode* is Director of the Picture Gallery and of the Collection of Christian Sculptures, *Prof. Kekulé* of the Collection of Antiquities and of the Antiquarium, *Dr. Lippmann* of the Cabinet of Engravings, *Prof. Menadier* of the Collection of Coins, *Prof. Delitzsch* of the Asiatic Antiquities, while *Prof. Erman* is at the head of the Egyptian and Assyrian Department.

The Renaissance works in the Old and New Museums and the Engravings are to be removed to the *Kaiser Friedrich Museum*, now being built by *Ihne* on the angle between the arms of the Spree, beyond the Stadtbahn. A monument to the Emp. Frederick, by *R. Maison*, is to face the entrance, which will be approached by two bridges. — A new building for the *Plaster Casts* is to be erected on the site of the Circus Busch (p. 15).

a. **The Old Museum.**

The ****Old Museum** (Pl. J, 5; adm., see p. 16), on the N. side of the Lustgarten, an admirable building in the Greek style, the finest in Berlin, with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns, and approached by a broad flight of steps, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-28. The central part of the structure, rising above the rotunda in the interior, is adorned at the corners with colossal groups in bronze: in front, the Horse Tamers of the Piazza del Quirinale at Rome, a copy by *Tieck*; at the back, Pegasus refreshed by the Horæ, by *Schievelbein* and *Hagen*. The steps are flanked by two large groups in bronze: right, *Amazon on horseback, defending herself against a tiger, by *Kiss*; left, Fight with a lion, by *A. Wolff*.

The VESTIBULE contains marble statues of German artists and architects. — The frescoes, designed by *Schinkel*, and executed under the direction of *Cornelius*, represent (on the left) the development of the world from chaos, and (on the right) the progress of human culture. (The original designs, in the Schinkel Museum, p. 79, with a key attached, afford more satisfaction.)

The UPPER VESTIBULE, to which a double staircase ascends, is adorned with a copy of the celebrated ancient Warwick Vase in England. The frescoes, also designed by *Schinkel*, represent the struggle of civilised mankind against barbarians and the elements. — A fine view of the Lustgarten with its fountains, the Schloss, etc., is obtained hence from between the columns. — A door here leads into the gallery encircling the rotunda (see p. 42), while two others (open in summer only) admit direct to Saloons No. III (to the right) and No. IX (to the left) of the picture-gallery (pp. 40, 42).

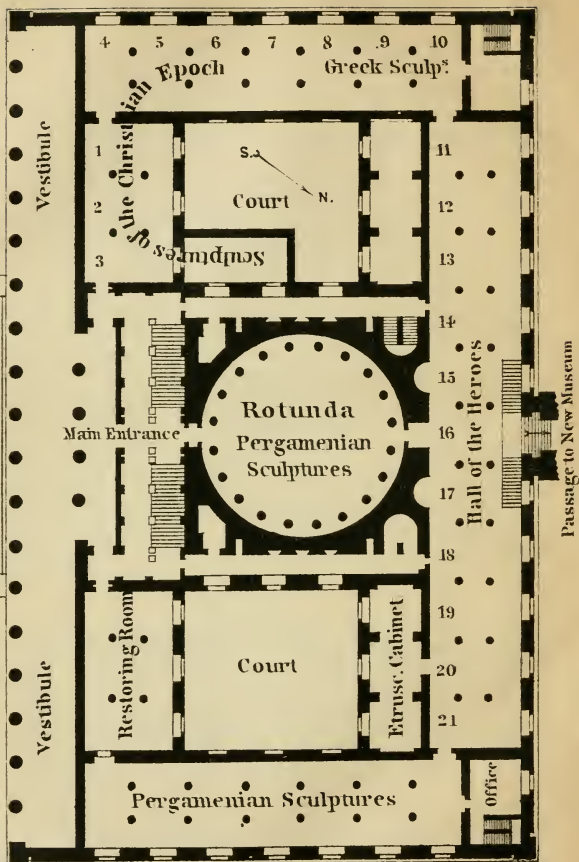
PASSAGE between the Old and New Museums, see p. 43.

1. **FIRST FLOOR.**

The ***Gallery of Antiquities** is chiefly indebted for its origin to Frederick the Great, who purchased at Rome the collection of Cardinal Polignac. Most of its contents were formerly of mediocre merit, dating from the later Roman Empire, and freely restored, but the acquisition of the Pergamenian sculptures in 1879 and the purchase of the Saburow collection of Attic sculptures in 1884 have placed the gallery upon quite a different footing. Most of the objects are labelled.

The arrangement begins with the ***Rotunda**, a large circular hall, covered with glass, and producing an impression of great spaciousness (entr., see above). Between the columns supporting the gallery (with the Raphael tapestry, p. 42) are several ancient statues and a lion in Pentelic marble (4th cent. B.C.). This room also contains at present several groups from the *Frieze of the Altar of Zeus* on the Acropolis of Pergamus (comp. p. 47). Other fragments of the frieze are exhibited in the room adjoining the Hall of the Heroes on the E. — From the Rotunda we enter the —

Hall of the Heroes, in eleven 'compartments' divided by columns, chiefly containing marble statues. COMP. XXI (at the end, to the right): 224. Polyhymnia; 363. Head of Antinous; 218. Euterpe; by the window, to the left, **Female Head from Pergamus; opposite the window, Torso in the



10 0 10 20 30 Mètres

Old Museum, Lower Floor

Gallery of Original Sculptures.

Pergamenian style. — COMP. XX: *203. Dancing Mænad, a Greek work of the time of the Diadochi; 610. (by the window, to the left) Head of a Mænad, copy of a Greek original of the 4th cent.; 342. Bust of Cæsar (basalt). — [The Etruscan Cabinet, adjoining this compartment on the S., contains a number of sarcophagi and urns (mostly dating from the 2nd or 3rd cent. B.C.), with reliefs. The figures of the dead are usually represented in a recumbent position on the lid. To the right are ancient painted terracottas from Cære.] — COMP. XIX: 262. Dancing Satyr (3rd cent. B.C.); between the columns, Sarcophagus of the Augustan age; by the window, to the left, 23. Aphrodite (replica of the Venus de' Medici); to the right, Torso from Pergamus. — COMP. XVIII: 494. Girl playing with astragali; 591. Calliope; 222. Urania; by the window, to the left, *384. Bust of Caracalla; to the right, *Head of a negro. — COMP. XIV: 4. Statue of a boy, in bronze, found in the Rhine, near Xanten; *300. Portrait-herma of Plato, with inscription; 843b. Roman sarcophagus, with scenes from the legend of Medea; opposite, 298. Socrates; by the window, to the left, 399b. Portrait-head of a boy (Roman); 295. Herodotus; by the window, to the right, Bust of a boy (early imperial epoch). — COMP. XIII: 584. Female statue (Greek work); 215. Meleager (copy of a Greek original of the 4th cent.); by the window, Greek portrait-heads. — COMP. XII: *7. Amazon (after Polyclethus); 509. Torso of a youth (copy of a Greek work of the 5th cent.); between the columns, Greek relief (5th cent.), Running girl from Pergamus (early 5th cent.); by the window, 296. Sophocles, *297. Euripides; behind, 302. Demosthenes. — COMP. XI: 1051. Greek marble throne; *Athena, Pergamenian copy of an Attic work of the 5th cent.; Draped female figure (Juno?), perhaps by Alcamenes of Pergamus. By the window, to the left, Aphrodite (?), from the same workshop as the pediment-figures of the Parthenon; to the right, *Head of Anacreon, after Cresilas. On the opposite wall, 925. Medea and the daughters of Pelias (Attic relief; 5th cent.); 485. Thorn-extractor.

Greek Room. COMP. X: *3. Torso of a draped female figure in bronze, found at Cyzicus (4th cent.); opposite, Attic tomb-relief, surmounted by a mourning Siren (5th cent.); *1. Bronze torso of an Ephebos, probably Apollo, found near Eleusis (5th cent.). *2. Boy praying, a Greek bronze, perhaps of the school of Lysippus, or of the 3rd or 2nd cent. B.C., purchased by Frederick II. for 5000 thalers; it underwent restoration in France in the 17th cent. and it is therefore uncertain whether the present 'intention' is the same as the original. — COMP. IX: *738, *739. Two large Attic tomb-reliefs, in excellent preservation; 1473. Archaic tomb-relief; 498, 499. Figures of two maid-servants, in a sitting posture, from an Attic tomb; *740. Fragment of the tomb of Nikarete (these all of the 4th cent. B.C.). — COMP. VIII: *308. Bearded head, one of the earliest Greek portraits extant (6th cent.); 1456, 1457. Dancers (Attic; 5th cent.); opposite, 223. Youthful torso, good copy of an original Greek work of the 5th cent.; 737. Small Attic tomb-relief (ca. 400 B.C.); 709a. Votive relief (5th cent.); 736. Stele from Karystos; column-shaped support for a votive offering, from Melos, with inscription; opposite the window, 725. Votive offering of a victorious charioteer, from Oropus (4th cent.); to the right and left, 605, 603. Ancient copies of Attic works.

We now reach the ****Sculptures of the Christian Epoch.** This collection of works in marble, bronze, terracotta, and painted stucco is now perhaps unequalled out of Italy.

First Saloon. COMP. VII. To the right: *65a. *Ant. Rossellino*, Virgin and Child with two cherubim, relief in marble; no number, *Venetian Master* (1505), Caterina Cornaro; opposite, 42. *Donatello*, Madonna with the Child, in marble; to the left, *Donatello*, 39. 'Madonna Pazzi', 39b. Scourging of Christ, both in marble; 164. *Bartolomeo Buon*, St. Jerome; *Andrea Bregno*, 203. Front of a ciborium, 205. Colossal marble bust of Pope Alexander VI.

COMP. VI. To the right, by the pillar: *276. *Spanish Master* (17th cent.), Painted wooden bust of the Mater Dolorosa; *Mino da Fiesole*, 82. Faith;

*79. (opposite), Niccolò Strozzi (marble bust), *81. Madonna (marble relief). — To the left: *Luca della Robbia*, 116a. Madonna (half-length), no number, *Madonna and Child. *Andrea della Robbia*, *118. Madonna and saints, a masterpiece in his earlier manner, 119a. Annunciation; *Luca della Robbia*, Bust, Two reliefs of the Virgin.

COMP. V. To the left: 192b. *Guido Mazzoni*, Realistically painted head; no number, *Benedetto da Majano*, Lunette with angels as supporters. To the right: 225. *Cristoforo Romano*, Bust of Teodorina Cibo. — *62a. *Desiderio da Settignano*, Bust of a princess of Urbino, one of the most finished portraits in existence, executed in fine limestone from Urbino. — To the left: 420. *Fiamingo*, Cupid with his bow; 284a. *Houdon*, Bust of Gluck; 279. *Pigalle*, Mercury; 273. *Fr. Maratti*, Carlo Maratti.

COMP. IV. To the right are works by *Verrocchio*: *93. Sleeping youth; *97a. Entombment; 96, 97. Putti. — On the principal wall: *Aless. Vittoria*, *247. Ott. Grimani, marble bust, 248. Pietro Zeno; between these, **209. *Michael Angelo*, Youthful John the Baptist, an early masterpiece (1495); several reliefs by *Jac. Sansovino*.

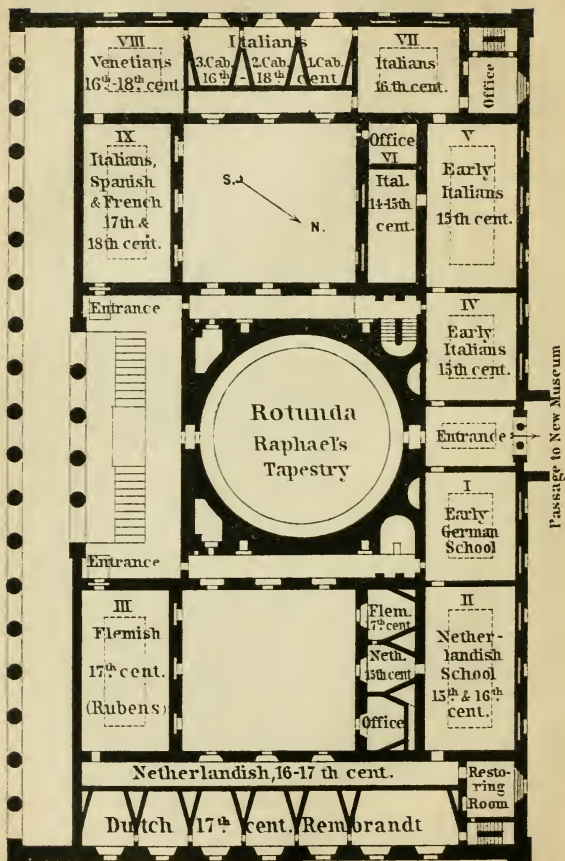
Following Saloon. COMP. I. 192. *Master of Ancona*, Madonna (figure for processions); 30a. *Florentine Master* (ca. 1400), Madonna; 165, 166. *Leopardi*, Marble shield-bearers from the Vendramin tomb at Venice. — COMP. II: 128a. *Giov. della Robbia*, Pietà, a large group in painted terracotta. In a cabinet is a rich *Collection of Ivory Reliefs. *23. *Giov. Pisano*, Madonna; 158. *Paduan Master*, Ciborium; 206. *Sicilian Master*, Madonna; 24. *Giov. Pisano*, Marble reading-desk. — COMP. III contains the very interesting collection of *Early Christian and Early Romanesque Stone Reliefs*, and also several excellent works of later Romanesque and Gothic times. Back-wall: 21d. Madonna by the master *Martin* (1199). Main wall: 28a. Bust of a prince (Roman; 13th cent.); *25. *Andrea Pisano*, Crucifixion in wood. Glass-case containing early-Christian lamps in terracotta and bronze; ivory paxes, diptychs, etc. 28. Bust of a Neapolitan princess (from Ravello; ca. 1270).

End Saloon. To the left: 39. *Agostino di Duccio*, Madonna; 115. *Luca della Robbia*, Madonna (stucco relief); 121a. *Andrea della Robbia*, St. Dorothea. — *Luca della Robbia*, 157. Pietà, 116c. Madonna; 153a. *Antonio Federighi*, Marble bust of a girl. — 189. *Benedetto da Majano*, St. Catharine of Siena. — 223. Venetian marble chimney-piece. In front, glass-case with models of the 16-18th centuries. — *61. *Fr. Laurana*, Bust of a princess of Naples; 87. *Benedetto da Majano*, Vision of Innocent III.; 64. *A. Rossellino*, Adoration of the Shepherds, terracotta model for the marble relief in the Bargello at Florence. — On the back-wall: *79a. *Mino da Fiesole*, Bust of Luca di Mino, the apothecary. — In front of a magnificent Persian *Carpet (16th cent.): **86. *Ben. da Majano*, Madonna, a large, painted terracotta figure, the finest work of its kind; *67. *A. Rossellino*, Marble bust. — To the right: *Donatello*, 39a. Madonna, 38a. Youthful St. John (painted terracotta bust); 149a. *A. Rossellino*, St. Elizabeth; 62. *Desiderio da Settignano*, Florentine girl. — *Francesco di Simone*, Marble chimney-piece; upon it, *141. *Florentine Master* (ca. 1460), Giov. Rucellai, painted stucco bust. The glass-case in front contains plaster models of the 15th century. — 80. *Mino da Fiesole*, Bust of a young woman; 109a, etc. Madonna-reliefs in painted terracotta and stucco; *151, 152. Wooden statues from an Annunciation of the school of Quercia.

2. GROUND FLOOR.

Opposite the entrance from the rotunda, a staircase (on which is a model of a Greek quinquere) descends from the Hall of the Heroes to the groundfloor of the Old Museum, containing the *Library* for the use of the officials, and the *Cabinet of Coins*.

The *Cabinet of Coins contains 250,000 specimens, of which about 110,000 are ancient (55,000 Greek and 35,000 Roman). The collection has been much



10 0 10 20 30 Metres

Old Museum, Upper Floor

Picture Gallery.

enriched by the purchase of the *Fox* and *Prokesch-Osten* cabinets (each of which cost 15,000*l.*), the *Imhof* cabinet (23,000*l.*), and other additions. The collection of oriental, mediæval, and modern coins is also very extensive. The *Collection of Italian Medals* of the 15th and 16th cent., formerly in the possession of Elisa Bonaparte-Bacciocchi, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and also the collection of *German Medals* are remarkably complete. A selection of the finest medals and coins, and a collection of box-wood and soap-stone matrices for the German medals, are exhibited in glass-cases. Catalogue for sale (50pf.). Visitors who wish to examine the coins more closely must apply to the director.

3. SECOND FLOOR.

The double staircase from the Hall of the Heroes ascends to the PASSAGE connecting the Old and New Museums (p. 43), whence we ascend a few more steps to the Second Floor of the Old Museum, containing the picture-gallery. — Direct approach to the picture-gallery (in summer only) from the vestibule of the Old Museum, see p. 32.

The nucleus of the ****Picture Gallery** consists of the collections of *Mr. Solly*, an Englishman, purchased in 1821 for 750,000 thalers (110,000*l.*), and of a selection made from the various royal galleries in Berlin and Potsdam on the establishment of the Museum in 1829. The Solly collection yielded most of the Italian pictures of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cent., and most of the works of the early Flemish and German schools. The contributions from the royal collections embrace the masterpieces of the Dutch and Flemish schools, the majority of the German works, many of the Italian paintings of the 16th and 17th cent., and a few French pictures. Nearly all the works of Caravaggio and the other Italian ‘academics’ and ‘naturalists’ now in the Gallery once formed part of the *Giustiniani Collection*, one-half of which was purchased at Paris in 1815. — After the opening of the museums the work of extension progressed steadily under *Dr. Waagen* (d. 1867), the first director, who acquired numerous pictures of various periods and schools, though few of them were works of the first order. After 1850 the progress of the Gallery came almost to a stand-still, but in 1873, under a new director, the spirit of rivalry with the other European galleries gave it a fresh impetus. Since that date numerous admirable works of various schools have been added, the most important acquisition having been the *Suermondt Collection*, consisting chiefly of Dutch paintings, which was purchased in 1874 for 50,000*l.*

The importance of the Berlin Gallery consists rather in its representation of the most various styles and epochs, than in its possession of masterpieces by the great painters, although it is by no means entirely deficient in works of the highest class. In historical completeness it vies with the National Gallery at London, which has been formed during the same period and under similar auspices. The collection of early Italian and Flemish works of the 15th cent. is particularly rich, and the growing appreciation for these schools has also enhanced the reputation of the Berlin gallery.

The EARLY ITALIAN MASTERS are particularly well represented in the Berlin Gallery. Among the painters of the 14th century we meet *Duccio*, *Giotto*, the *Gaddi*, *Simone Memmi*, and the *Lorenzetti*. The Last Judgment of *Fra Angelico*, the Madonnas with saints of *Sandro Botticelli*, *Cosimo Tura*, and *Carlo Crivelli*, the Woman's Portrait by *Domenico Veneziano*, the Pan and Portrait of *Luca Signorelli*, the large altar-piece by *L. Vivarini*, the Adoration by *A. Vivarini*, and the small portrait by *Antonello da Messina* rank among the finest creations of these leading masters of the 15th century. The Annunciation of *Piero Pollajuolo*, the allegorical pieces by *Melozzo da Forlì*, three small panels by *Masaccio*, and the Adoration of the Magi by *Vittore Pisano* are among the greatest rarities in the Gallery. — The GOLDEN PERIOD OF ITALIAN ART is neither so fully nor so well represented. Of the four works by *Raphael* three belong to his earliest period, and the fourth, the Madonna di Casa Colonna, is unfinished. The rare *Sebastiano del Piombo* is illustrated by several works, one of which is the so-called 'Fornarina' from the Blenheim collection. The admirable altar-piece by *Andrea del Sarto* is a masterpiece. The Assumption of *Fra Bartolommeo* belongs to the period of his co-operation with *Albertinelli*. *Bronzino*, the best-known portrait-painter of Florence, is illustrated by a masterly portrait of *Ugolino Martelli*. — Among the MASTERS OF CHIAROSCURO *Leonardo da Vinci* is illustrated by a highly interesting altar-piece of the Ascension, and *Correggio* is represented by one of his most attractive works, the Leda. — *Titian*, the chief of the VENETIAN SCHOOL, is illustrated by a few portraits only; *Giorgione* by one attractive portrait. The Gallery also contains altar-pieces and ceiling-paintings by *Bordone*, *Francesco Vecellio*, *Tintoretto*, *Paolo Veronese*, and *Lor. Lotto*, all of which, however, are excelled by several admirable portraits by *Lotto*. — The BRESCIAN SCHOOL is unusually well represented by works of *Romanino*, *Savoldo*, *Moroni*, and *Moretto*.

ITALIAN ART IN THE 17TH CENTURY is abundantly and well exemplified by a number of the naturalistic works in which it was most successful. *Caravaggio*, in particular, is represented by works of every size and description, while *Guido Reni* is seen to advantage in a fine altar-piece of his early period. *Carlo Maratti* contributes an admirable portrait. — The second short revival of the Venetian school is represented by good works by *Tiepolo* and *Belotto*.

Among works of the EARLY NETHERLANDISH SCHOOL the Gallery possesses the large winged altar-piece from Ghent by the brothers *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck*, the finest work of the school, and the first painting executed wholly in oils. *Rogier van der Weyden*, the best of the followers of the Van Eycks, is represented by three admirable altar-pieces. *Petrus Cristus*, *Dierick Bouts*, and the *Master of Flémalle* are also well represented; by *Hans Memling* are two Madonnas and an excellent portrait. The museum contains the only known work by *Albert Ouwater*. The Virgin and Child of *Quin-*

ten Matsys, who forms a link between the early-Flemish school and the Renaissance, is one of that master's best efforts. — The contemporary OLD FRENCH SCHOOL is represented by an admirable portrait by *Fouquet*.

The gem of the EARLY GERMAN SCHOOL is *Holbein's* portrait of the merchant Gisz, which formed part of the Solly collection, and is justly regarded as one of the very finest works by this master. Two other admirable portraits by Holbein belonged to the Suermondt Cabinet, a third belonged to the late Sir John Millais. The gallery has recently been enriched by seven genuine specimens of *Albrecht Dürer*: a portrait of Elector Frederick the Wise (of his early period), the admirable portrait of Muffel (1526), the celebrated *Holzschuher* portrait, considered the finest he ever painted (1526; bought in 1884 for 17,500*l.*), the Madonna with the siskin, two portraits of ladies (both painted in Venice), and lastly a *Mater Dolorosa*. The collection also contains masterpieces of two of his best pupils, *Hans von Kulmbach* and *Albrecht Altdorfer*. The examples of *Lucas Cranach the Elder* are numerous. *Pencz*, *Amberger*, and *Bruyn* are represented by characteristic examples.

THE NETHERLANDISH ART OF THE 16-17TH CENTURIES, the period of the development of the two great national schools of the Flemings and the Dutch, may be studied here to great advantage in all its various departments. Of the works of *Peter Paul Rubens*, the versatile chief of the FLEMISH SCHOOL, the Gallery possesses a small but choice collection, nearly all executed without the aid of pupils. The Raising of Lazarus is one of his best altar-pieces, the Rescue of Andromeda, the Bacchanal, and Diana at the Chase are charming examples of his mythological style, the St. Cecilia and the larger Andromeda are delightful in their bloom of colour. The unfinished Capture of Tunis affords an instructive insight into the technical method pursued by the great master. The St. Sebastian and the Neptune and Amphitrite are characteristic specimens of his early period. The talents of *Van Dyck* are exhibited in a *Pietà*, one of his masterpieces, and in three altar-pieces of his first period, showing an exaggerated imitation of Rubens. The collection also contains good examples of *Diepenbeeck*, *Van Thulden*, *Van Mol*, *Snyders*, and *Fyt*. The best works by *Teniers the Younger* are the Backgammon Players, the Temptation of St. Anthony, and a Rural Feast. A large landscape by *Adrian Brouwer* is remarkable for its idealised fidelity to nature.

THE DUTCH SCHOOL is also well represented. *Frans Hals*, the chief master of the earlier period, is nowhere else studied to so great advantage, except in the museum of his native town of Haarlem, the best examples of his skill being the Nurse and the Hille Bobbe. The collection of paintings by *Rembrandt* is one of the finest of its kind and includes characteristic specimens in both his earlier and later manner. The two small Biblical scenes, the large painting of

Pastor Anslo (acquired in 1894), the Preaching of John the Baptist, the portraits of his wife Saskia and of his servant Hendrikje Stoffels, the Vision of Daniel, the Joseph and Potiphar, and the Susannah are in his most mature style. Among the ten landscapes by *Jacob van Ruysdael* are four masterpieces. The Violoncello Player of *Terburg* is perhaps his most finished work. *P. de Hooch*, *Nicolaas Maes*, *Van der Meer* of Delft, *Ph. de Koninck*, *A. van de Velde*, *Du Jardin*, and *Wouverman* are admirably represented; and the gallery also contains excellent examples of *De Heem*, *Huysum*, *Hondecoeter*, *Weenix*, *Kalf*, and other depicitors of still-life.

The pictures are hung in strict historical order, the Germanic schools occupying the E. half of the building (to the left), the Romanesque schools the W. half (to the right). In point of lighting, attractive arrangement, and equipment the gallery yields to few or none. We begin our enumeration of the most important works with the small Vestibule, entered from the landing at the top of the double staircase (see p. 35). — Descriptive catalogue (4th ed., 1898), 1 *M*; the same, with 70 photogravures, 10 *M*. Photographs 80 pf. each. Each picture is inscribed with the name of the painter and the date of his birth and death.

The Vestibule, which contains *Choir Stalls, with intarsia work by *Pantaleone de Marchis* (ca. 1495), is used for the exhibition of recent acquisitions. — We turn to the left and enter —

Saloon I. Early German Schools of the 15-16th centuries. To the left : *L. Cranach the Elder*, 567b. Bathsheba, 618, 567a, Portraits; *596a. *Hans von Kulmbach*, Adoration of the Magi; *583. *Amberger*, The geographer Sebastian Münster; 709. *Ludger tom Ring*, Portrait; *H. Burckmair*, 369. St. Ulrich, 572. St. Barbara; 603. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Crucifixion. *Holbein the Younger*, **586. Jörg Gisze, a Bâle merchant in the Steelyard at London, one of the greatest triumphs of portrait-painting (1532); 586b, 586c. Portraits. 639. *Barth. Bruyn*, Madonna with the Duke of Cleves; *586a. *H. Holbein*, Portrait (late work); 633a. *Altdorfer*, Landscape with satyrs; 556. *Amberger*, Emp. Charles V., a work of the most uncompromising realism, painted at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530. — *A. Dürer*, *557e. Hieronymus Holzschuher, patrician and senator of Nuremberg, the finest of Dürer's portraits, painted in 1526 (bought from Holzschuher's descendants in 1834 for 17,500*l.*); *557f. Madonna with the siskin (painted at Venice in 1506); *557d. Portrait of Senator Muffel of Nuremberg, dated 1526; 557c. Elector Frederick the Wise (an early work, ca. 1495); 557h. Madonna in prayer (1518); *557g. Portrait of a young woman (ca. 1506), a picturesque little work; 557i. Portrait of a girl (1507). Among the Dürers hang a number of excellent little paintings by *A. Altdorfer*. — 603a. *Baldung*, Winged altar-piece with the Adoration of the Magi. To the right are paintings of the earlier German school.

Saloon II. Netherlandish Schools of the 15-16th centuries. To the left: *534b. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Winged altar-piece with scenes from the life of John the Baptist; *1617. *Jean Fouquet*, Estienne Chevalier with his patron-saint, the masterpiece of this French painter of the 15th cent.; 534a. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Travelling altar of Charles V., with scenes from the Life of Christ. — The main wall is occupied by six **Panels (Nos. 512-517) of the famous Altar-piece of the Lamb, by *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck*, the first picture ever painted in oils, the masterpiece of the early-Netherlandish school. It was painted for the church of St. Bavon at Ghent and was finished in 1432. The central portion of the altar-piece, representing the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb, surmounted by figures of God the Father, the Virgin Mary, and John the Baptist, is still in St. Bavon; two other panels (Adam and Eve) are in the Museum at Brus-

sels. The remaining six panels were purchased by Mr. Solly for 4000l. The four lower panels (512, 513, 516, 517) depict knights, crusaders, hermits, and pilgrims moving in procession to the Fountain of Life (central panel, a copy by Coxie, No. 524); the backs of these panels bear portraits of Jodocus Vydtts and his wife, St. John the Evangelist, and John the Baptist. Two upper panels (514, 515) represent respectively a group of singing angels, and St. Cecilia attended by angels with musical instruments; on the backs, the Archangel Gabriel and the Madonna. 'There is not to be found', say Crowe and Cavalcaselle, 'in the whole Flemish school a picture in which human figures are grouped, designed, or painted with so much perfection as in this of the mystic Lamb. Nor is it possible to find a more complete or better distributed composition, more natural attitudes, or more dignified expression'. The beholder is charmed both by the naïve and careful realism and by the brilliancy of the colouring. — *Dierick Bouts*, *533. Elijah in the desert, *539. Feast of the Passover, companion picture to No. 533; 529. *Hans Memling*, Madonna. — *535. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Winged altar-piece, with the Adoration of the Holy Child, the Tiburtine Sibyl before Augustus, and the Star in the East; a masterpiece, 'remarkable for the finish of the parts, the delicacy of the touch, and the gloss of the colours'. — 534. *R. van der Weyden*, Descent from the Cross (copy). — To the right: 561. *Quinten Matsys*, Madonna enthroned (a masterpiece of colouring); 641. *Jean Bellegambe*, Last Judgment; 585a. *Sir A. More*, Two clerics (1544; a youthful work); 586a. *Mabuse*, Portrait; 574b. *Quinten Matsys*, St. Jerome; *532a. *A. Ouwater*, Raising of Lazarus (the only authenticated work by this founder of the Dutch school); 545c. *D. Bouts*, Madonna; 529a, 529b. *P. Cristus*, Winged pictures; *Master of Flémalle*, 537. Portrait, *538a. Crucifixion; 538b. *Memling*, Madonna; 532. *P. Cristus*, Girl; 573. *Gherardt David*, Crucifixion.

Saloon II is adjoined by two small cabinets.

Cabinet 1, containing works of the early-Flemish school. To the right: *Jan van Eyck*, *523a. Johan Arnolfini, *523b. Madonna with an abbot and St. Barbara, *525c. Virgin at church; *529c. *Memling*, Portrait. — *Jan van Eyck*, *No number, Crucifixion; **525a. Man with carnations, a fine work, showing on a smaller scale much of the finished execution and powerful general effect of the Ghent altar-piece; 523a. Christ blessing; 523c. Portrait. — 545. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Charles the Bold; no number, *Quinten Matsys*, Mary Magdalen. — To the left: 633a. *Joos van Cleve*, Portrait; *Lucas van Leyden*, 574a. Chess-players, *584b. Madonna with angels, 581a. St. Jerome; 538. *Jan Hemessen*, Merry party; 1202. *Scoreel*, Agatha van Schoenhoven.

Cabinet 2, with small pictures of the Flemish school (17th cent.). — *Rubens*, 789b. Mars and Venus, 789c. Fortune. To the right: *Teniers the Younger*, 846. Backgammon, 866b. Dinner-party; 798f. *Rubens*, Head of an Apostle; 688a. *Jan Brueghel*, Flowers; *Teniers*, 857. The painter's family, 863c. Rustic dance; 798k. *Rubens*, Pietà. — Collection of miniatures by *Bol*, *Bosse*, *Petitot*, *Huot*, *Chodowiecki*, *Füger*, and others. No number, *Rubens*, Landscape with the shipwreck of *Aeneas*; *Elsheimer*, 634c. St. Martin, 664e. Arcadian landscape, 664a. Nymphs bathing; no number, *Hans Bol*, Open-air party. 859. *Teniers*, Temptation of St. Anthony; *Rubens*, *798g. Capture of Tunis (unfinished), *763. Child of the painter playing with a bird, 783. Marriage of St. Catharine (study).

From Room II we enter a Corridor containing Flemish and Dutch Masters of the 17th cent. (see p. 40), on the other side of which is a row of cabinets, with the masterpieces of the Dutch School.

Cabinet 1 (Rembrandt Room) contains the whole of the twenty works of Rembrandt owned by the museum. To the left: *Rembrandt*, 810. Portrait of himself (1634); *823b. Hendrikje Stoffels, his servant, at a window (ca. 1632-64); 808. Portrait of himself (1634); *828f. Vision of Daniel (ca. 1650); *823h. Joseph and Potiphar (1655); **828e. Susannah at the bath, one of the great master's finest and most mature productions (1647). — *321a. *Ph. de Koninck*, Large landscape. — *Rembrandt*, *823. The painter's brother, with a helmet on his head; *828l. Pastor Anso and his wife, a

large and vigorous work of the same period as the *Night Watch* (1641), acquired from Lord Ashburnham in 1894; *812. *Saskia*, his first wife (1643; painted after her death); *823a. *Rabbi*; *828k. *Preaching of John the Baptist*, a vigorous sketch with numerous figures. Also several youthful, smaller, and decorative works by Rembrandt.

Cabinet 2. To the right: 842a. *Aert van der Neer*, Landscape; *820b. *Pieter de Hooch*, Dutch interior, an early masterpiece; *948b, 948d. *W. Kalf*, Still-life; *872a. *Paul Potter*, The 'Bosch' near The Hague, with Prince Frederick Henry's hounds. To the left: 792. *Metsu*, A merchant's family; 825a. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *795. *Jan Steen*, Inn-garden; no number, *Jan van der Heyde*, View of a town; 828. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Lady before her mirror; *840. *Aert van der Neer*, Conflagration.

Cabinet 3. Right: 795c. *Jan Steen*, Falstaff and Mrs. Quickly; 791c, 791d. *Terburg*, Portraits; 884. *J. van Ruysdael*, Stormy sea; 876a. *M. d'Hondecoote*, Foreign water-fowl; 896b, 803a. *Seghers*, Landscapes; *855b. *A. van Ostade*, Boors in a tavern. To the left: *919b. 974a. *Jan Weenix*, Still-life; *912b. *J. van der Meer van Delft*, Girl at her toilette; **855g. *J. van Ruysdael*, Oak-forest; 815. *Govaert Flinck*, Expulsion of Hagar; *791g. *Terburg*, Violoncello-player, a masterpiece; 885e. *J. van Ruysdael*, Dunes.

Cabinet 4. Right: *766, 767, 801f. *Frans Hals the Elder*, Small portraits; 852b, 852h. *A. Brouwer*, Landscapes; *983d. *A. van Beyeren*, Fish; *801a. *F. Hals*, Tyman Oosdorp (1656); *886. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 905a. *F. Hals the Younger*, Silver ware; *F. Hals*, 801a. Singing boy; *801c. *Hille Bobbe*, the Sailors' Venus. Left: *800, *801. *Hals*, Portraits of a wedded pair; 791. *Terburg*, Paternal admonition (described by Goethe in his 'Elective Affinities'); *793. *Terburg*, Knife-grinder; *801g. *Hals*, Nurse and child.

Cabinet 5. Right: 861b. *Cuyp*, Cows at the river; *922b. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape; *810d. *Jan van der Meer van Haarlem*, Landscape. Left: 791f. *Terburg*, Smoker; *875a. *Jan van de Capelle*, Sunny beach; 967a. *Martin Sorgh*, Strife; 885f. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 854e. *P. van den Bosch*, Lace-maker; 906. *Jan de Heem*, Flowers.

Cabinet 6. Right: No number, *Nicolaus Maes*, Woman peeling apples; *750b, *750c. *Th. de Keyser*, Portraits; 899. *Ph. Wouverman*, Riding-school; no number, *Q. *Brekelenkamp*, Spinner; 899a. *J. van Ruysdael*, The waterfall; 972a, 972b. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers. Left: 835c. *J. van Ruysdael*, View of Haarlem; no number, **Jan Steen*, Christening; **Adriaen van de Velde*, Pasture, the artist's most finished production; **Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Drinkers; 901b. *S. van Ruysdael*, Dutch landscape; 809. *Ferd. Bol*, Portrait.

Corridor (mentioned at p. 39). 967. *Jan Fyt*, Diana; 845. *H. Mommers*, Landscape; 900c. *Ph. Wouverman*, Blacksmith; 845b. *Is. van Ostade*, Rustic tavern; 970. *Lansinck*, Dead pig; *901a. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene; 796. *Dirk Jan van de Laen*, Country-house; 835a, 835b. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian scenes; 985a. *Pieter Claesz*, Still-life; *750. *Th. de Keyser*, Portraits; 865c. *Van Goyen*, Winter; 800a. *P. Codde*, Masquerade; 903. *Ph. Wouverman*, Hay-cart; 855c. *A. van Ostade*, The physician; 758a. *Palamedesz*, Company; 912a. *Esaias Boursse*, Boy blowing bubbles; 881. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape; 855. *A. van Ostade*, Hurdy-gurdy; 842. *Aert van der Neer*, Conflagration; 845d. *Isaak van Ostade*, Peasant in slouched hat.

Saloon III, containing the large works of the Flemish School. Right: *832. *Cornelis de Vos*, Daughters of the painter; *A. van Dyck*, 782. Prince of Carignano, (no number) Nymphs bathing (a youthful work painted under the influence of Rubens and Titian), 787. *Madonna and Child*. **776c. *Rubens*, *Andromeda* (from Blenheim); *770. *Van Dyck*, Mocking of Christ, an excellent early work showing the influence of Rubens; 753a, 753b. *Nic. Elias*, Burgomaster De Graef of Amsterdam and his wife; **781. *Rubens*, St. Cecilia, a masterpiece of his latest period; *771. *Rubens and Snyders*, Stag-hunt. *Rubens*, *783. Raising of Lazarus; 798h. St. Sebastian; 779. Infant Christ with John the Baptist and two angels (an attractive school-piece); 917. *Madonna* (painted along with *Snyders*, *J. Brueghel*, and *D. Seghers*); *785. *Perseus and Andromeda*. 790. *Van Dyck*, Children of Charles I. Left: *776b.

Rubens (with the aid of *Van Dyck*), *Bacchanal*; 831. *C. de Vos*, Man and wife. *Van Dyck*, 779. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist; *778. *Pietà* (about 1628). *776a. *Rubens*, Neptune and Amphitrite, a characteristic and well-composed work of his early period.

To maintain the historical sequence, we now return through the rotunda to the entrance (p. 38).

Saloon IV. Florentine and Umbrian Schools of the 15th century. Right: 87. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, Madonna and saints; *106. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna with the two SS. John, a masterpiece of his middle period; 103. *Lorenzo di Credi*, St. Mary of Egypt; 201. *Piero di Cosimo*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *102. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna enthroned, with angels; *73. *P. Pollajuolo*, Annunciation, with a charming view of Florence and the valley of the Arno; *Fra Filippo Lippi*, 58. Madonna, *69. Madonna worshipping the Child; 100. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna. — Left: 1121. *Botticelli*, Venus; 96. *Filippino Lippi*, Crucifixion, with SS. Mary and Francis; 95. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna.

Saloon V. North Italian Schools of the 15th century. Right: *1614. *Piero della Francesca* (or *Domenico Veneziano*?), Portrait; 115a. *Fr. Cossa*, Autumn; *Carlo Crivelli*, *1156a. Madonna with saints, 1156. Mary Magdalen; *111. *Cosimo Tura*, Madonna and Child enthroned, with saints, an excellent example of the earlier Ferrara school; 1170. *Marco Zoppo*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; *79c. *Luca Signorelli*, Portrait; *Mantegna*, 29. Presentation in the Temple, 9. Card. Luigi Scarampi; 112. *Lorenzo Costa*, Presentation; 52. *Ambrogio Borgognone*, Madonna and saints; *38. *Luigi Vivarini*, Madonna enthroned, with saints. — Left: 23. *Vitt. Carpaccio*, St. Peter consecrating St. Stephen as deacon; 54, 54a. *Melozzo da Forlì*, Allegorical representation of the culture of the sciences at the court of Duke Federigo of Urbino, forming one of a series, of which two other pictures are in the London National Gallery and one at Windsor. *Luca Signorelli*, *79. Two wings of an altar, with saints; *79a. Pan with shepherds and nymphs, 'most poetically conceived and beautifully arranged', and distinguished by the admirable drawing of the nude, here handled freely for the first time in Italian art (presented by the painter to Lorenzo de' Medici).

Saloon VI. Early Italian Masters (14th and 15th centuries). 1062. *G. Schiavone*, Madonna enthroned. Right: 58c. *Masaccio*, Confinement of a Florentine lady; 1032. *Lippo Memmi*, Madonna; 1064. *Bernardo da Firenze*, Triptych; 1079, 1081. *Taddeo Gaddi*, Small altar-pieces; 1062a. *Duccio di Buoninsegna*, Part of a celebrated altar-piece from Siena; 1081a. *Lippo Memmi*, 27a. *Squarcione*, Madonnas; *2. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna enthroned, with saints (a masterpiece of colouring); 51. *A. Borgognone*, Madonna enthroned; *20. *Basaiti*, Altar-piece (in several sections); *15. *Cima da Conegliano*, St. Mark healing Anianus; 79b. *Luca Signorelli*, Holy Family; 132a. *B. Pinturicchio*, Reliquary of St. Augustine; 61, 62. *Fra Angelico*, Franciscan legends; *95. *Vitt. Pisano*, Adoration of the Magi; *Ant. da Messina*, S. St. Sebastian, 25. Portrait; 26a. *Jac. de' Barbari*, Madonna with Caterina Cornaro. — Left: 1130. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Madonna and saints; *18a. *Antonello da Messina*, Portrait; 5. *Ant. Vivarini*, Adoration of the Kings.

Saloon VII. Italian Masters of the 16th century (large paintings). Right: 113. *Domenico Panetti*, *Pietà*. — *90b. *Leonardo da Vinci*, The Risen Christ, between SS. Leonard and Lucia. Though in a lamentable condition and at places retouched, this picture produces a very powerful impression through the beauty of the two saints, the brilliancy of the colouring, and the charm of the landscape background. — *Door inlaid with the emblems of the Medici. — 213. *Gaud. Ferrari*, Annunciation; 122. *Fr. Francia*, Madonna and Child with saints; 249. *Fra Bartolomeo*, Assumption; *Garofalo*, 213. St. Jerome, 231. Adoration of the Magi. — Left: 46. *Fr. Morone*, Madonna and Child; *246. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna and saints.

Cabinet 1 (Italians). Left: *Raphael*, 141. 'Madonna Solly'; *145. Madonna with SS. Jerome and Francis; *247a. 'Madonna del Duca di Terranuova'; 147. 'Madonna della Casa Diotallevi' (the last three youthful works, ca. 1501-5); *248. 'Madonna di Casa Colonna' (1507; unfinished). 245a.

Franciabigio, Portrait; *12a. *Giorgione*, Young man; *338b. *Bronzino*, Eleanor of Toledo. — Right: *338a. *Bronzino*, Ugolino Martelli; *166. *Titian*, Lavinia, daughter of the painter; 153. *Lor. Lotto*, Portrait of an architect.

Cabinet 2 (Italians). Left: 73a. *Piero Pollajuolo*, David; 82. *Filippino Lippi*, Madonna; 90. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, Madonna with two angels; 104a. *Andrea Verrocchio*, Madonna (unfinished work); **60a. *Fra Angelico*, Last Judgment, an altar-piece in three sections, forming one of the later masterpieces of the artist and unexcelled for depth of religious feeling and attractiveness in the figures. — Right: **28. *Giovanni Bellini*, Pietà, an early work, showing Mantegna's influence; 32. *Catena*, Raymund Fugger; *18. *Antonello da Messina*, Portrait.

Cabinet 3 (Italian and French Masters). Left: *320. *Lor. Lotto*, Portrait (1525); *161, 301. *Titian*, Portraits; *259b. *Sebastiano del Piombo*, So-called 'Fornarina', a noble portrait, grandly and freely handled, of a Roman woman, painted under the influence of Giorgione and probably the model of Raphael's 'Fornarina' in the Uffizzi (from Blenheim); *197a and b. *Palma Vecchio*, Ideal figures, generally known as 'Palma's Daughters'; 494c. *Greuze*, Head of a girl; 190. *Johann Stephan von Calcar*, Portrait; *470, *468. *Watteau*, Italian and French Comedy; 426a. *C. Maratti*, Portrait. Right: *503b, 503c. *Belotto*, Views of Pirna; *163. *Titian*, Portrait of himself.

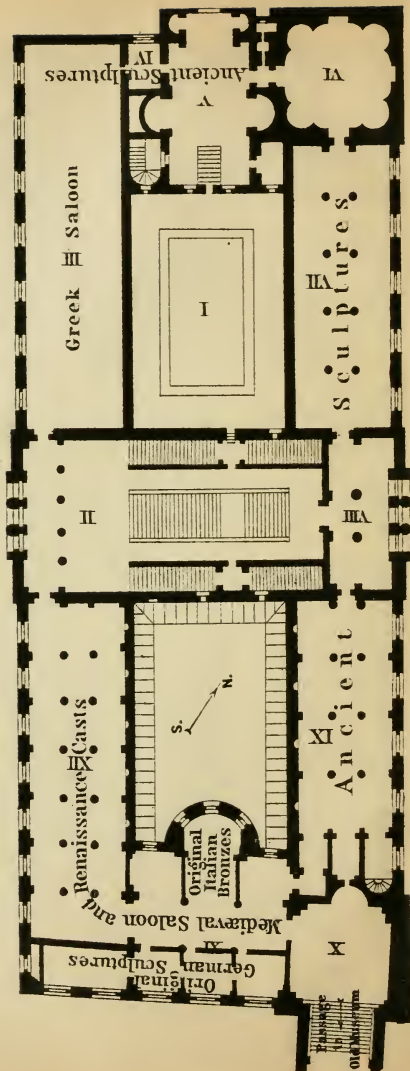
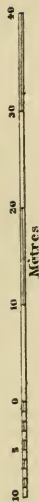
Saloon VIII. Venetian Masters of the 16-18th centuries. Left: 323. *Lorenzo Lotto*, SS. Sebastian and Christopher (wings of an altar-piece); 157. *Girol. Romanino*, Madonna and saints; *309, 311. *Paolo Veronese*, Ceiling-paintings from the Fondaco de' Tedeschi, or Warehouse of the Germans, at Venice; *160a. *Titian*, Daughter of Roberto Strozzi (dated 1542); 167, 193a. *Moroni*, Portraits. — Right: *Correggio*, 216. Io, an early copy of the original in Vienna, *218. Leda; 298, 299. *Tintoretto*, Portraits; 259a. *Seb. del Piombo*, Knight of Sant' Iago; 307. *Savoldo*, Venetian woman. — Right: *197. *Moretto*, Fra Bart. Arnolfo and his nephew adoring the Virgin and St. Anna; *310. *Tintoretto*, Luna and Horæ; 307a. *Savoldo*, Pietà; 191. *Paris Bordone*, Madonna enthroned, with saints.

Saloon IX. Italian, Spanish, and French Schools of the 17-18th centuries. Left: 494. *Pesne*, Schmidt, the engraver, and his wife; *448b. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 413. *F. Voet*, Cardinal Dezio Azzolini; *478a. *N. Poussin*, View of Acqua Acetosa, to the N. of Rome, with St. Matthew in the foreground (a favourable example of the master's colouring); 454. *Tiepolo*, Venus at the bath; 406b. *Al. Sanchez Coello*, Philip II. of Spain; **414. *Murillo*, St. Anthony of Padua with the Holy Child, a masterpiece in his latest manner; 413c. *Velazquez*, Maria Anna of Spain, consort of Emp. Ferdinand III.; 404a. *Zurbaran*, Franciscan miracle of the Crucifix, one of the artist's best efforts (1629); 405a. *Ribera*, St. Sebastian; 413a. *Velazquez* (?), Condottiere Alessandro del Borro, as conqueror of Pope Urban VIII., trampling on the banner of the Barberini, a work of extraordinary effectiveness of treatment; *413e. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a Spanish lady. — Right: *465. *Mignard*, Portrait of Maria Mancini; 471. *Ch. Le Brun*, Jabach of Cologne, Louis XIV.'s banker, and his family; *489. *Pesne*, Frederick the Great (1739); 459b. *Tiepolo*, Martyrdom of St. Agatha, a large and fine altar-piece; 372. *Annibale Carracci*, Italian landscape; 441. *Luca Giordano*, Judgment of Paris; 373. *Guido Reni*, The Virgin appearing to the hermits Paul and Anthony, a good specimen of his early manner.

Returning by R. VIII and the corridor (Ital., Span., and French paintings of the 16-18th cent.) behind the cabinets, we reach the entrance-room (p. 38). The door opposite the entrance admits to the upper gallery of the ROTUNDA (p. 32).

The upper walls of the Rotunda are hung with the celebrated ***Tapestry* woven at Brussels for Henry VIII. in 1515-16 from designs by Raphael (now in the South Kensington Museum), being, like that at Dresden, a repetition of the famous tapestry in the Vatican. The colours are unfortunately faded. It was once in the possession of Charles I., then in that of the Dukes of Alva, and was purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844. 1. Death of Ananias; 2. Christ giving Peter the keys of heaven;

NEW MUSEUM.



3. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 4. The sorcerer Elymas struck with blindness; 5. Conversion of St. Paul; 6. Paul preaching at Athens; 7. Stoning of St. Stephen; 8. Miraculous draught of fishes; 9. Peter and Paul healing the lame man. (The 10th, Paul in prison at Philippi, has unfortunately been destroyed.)

b. The New Museum.

The ***New Museum** was erected by *Stüler* in the Renaissance style in 1843-55 (length 344 ft., depth 130 ft.; height of the central part, with the grand staircase, 102 ft.). The exterior of this edifice is comparatively insignificant, its chief attraction consisting in the rich and artistic internal decorations. — The main entrance is on the E. side, opposite the National Gallery (adm., see p. 16). — The **PASSAGE** (p. 35) connecting the Old and New Museums leads to the central story of the latter. The visitor is recommended to traverse Rooms X, XI, and XII (see Plan, p. 42) and enter the spacious ***Staircase** (Pl. II), 125 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 65 ft. in height, which forms the centre of the building. A broad flight of steps leads from the groundfloor to the first story, and two narrower ones from the first to the second.

Six magnificent ****Mural Paintings** by W. von Kaulbach, executed in 1847-66, representing important epochs in the history of mankind, adorn the upper walls of the staircase: 1. *Fall of Babel*, with Nimrod in the centre; 2. *Golden Age of Greece*; 3. *Destruction of Jerusalem* by Titus; *4. *Battle of the Huns*; 5. *The Crusaders before Jerusalem* under Godfrey de Bouillon; 6. *Age of the Reformation*.

Adjoining the great paintings are several figures on a gold ground. Over the doors, Tradition and History, Science and Primitive Art (poetry). Between the large pictures, the law-givers Moses, Solon, Charlemagne, Frederick the Great; above them, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany. On the window-walls, the arts of Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, and Engraving.

Around the entire hall, beneath the richly-decorated pendent work, runs a *Frieze*, bearing a humorous representation (in grisaille) of the history of the development of mankind, terminating with Humboldt leaning on his *Cosmos*, the whole hardly intelligible without a detailed explanation.

1. FIRST FLOOR.

The **FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM** is entirely occupied by the very extensive and valuable ***Collection of Casts**, arranged in twelve saloons.

Rooms I-X and the **PASSAGE** from the Old Museum are devoted to *Casts from the Antique*; the Greek works are arranged chronologically as far as possible. Room III also contains Greek landscapes and Room X mural paintings from the Greek heroic myths. — Room XII and part of Room XI contain the casts of mediæval *Italian Sculptures*. — Casts of *Olympian Sculptures*, see p. 47.

Four sections in the S. part of Room XI contain the ***Original German Sculptures**. Sect. I: Sandstone figures from Würzburg; Reliquary of St. Patroclus; two altar-screens from Westphalia; 287. Statue of Emp. Charles IV. (Nuremberg work); 229 *Michael Pacher*, Madonna. — Sect. II: Fountain from *Vischer's* workshop; Groups of Apostles; Statues by *Riemenschneider* and the *Master of Creglingen*. — Sect. III: Adoration of the Magi, by a *Swabian Master*; two busts by *Jan de Zar*; St. Anna and two others, by *Dan. Mauch*; *301-306. Scenes from the Passion, by *Veit Stoss*. — Sect. IV: 344. *H. Daucher*, Altar; 404. *G. Labenwolf*, Bust of Frederick II. of Denmark;

421. *Otto Mangiot*, Cupid. Cases with a valuable *Collection of small objects in wood, wax, bronze, mother-of-pearl, boxwood, ivory, etc.

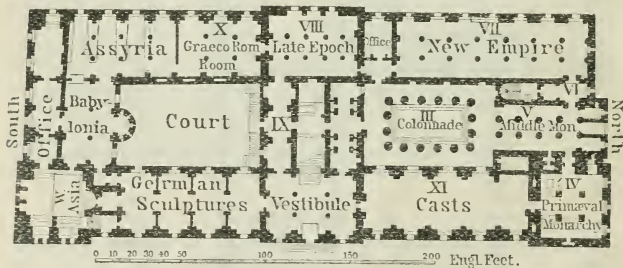
In the N. part of the same room are the **Italian Bronzes*. — In the middle of the room, 33. **St. John*, by *Donatello*. — To the left: *40. *Donatello* and 140. *Master of Padua* (15th cent.), Busts of *Lod. Gonzaga*; *160d. *G. B. Cavalli*, Bust of *Spagnuoli*, Superior of the *Camaldulensians*. — To the right: two large *Busts of *Gregory XIII.* and one of a *Conte del Negro* (16th cent.). — Shelves and Cases contain **Bronze Statuettes*, by *Donatello*, *Cellini*, *Giov. da Bologna*, and other great workers in bronze. — By the walls are cases containing a very extensive collection (nearly 1000) of **Plaquettes*, or small bronze plaques with reliefs, originally parts of caskets, lamps, and so forth. *Donatello*, *Riccio*, *Moderno*, *Valerio Bello*, and all the other chief masters are represented by numerous specimens.

In the staircase (p. 43), as already mentioned, the wide central flight of steps descends to the groundfloor.

2. GROUND FLOOR.

From the Vestibule, which contains some of the Egyptian antiquities we first turn to the right and enter the **Hall of Casts of German Sculptures**.

This contains casts of sculptures in German cathedrals and from the chief works of *Kraft*, *Vischer*, *Veit Stoss*, etc., arranged in chronological order. — The stereochromatic mural paintings, by *Bellermann*, *Müller*, *Heidenreich*, and *Richter*, illustrate the mythology of the North, the room having been originally intended for the Northern Antiquities.



The remainder of the groundfloor is occupied by the —

***Egyptian Museum**, one of the most important collections of the kind, founded by *Passalacqua*, and greatly extended by *Lepsius* in 1845 and again more recently. It is arranged in chronological order (by dynasties). Recent acquisitions are exhibited in a room (XI; closed at present) to the N. of the vestibule. We pass through the anteroom beside the staircase and enter the —

COLONNADE COURT (Pl. III), which, together with Room V, represents the main features of an Egyptian temple. On the side nearest the entrance: Upper part of a colossal figure of *Ramses II.*; statues of the lion-headed goddess *Sekhmet*. In the entrance court: Case containing smaller antiquities; Ethiopian altar; two criosphinxes (that on the right a cast); two mummy-cases. In the background are two colossal figures of kings

in a sitting posture, in porphyry: to the left Ramses II., called Sesostris by the Greeks, entirely uninjured; to the right Usertesen I. (2100 B.C.), the upper part restored. The hieroglyphics on the entablature record that these monuments were arranged here in 1848 by order of Frederick William IV. The mural paintings represent Egyptian landscapes. — We now pass through Room V. (see below) and enter (to the right) the —

ROOM OF THE PRIMEVAL MONARCHY (after 2800 B.C.; Pl. IV). By the entrance, Altars. Wall I: Walls of the tomb of Menofer, with admirable reliefs. Wall II: Tomb-chamber of Prince Mer-eb (son of Cheops), who was buried beside the Great Pyramid at Gizeh. This was reconstructed from fragments brought home by Lepsius. — Window-wall VII: *12,547. Statuettes of Tenti and his wife (ca. 2500 B.C.); 1763. Statuette of Hesi. — *10,853. Wooden figure of Per-her-nofret. — Glass-case B: Models of cakes. — Wall XI: 1185. Pyramid-door with fayence plaques; 7706. Maid grinding corn; 1129. Relief with harvest-scenes. — We return to the —

ROOM OF THE MIDDLE MONARCHY (after 2200 B.C.; Pl. V). Wall VIII: 1160, 1161. Blocks of rock with marks indicating the level of the Nile. In the central passage: 1121. Statue of Amen-em-het III.; three wooden coffins, found one within the other. In Case B. by the window, Toilet-case of a queen. — Mural paintings of domestic scenes. — The —

ANTEROOM (Pl. VI) is devoted to the 18th Dynasty (1600-1400 B.C.). Heads of Sphinxes, representing a queen; 2296. Statue of Sen-Mut, with a little princess in his lap; 20 b. Tombstone of Sen-Mut.

ROOM OF THE NEW EMPIRE (after 1600 B.C.; Pl. VII). Tombstones and coffins. Wall I: 2297. Statue of Ptahmai and his family; 6911. Wig of wool. Case A. Furniture and musical instruments. — Wall II: Garlands from royal mummies. Case C. Funeral offerings from a tomb of the period of Ramses II. Table-case B. Bowls, writing materials, ornaments, etc. Case D. Small statues, head-rests, etc. Case E. Figures buried with the dead. 2. Sarcophagus of a general; 2053. Relief from the tomb of Seti I. — Wall V: 2079. Egyptian and Asiatic (relief from the tomb of Seti I.). Case F. Axes, daggers, and utensils. — Wall IX: 10,859. Wooden relief; 2060, 2061. Stucco-paintings from Thebes. — Wall X: 12,411, 12,412. Relief of a funeral-feast. — Wall XI: Coloured terracotta reliefs; 2088, 2089. Relief of a funeral procession under Ramses II.; 7275. Tomb-relief. — *Libyan Epoch* (after 1100 B.C.). Wall XII: 2094. Relief from Karnak of captive Jews, from the wars of Sheshenk (Shishak). — Wall XIV: 10,114. Statue of a queen; 1480. Door and wall of a chapel of the Ethiopian king Shabaco. Case G. Figures in dark blue fayence. — *Late Period* (after 700 B.C.). Sarcophagi. Wall XVII: Good portrait-heads; 7707. Tombstone with Aramaic inscription, from the reign of Xerxes. — Wall XVIII: 10,972. Statue of an old man; *12,500. Head of an old man, in an unusual style. — On the walls are representations from Egyptian history. — The passage beyond Room VII contains a portrait of F. Champollion (1790-1832) and a cast of the trilingual Rosetta Stone. Proceeding in a straight direction, we reach the —

ROOM OF THE LATE EPOCH (Pl. VIII). In the cases: mummies and bronze and wooden figures of sacred animals and gods, temple utensils, ornaments, amulets, etc. — To the left of this room lies the —

FAYÛM ROOM (Pl. IX), containing mummies of the 2nd cent. A.D., found at Hawara (Central Egypt), with portraits on wood and linen. — We return through R. VIII to the —

GRÆCO-ROMAN ROOM (Pl. X). Tombstones, altars, biers. Wall I: 2115. Relief of the Ptolemies; 2271. Statue of a general; 31. Wooden coffin in the form of the goddess Hathor; 2123. Head from a marble sarcophagus. The cabinets contain terracotta and bronze figures of gods, ornaments, etc. — Wall VII: 7733. Inscription of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. — Wall VIII: 2119. Emp. Augustus as an Egyptian king. — Walls IX and XI: Fragments of garments and palls. — Late Ethiopian antiquities. 2238. Monument of King Nestanen; 2261. King on a throne (Wall XII); Queen's ornaments from a pyramid at Meroë (Wall XIV).

III. SECOND FLOOR.

At the top of the staircase (p. 43) to the Second Floor of the New Museum, to the left, is the ***Cabinet of Engravings**.

The collection embraces engravings and wood-cuts by masters of the 15-19th cent., drawings by artists who died before 1800, miniature-paintings from the 10th to the 16th cent., early illustrated books, and photographs of paintings and drawings. The drawings and engravings by German and Dutch masters are especially numerous. Among the recent acquisitions are an important *Dürer* collection (1877), the MS. collections of the Duke of Hamilton (1882) including 84 illustrations to Dante by *Botticelli* (d. 1510); and works by *Rembrandt* from the collections of the Duke of Buccleuch (1889), Mr. Holford (1893), and Dr. Straeter (1898). — Passing through the vestibule, which is hung with engravings relating to Prussian history, we reach the students' room, where the portfolios of engravings are shown on application. Beyond is a room where a varying selection of the best drawings and miniatures is exhibited.

Opposite the Collection of Engravings is the entrance to the rooms that contain the ***Antiquarium**.

ROOM I. In front are the ***Small Bronzes** (7th-4th cent. B.C.). To the right of the entrance, ***Group of Theseus and the Minotaur**, a fine work of the Alexandrian period, found in Asia Minor. Two richly decorated tripods and a double-herma. In the cases are several beautiful ***Toilet Caskets** from Præneste (4th-3rd cent. B.C.), also Greek mirrors, ***Etruscan mirrors** in metal, mosaics, mural paintings, weapons, trinkets, domestic utensils, etc. — Farther on are the ***Terracottas**, the finest of which are Greek. Those found at Tanagra in Boeotia, to judge from the pleasing movement, drapery, and delicate colouring of the groups and figures, date from the 3rd and 4th cent. B.C. Many of them are highly humorous in conception. The best are in Case XII, to the left. Terracottas from Asia Minor, Sicily, and S. Italy; Roman mosaics. Reliefs, chiefly from Greece (Case XX). In a recess by the exit, archaic bronzes, and coloured ***Terracottas** from Olympia. ***Head of a Roman lady**; ***Head of a youth** from Tarentum.

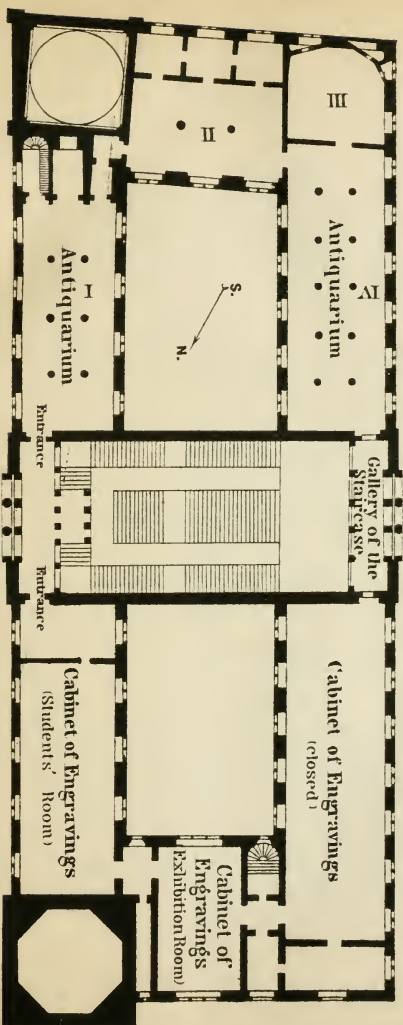
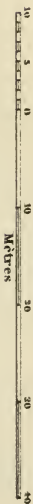
ROOM II. Larger articles arranged in geographical order. In the centre: painted terracotta sarcophagi from Clazomenæ (6th cent.) and objects found in Rhodes. In front of the centre window: Coloured terracotta plaques from Cære; black pottery from Etruria. On the walls: to the left, terracottas from Capua, Pæstum, Cære, Rome, and the Rhine. By the exit, two cinerary urns from Chiusi. — An adjoining room contains the ***Silver Treasure** found near Hildesheim (p. 134), consisting of Roman plate of the time of Augustus. Some of the articles possess great artistic merit, especially the cratera in front of the window and the round dish with a relief of Athena. A case to the left contains Greek silver dishes from Hermopolis in Egypt (2nd cent. B.C.).

ROOM IV contains the **Vases**, 4000 in number, a collection scarcely inferior in value to those at Paris and London, and including many of great artistic value and importance in the history of Greek painting and mythology. Most of them, though made in Greece, have been found in tombs in Italy. The arrangement is chronological. The Attic Amphoræ (Cases VI, VIII, XII, XIII) and Hydriæ or water-vessels (Cases XVI, XVII) should be observed. The shallow bowls (especially in the small cases near Case XIX) and the extensive collection of Attic Lekythi, or anointing-vessels (Case XXI), are noteworthy.

In the 'Sternsaal' (Pl. III) is the **Collection of Gems** (*Intaglios*, receding, and *Cameos*, raised), and **Objects in the Precious Metals**, to which Frederick the Great made a most valuable addition by the purchase of the Stosch collection. Of the gold objects (Case I, to the right) the most valuable are the **Vettersfelde Treasure*, a suit of armour made probably on the Black Sea for a Scythian chief, and the **Antique Ornaments* from the Sabine Mts., purchased for 60,000 *M* (3000*l.*). Case II contains a **Cameo* of the Apotheosis of Septimius Severus, measuring 9 by 7½ inches (purchased

NEW MUSEUM.

Second Floor



for 1800 $\frac{1}{2}$), and the other chief cameos of the collection. On the wall between Cases I and II are the Lauersfort phaleræ, the silver ornaments of a Roman officer. The intaglios are exhibited in Case III. Among the other objects are ancient glass (Case IV), articles in bone and ivory (dip-tychs), fragments of old glass mosaic and ancient mural paintings (Case VI), articles discovered at Jerusalem (Dormitio Sanctæ Mariæ), and Roman mosaics (on the walls).

c. Pergamus Museum. Antiquities from W. Asia. Olympian Exhibition.

These collections are exhibited in special buildings, situated between the New Museum and the Stadtbahn (Pl. H, 5).

The Pergamus Museum (Pl. H, 5), an elegant edifice by *F. Wolff*, completed in 1899, contains the ^{**}*Frieze* of the great altar on the Acropolis of Pergamus, besides sculptures from Magnesia on the Mæander and from Priene.

The frieze was discovered by the engineer Herr Humann (d. 1896), and excavated by him in 1879-80 under the direction of Dr. Conze. These exquisite reliefs formed the artistic decoration of a huge marble altar to Zeus and Athena, probably erected by Eumenes II. about the year B.C. 180 in honour of his decisive victory over the Gauls before the gates of Pergamus. The larger frieze, the figures in which are of colossal size, adorned the exterior of the altar, and represents the triumph of the Gods, led by Zeus and Athene, over the Giants. About two-thirds of it have been found. The smaller and more pleasing reliefs consist of scenes from the history of Telephus, the local hero of Pergamus; they formed a kind of parapet round the top of the altar. These sculptures are not conceived in the chaste and monumental style of the Parthenon reliefs, but are full of that strong dramatic feeling which was fostered by the protracted wars of Alexander and his generals. They also reveal a knowledge of the human form, a richness of fancy, and a mastery of execution, such as are possessed by no other antique remains on so large a scale. — The altar is being reconstructed so as to exhibit the sculptures at their original height from the ground.

The Collection of Antiquities from Western Asia is at present in course of transference to a temporary building, and will not be accessible to visitors for some time.

It includes the so-called *Hittite Reliefs* (ca. 1300 B.C.), discovered in 1888-91 in N. Syria and Asia Minor; *Assyrian* alabaster slabs with reliefs from the palaces of Kalah and Nineveh (the modern Nimroud and Kouyunjik); and *Babylonian Antiquities* (tiles with cuneiform inscriptions, cylindrical seals, etc.) extending as far back as 3000 B.C.

The Olympian Exhibition (Pl. H, 5) consists of casts of the sculptures discovered at Olympia in 1878-81 in the course of excavations carried on at the expense of the German government (adm., see p. 16; visitors ring; description 20 pf.). The chief objects are the Nike of *Paionios*; the Hermes of *Praxiteles*; and the two pediment groups from the temple of Zeus.

d. The National Gallery.

To the E. of the New Museum, in the centre of a square surrounded with Doric colonnades and embellished with statues, flowerbeds, and a fountain, rises the ^{*}*National Gallery* (Pl. H, J, 5), designed by *Stüler* in accordance with a plan of Frederick William IV., and built by *Strack* in 1866-76. The building is in the form of a

Corinthian temple, 200 ft. long and 105 ft. wide, elevated on a basement 39 ft. in height. At the S. end is a portico of eight columns, and at the N. a semicircular apse. The sculptures are by *M. Schulz*, *Calandrelli*, and *Moser*. At the top of the imposing flights of steps in front of the S. façade is an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV.*, by *Calandrelli*, with allegorical figures of religion, history, science, and art on the pedestal. In the garden, towards the New Museum: *100. *Tuailon*, Amazon on horseback; on the side towards the Spree, *Klein*, Fountain-group; behind in the colonnade, 33. *M. Schulz*, Maternal love; *F. Lepke*, The sculptor (1895).

The collection in the National Gallery, the nucleus of which was formed by 260 pictures bequeathed by *Herr J. H. Wagener* (d. 1861) to the Emperor William I. (then Prince Regent), now contains about 800 paintings, 130 cartoons and water-colours, and over 100 sculptures; the names of the artist and subject are given on each work. With the exception of those in the *Raczynski Gallery* (p. 52), the works are all by modern, chiefly German, masters. Catalogue, 1 *M.* Admission, see p. 16.

First Floor. We first enter the VESTIBULE, containing sculptures (28. *Hähnel*, Raphael). To the left is the staircase to the second floor (p. 50), near which are figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, by *Kiss*. To the right are a picture of Huss at the stake, by *Lessing* (No. 207), and the Babylonian Captivity by *Bendemann* (24). — The door in the middle leads to the —

TRANSVERSE CORRIDOR. Paintings: 600. *Schuch*, Emp. William II.; 520. *Becker*, Carnival in the Doge's Palace at Venice; *420. *Spangenberg*, Recognition after death (unfinished); *475. *Feuerbach*, Concert; 667. *Piglhain*, Moritur in Deo; *Schrader*, 323. Charles I. taking leave of his family, 331. The citizens of Berlin swearing allegiance to Frederick I. — BRONZE SCULPTURES: 67. *Götz*, Boy balancing himself; *60. *Brütt*, Saved; 35. *Tobertenz*, Shepherd reposing; 101. *Nic. Geiger*, After the fall; *A. Hildebrand*, *108. *Böcklin*, *107. General Beyer; 9. *Kiss*, Return from the hunt; 77. *Sommer*, Siren; 36 38. *L. Rau*, Sketches for a monument of Liebig; 83. *Götz*, Girl drawing water; 96. *L. Manz*, Evening song; 78. *L. Cauer*, Greek youth; 75. *Encke*, Electress Elizabeth teaching her son Joachim; *82. *Stuck*, Athlete; 84. *Busch*, Girl praying (statuette in wood); 65. *Rauch*, Bust of Benth; 88. *Maison*, Augur (painted terracotta); 7. *Kiss*, Fox-hunt; 51. *Karl Schlüter*, Portrait-bust; 29. *Herter*, Alexander reposing; 22. *Sussmann-Hellborn*, Drunken Faun; 3, 4. *Echtermeyer*, Bacchantes. — The rooms to the right of this hall contain the paintings, those to the left the sculptures in marble. We begin with the Paintings.

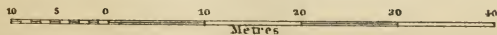
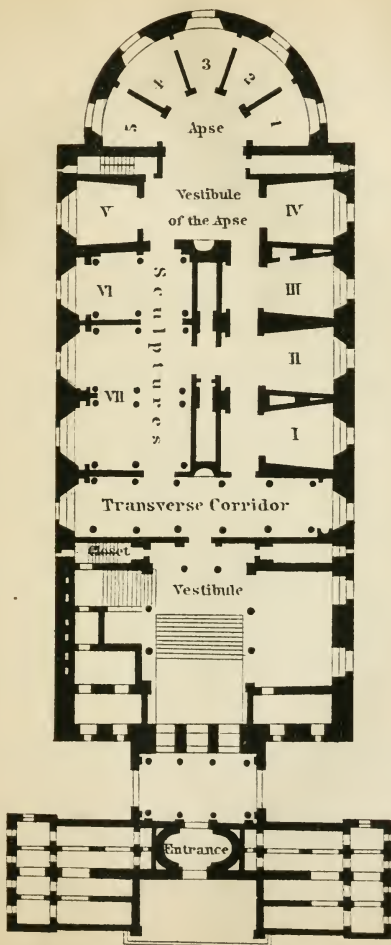
ROOM I (chiefly Berlin painters). To the right: *579. *Conrad Lessing*, Castle in the Eifel; 664. *Bokelmann*, Alone; 647. *Scheurenberg*, Legend; *486. *Bracht*, Twilight on the Dead Sea. — Left: 651. *Mühlig*, After the hunt; 750. *Koner*, Ernst Curtius; *540. *Flickel*, Beech-wood near Prerow; 526. *Frenzel*, Downs on the Baltic. — Back-wall: 714. *Volkman*, Spring; 779. *Kamp*, Village in the Eifel; etc.

*ROOM II (chiefly A. Böcklin). To the left: *Böcklin*, *523. Hermit, *448. Fields of the Blessed, *772 Portrait of himself, *746. Billows, *635. Pietà, (no number) Nymph and satyrs. — 776. *Von Marées*, St. George. — Back wall: *747. *Böcklin*, Spring; *Lenbach*, 749. Prince Hohenlohe, 455. Moltke.

ROOM III (chiefly Düsseldorf painters). 526. *Ruths*, Landscape; *87. *Gebhardt*, Last Supper; 399. *O. Achenbach*, Amalfi; *A. Achenbach*, 506. Stormy sea, 3. *Scheveningen*; 665. *Canal*, Water-mill in Westphalia; 447. *Bochmann*, Dutch wharf; 542. *Scheunits*, Park of Versailles; *485. *Gebhardt*, Ascension; 412. *Irmer*, The Diek-See in Holstein; 533. *Munthe*, Autumn. — 421. *Zügel*, Sheep in a grove of alders; unnumbered, *Bantzer*, Sacrament in Hesse; 758. *Lier*, Bavarian landscape; 767. *Kallmorgen*, Inquisitiveness.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

First Floor



ROOM IV. 128. *Bartels*, Spring-tide; *771. *Leibl*, Hunter; 539. *Firle*, Morning prayer in an orphanage; *491. *Oeder*, November day. — Left wall: 451. *Dücker*, Scene in Rügen; 511. *E. Lugo*, Morning in the Black Forest; 549. *Braith*, Cattle; *745. *Leibl*, Women of Dachau; 508. *Baisch*, Near Dordrecht.

VESTIBULE OF THE APSE. Sculptures: 113. *Hilgers*, Mus³; 57. *J. Moser*, Cupid disarmed; 56. *R. Schweinitz*, Cupid in danger; 48. *Otto*, Vestal Virgin; 40. *Karl Cauer*, The witch; 24. *E. Mayer*, Mercury and Argus; *44. *M. Kruse*, Messenger bringing the news of the victory of Marathon (bronze); *34. *E. Müller*, Prometheus and the Oceanides; *Römer*, 69. Portrait of Kirchhoff, the physicist; 53. Water-sprite.

The Apsé contains five cabinets, with walls radiating from the centre.

CAB. 1. *Knaus*, 487. *Mommsen*, the historian, *169. 'As the old have sung, so chirrup the young', 448. *Helmholtz*, the physicist; *639. *Friese*, Elks fighting; *565. *Vautier*, By the sick-bed; 480. *L. Pohle*, L. Richter, the painter; *500. *Defregger*, 'Borrowed plumes' ('Der Salon-Tiroler'); 639. *Falat*, Beaters.

CAB. 2. 718. *H. Darnaut*, Landscape; 553. *Stauffer*, Freytag, the novelist; 672. *Schindler*, The Prater at Vienna; 96. *Gude*, Norwegian coast; *612. *Marie von Parmentier*, Dieppe; 358. *Vautier*, The first dancing-lesson; 610, 611. *Angeli*, Portraits; *400. *Defregger*, Return of the Tyrolese riflemen in 1809; *Schmitson*, 734. Pasture, 631. Marble quarries of Carrara.

CAB. 3. (MENZEL CABINET). 701. *Boldini*, Menzel (1895); no number, *E. Meyerheim*, Menzel as a youth. — *Adolf Menzel*, 431. Sketch of the coronation of King William I. at Königsberg in 1861 (in the Royal Palace at Berlin, p. 30); *219. Flute-concert of Frederick II. at Sanssouci; 490. Departure of King William I. for the army in 1870; 780. Potsdam Railway; *218. Frederick II.'s round table at Sanssouci; twelve sketches.

CAB. 4. 735. *W. Trübner*, Herren-Chiemsee; 774. *Lenbach*, Richard Wagner; *668. *Liebermann*, Women plucking geese; 678. *Schönleber*, Storm at Rapallo; *A. Feuerbach*, 785. Landscape, 775. Portrait of himself; unnumbered, *G. Max*, The three sisters; 789. *Leibl*, Poachers; 655. *Dill*, Landscape; *781. *Liebermann*, Shoemaker's workshop; 770. *Thoma*, Goats in the Black Forest; 782. *Trübner*, On the sofa; 722. *Schönleber*, Landscape.

CAB. 5. 728. *Schmitson*, Horses on the pusta; *220. *Menzel*, Rolling-mill; 41. *Brandt*, Podolian village; 716. *F. Skarbina*, Lace-makers at Bruges; 543. *Kl. Meyer*, Dice-players; 489. *Diez*, Wood festival; 778. *Gude*, After the storm; 715. *G. Knehl*, Old men's home at Lübeck.

ROOM V. 723. *Dora Hitz*, Portrait of a little girl; 687. *Feldmann*, Moon-rise; *592. *Liebermann*, Flax-barn in Laren (Holland); 712. *H. Vogel*, Mother and child in an arbour; 768. *Skarbina*, Evening; *123. *Bartels*, Fishing village on the Dutch coast; 658. *O. Jernberg*, Harvest time; *545. *F. von Uhde*, Saying grace ('Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast'); 717. *Weishaupt*, In the early spring; 675. *Munthe*, Dutch canal.

The next two rooms contain marble sculptures and a few larger paintings.

ROOM VI. Paintings: 170. *Knille*, Venus and Tannhäuser; *473. *Feuerbach*, Medea and the Argonauts. — MARBLE SCULPTURES. 20. *Kalide*, Bacchante on a panther; 41. *Rauch*, Portrait-bust of a lady; *G. Schadow*, 102. Cupid, 17. Goethe in 1816; *23. *Rauch*, Female bust; *99. *G. Schadow*, Countess Lichtenau; 61. *A. Scholl*, Bust of Phil. Veit, the painter; 64. *Sussmann-Hellborn*, Sleeping Beauty; 19. *Wichmann*, T. Chr. Feilner. — Back-wall: *31. *Karl Schlüter*, Roman herd-boy; 2. *Drake*, Bust of Fr. von Raumer, the historian; 14. *Wittig*, Hagar and Ishmael; 11. *Rauch*, Bust of Fr. Tieck, the sculptor; 5. *Cramzow*, Genius of Peace; 74. *E. Wolff*, Circe.

ROOM VII. Paintings: *118. *Henneberg*, Pursuit of fortune; 474. *A. Feuerbach*, Battle of Amazons; 754. *W. Leistikow*, Grunewald-See. — MARBLE SCULPTURES: 10. *A. Kiss*, Portrait of himself; *K. Begas*, 54. Bust of H. von Marées, the painter, 25. Mercury and Psyche, 17. Bust of Wichmann, the sculptor; *45. *A. Hildebrand*, Youth; *79. *A. Brütt*, Eve with her children; 50. *Beer*, Dürer as a boy; *R. Begas*, 76. Bust of Bismarck, *39. Bust of Moltke; 90. *E. Beyer*, Madonna; 97. *Reinhold*, By the roadside; 42. *A. Volkmann*, Bust of a girl. — Back-wall: 70. *Römer*, Bust of Empress Augusta; 89. *Hundrieser*, Statue of Queen Louisa; 55. *Eberlein*, Boy extracting a

thorn from his foot; 27. *K. Begas*, Brother and sister; 49. *E. Herter*, Dying Achilles; 72. *K. Begas*, Faun and the infant Bacchus; *20. *R. Begas*, Bust of A. Menzel; 80. *Kaffsack*, The first prayer; 87. *O. Lessing*, Bust of L. Knaus, the painter.

Returning to the Vestibule by the transverse corridor, and ascending the staircase, we come to the **Second Floor**. — In the STAIRCASE is a frieze in stucco by *Otto Geyer*, representing the growth of German civilisation from the time of Arminius the Cheruscan down to the Franco-Prussian war. On the walls are hung: 661. *Alvarez*, Philip II. on his rock-seat near the Escorial; 452. *A. Feuerbach*, Plato's banquet; 351. *Steffeck*, Albert Achilles of Brandenburg's war with Nuremberg (1450). Here is also a Hebe by *Canova* (No. 26). We then enter the —

CUPOLA SALOON, containing paintings by *Schuch* (550. Zieten at Hengersdorf, 551. Seydlitz at Rossbach) and *Plockhorst* (247, 248. Portraits of the Emperor William I. and the Empress Augusta). — The frieze in the vaulting, by *A. von Heyden*, represents the signs of the zodiac; the four lunettes above the door, scenes from the history of German art, are by the same artist: Emp. Henry II. laying the foundation-stone of the cathedral of Bamberg; Dürer painting a portrait of Emp. Maximilian, while Kunz von der Rosen entertains the emperor with a song; contest of the singers on the Wartburg; Adam Krafft in his workshop. — The visitor had better now traverse the lateral saloons and cabinets, and visit the Cornelius Saloons last.

Room I. 529. *K. Steffeck*, Neumann, the physicist; 527. *Werner*, Vivandière; 323. *Scholtz*, Volunteers of 1813 before Frederick William III. at Breslau; 533. *Schrader*, Ranke, the historian; 669. *Warthmüller*, Frederick the Great by the dead body of Marshal Schwerin; 649. *Henseler*, Hoffmann von Fallersleben, the poet; 563. *A. Graff*, Portrait of himself; 757. *Elis. Jerichau*, The brothers Grimm; 379. *Weitsch*, Abbé Jerusalem; 8. *Adam*, Retreat from Moscow; 601. *Plockhorst*, Empress Augusta; 93. *Graff*, Prior Spalding; 530. *Hübner*, G. Shadow; 380. *Weitsch*, A. von Humboldt; 562. *Graff*, Sulzer; 697. *Schlesinger*, Hegel; *472. *Lenbach*, Bismarck; 525a. *Heuss*, Cornelius; 366. *Tischbein*, Lessing; 625. *Hildebrand*, Queen Louisa on her flight to Memel (1806).

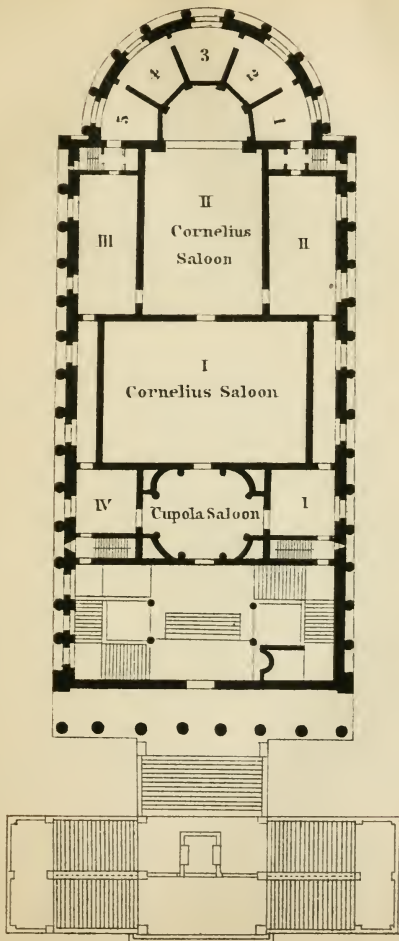
CORRIDOR. Belgian and French masters of the middle of the 19th century. To the left: 26. *Biefve*, Compromise of the Netherlandish nobles in 1566; 731. *Munger*, Forest-scene; *49, 50. *Calame*, Alpine landscapes; 742. *Bossuet*, Granada; 160. *N. de Keyser*, Death of Marie de Médicis; 278. *L. Robert*, Robber asleep; *H. Leys*, 210. Dutch party, 211. Dürer painting Erasmus; 363. *H. Vernet*, Slave-market; *84. *Gallai*, Egmont's last moments. — To the right: 212. *B. de Loose*, Tavern company; 159. *N. de Keyser*, The Giaour; 197. *Chas. Landseer*, Cromwell at Naseby (1645).

Room II. To the left: 753. *H. Fechner*, General Kirchbach; 479. *Kolitz*, Scene from the skirmish of Vendôme (1871); 32. *Bleibtreu*, Capture of Alsen; 515. *G. Richter*, General Blumenthal; 446. *F. Adam*, Cavalry attack at Sedan; *602. *Angeli*, Emp. William I.; *719. *Salzmann*, Sea-piece; 567. *Adam*, Mars-la-Tour; 471. *Angeli*, General Manteuffel; 630. *Scheurenberg*, General Steinmetz; 442. *Hinten*, French cavalry attack at Wörth; 131. *Otto Heyden*, Königgrätz; 676. *W. Schuch*, Battle of Möckern (1813); 504. *Kolitz*, General Werder.

The five **CABINETS** contain portraits by *Tischbein* and *Anton Graf*; historical paintings by *Rethel* (270. St. Boniface), *Veit* (359. The two Marias at the tomb), *Steinle*, the Berlin painters *Wach*, *Rahl*, etc., and the Düsseldorf masters *Hübner* and *W. Schadow*. Also landscapes by *Koch*, *Blechen*, *Ludw. Richter* (445. Scene from the Giant Mts.), *Rottmann* (282. Marathon), *Preller*, *K. Fr. Lessing* (205. Silesian landscape, 392. Eifel landscape, etc.), *Karl Fr. Schirmer* (Düsseldorf) and *W. Schirmer* (Berlin). Lastly the first attempts at modern genre and animal painting, by *Krüger* (*609. Prince August of Prussia), *Schrödter*, *Magnus. Hausmann*, *K. Begas the Elder* (22. Moor washing), *Ed. Meyerham*, *Spitzweg* (720, 721. Hermits), *Brendel*, etc.

Room III. 648. *Biermann*, Lepsius, the Egyptologist; 422. *Scherres*, Flood in E. Prussia; 33. *Bleibtreu*, Battle of Sadowa; 492. *Graef*, Count Roon; 519. *Crola*, Bendemann, the artist; 464. *Von Kameke*, Pass of St.

Second Floor



A horizontal scale bar labeled "Metres" with markings at 10, 20, 30, and 40.

Gotthard; *650. *Saltzmann*, German cruiser at St. Helena; 521. *Bendemann*, Droysen, the historian; 408. *Gentz*, Crown-prince Frederick William entering Jerusalem; 552. *J. Scheurenberg*, Zeller, the philosopher; 505. *P. Janssen*, General Herwarth von Bittenfeld; 203. *F. Lessing*, Landscape; *420. *Spangenberg*, Procession of Death; *456. *K. Ludwig*, Pass of St. Gotthard; 441. *Kuntz*, Italian pilgrim; 633. *Simm*, Duet; 596. *F. Werner*, Unveiling of the monument to Queen Louisa in the Thiergarten; 272. *G. Richter*, Raising of Jairus's daughter.

CORRIDOR. 241. *Ch. Hoguet*, Wreck; 740. *E. Hildebrandt*, Mountain-scene; 434. *Kröner*, Deer; 453. *Hertel*, Coast near Genoa; 467. *J. Scheurenberg*, Lord's Day; 593. *Graff*, Henriette Herz; 421. *Brendel*, Sheep; 433. *Max Schmidt*, Landscape; 479a. *Kolitz*, Fighting near Metz; 665. *L. Pohle*, Elegy; 152. *R. Jordan*, Death of the pilot; 730. *Hildebrandt*, Landscape.

ROOM IV. 629. *G. Richter*, Portrait of himself; 276. *Riefstahl*, All Souls' Day; 423. *Henneberg*, The Wild Huntsman; 681. *E. Magnus*, Portrait of himself; *531. *P. Meyerheim*, Menagerie; 91. *Graeb*, Halberstadt Cathedral; 573. *J. Marshall*, Genelli, the painter; 17. *K. Becker*, Charles V. and the banker Fugger; 517. *Biermann*, Prof. W. Weber, the physicist; 546. *Harrach*, Fallen; 636. *J. Jacob*, View in Berlin; 670. *Werner*, Before Paris; 674. *Voigtländer*, Weierstrass, the mathematician; 92. *Graeb*, Ferdinand von Schmettau sacrificing her hair for her country (1813).

We return to the Cupola Saloon, and proceed through the central door to the —

I. CORNELIUS SALOON, which is tastefully decorated. The paintings of the upper part of the walls were designed by *Ed. Bendemann*, who has endeavoured to illustrate the composition of a work of art by a series of allegorical figures (beginning with the wall on the left of the cupola-saloon: Grace, Peace, Poetry, Investigation, Humility, Enthusiasm, Strength, Joy). This saloon chiefly contains the **CARTOONS FOR THE CAMPO SANTO, a royal burial-place constructed beside the cathedral by Frederick William IV. Soon after his removal to Berlin (1841) *Cornelius* commenced this work, and he was engaged upon it down to the day of his death (1867). These scenes were intended to extend over the four walls of the Campo Santo, and to represent in close connection with the Apocalypse, the Redemption of Man, the Appearance of Christ on Earth, the Sway of the Church, and the Last Judgment. Above each painting is a semicircular lunette, and below is a narrow painting in which the chief subject is illustrated and explained by ingenious allusions, while between the principal paintings were to be placed eight groups, embodying the Beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount. The finest of these principal paintings are the *Descent of the Holy Ghost* (17), the *Resurrection* (9), and the *Apocalyptic Riders* (6). While in these we admire the richness of conception, the dramatic life, and the boldness of the drawing, the groups of the *Beatitudes* (14, 15) appeal to us by the beauty and compactness of their outlines, no less than by the expressiveness of their figures. — Of less importance are the cartoons of the frescoes in the Ludwigskirche at Munich (1834-40), representing *Evangelists*, *Prophets*, and the *Last Judgment*. — A few cartoons by other artists, oil-paintings (626. *Keller*, Emp. William the Victorious), and busts (Emp. William I. and Empress Augusta by *J. Kopf*, General Goeben by *Schaper*) are also exhibited in this room.

II. CORNELIUS SALOON, the painting of which (Myth of Prometheus) was executed by *P. Janssen* of Düsseldorf. This saloon contains the cartoons of the frescoes in the GLYPOTHEK AT MUNICH (Hall of the Gods and Heroes), with which *Cornelius* began his monumental compositions in Germany (1819). The leading ideas of the representation in the Hall of the Gods are emblematic of the *Sway of Cupid*, and the *Seasons and Hours*; while three semicircular pictures represent *Olympus*, the *Ocean*, and the *Infernal Regions*. — In the Hall of the Heroes the Myth of Troy is illustrated, the cartoon of the *Destruction of Troy* (side-wall to the left, No. 51) being considered the most important. — In front of the niche is a colossal bust of *Cornelius*, by *Wittig*. — A marble staircase ascends to the —

Third Floor. On the walls of the staircase: 82. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Burial of the Burgundians (cartoon); 482. *Brozik*, The ambassadors of Ladislaus, King of Hungary and Bohemia, at the French court, soliciting the hand of the daughter of Charles VII. for their sovereign; *443. *Makart*, Venice doing homage to Catharine Cornaro; 537. *K. Piloty* (d. 1886), The dying Alexander receiving the homage of his army (his last, unfinished, work). The ANTEROOM (I) at the top of the staircase contains pictures of the seasons by *Wislicenus* (401-404), above which are good mural paintings by *Paul Meyerheim*, representing nature at the different seasons.

The CORNER ROOM (II), to the left, contains **Frescoes from the history of Joseph, which were skilfully transferred hither from Rome in 1888. They were executed in 1816-18 for the Prussian consul in Rome, by the most eminent German artists then resident in that city, and formerly adorned a room in his house, the Casa Zuccari (since also called Casa Bartholdy). They are interesting as being the first important creation of modern German painting. The *Interpretation of Pharaoh's dream, and *Recognition of the brothers are by *Cornelius*; the *Selling of Joseph, and the Seven Years of Famine, by *Overbeck*; Joseph and Potiphar's wife, and the Seven Years of Plenty, by *Veit*; Joseph interpreting dreams in prison, and the Brothers bringing the bloody coat to Jacob, by *Schadow*.

A passage leads to the left from the anteroom to ROOM III, containing Works by FOREIGN ARTISTS. Paintings: 129. *Degas*, Conversation; *Stevenson*, Landscape; *693. *Manet*, Hothouse; *698. *Zorn*, Swedish scene; 751. *R. P. Bonington*, Sea-piece; 695. *Lavery*, Lady in black; *Segantini*, 131. Prayer at the Crucifix, 696. Gloomy hour, 132. Lovers at a fountain, 133. Water-carrier; 767. *J. Lochhead*, Village in Fire; 130. *Nisbet*, Landscape; *Constable*, 690. Village on the Stour, 691. Study; *728. *Cazin*, Landscape with Mary Magdalen; 692. *Courbet*, Mill-dam; 737. *Diaz*, Wood; no number, *Monet*, Argenteuil; 748. *C. Pissaro*, Villas near Paris; *732. *Millet*, November evening; *708. *Fantin-Latour*, Portrait; 694. *Monet*, Vétheuil; *744. *A. Sisley*, Early snow. — Sculptures: *91. *Rodin*, Dalou, the sculptor; 92. *Vallgren*, Youth; 94. *Rivalta*, Hercules and the Centaur; 93. *Meunier*, Prodigal Son; 106. *Bourdelle*, Portrait; 116. *Rodin*, Falguière, the sculptor.

In the following rooms (IV and V) is the COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS, consisting of about 1500 sketches and water-colours by German artists of the 19th century (*Bellermann*, *Bleichen*, *Carstens*, *Fronz-Dreber*, *Henneberg*, *Ed. Hildebrandt*, *Klinger*, *Krüger*, *Schnorr*, *Menzel*, *Preller*, *Ludw. Richter*, *Rethel*, *Steinle*, etc.). Visitors are admitted daily, except Sun., on application to the attendant in the anteroom.

To the right of the anteroom is ROOM VI, also devoted to FOREIGN ARTISTS. 703. *Carbonero*, Scene from 'Gil Blas'; 704. *Sorolla Bastida*, Fishing; *Carpentier*, Summer; 685. *Roselló*, From the altar to the arena; 756. *Bazzani*, Arch of Severus at Rome; 702. *Ciardi*, Canal Grande in Venice; 103. *De Haas*, Pasture; *710. *Fragiacomo*, Sadness; *684. *G. Melchers*, The family; 711. *Farasyn*, The widow; 706. *Billotte*, Quarry at St. Denis; 708. *Bisbing*, Sheep; 709. *Mesdag*, Scheveningen; 700. *Maris*, Canal; *699. *Thaulow*, November in Normandy. — *95. *Vinçotte*, Bust of Caliline.

The rooms beyond contain the choice Picture Gallery of Count Razynski (d. 1874), which has been lent to the government for public exhibition. It is especially rich in modern works, but also contains a few valuable old Spanish paintings (catalogue 75 pf.).

GALLERY VII. 165. *Schnetz*, Sixtus V. as a shepherd-boy; *110. *Ary Scheffer*, Götz von Berlichingen and his wife; 98. *Wagenbauer*, In the fields; 24. *Cornelius*, Christ in Hades; *101. *A. Achenbach*, Norwegian scene; 102. *C. Begas*, Thorvaldsen; 109. *Verboeckhoven*, Ox in a landscape. — 194. *Thorvaldsen*, Ganymede and the eagle (replica of the Copenhagen group; 1817).

ROOM VIII. 84. *Menzel*, Frederick the Great and General Fouquet; 97. *Cornelius*, 'Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst' (comp. p. 51); 96. *Th. Hildebrandt*, The sons of Edward IV.; 94. *Lessing*, Confession in the forest; *Makart*, 86. Centaurs, *87. Elfín queen; *90. *Preller*, Nausicaa and Ulysses; *89. *L. Robert*, Reapers; 91. *Stilke*, Pilgrims in the desert; 92. *Kaulbach*, Tradition; *93. *Delaroche*, Pilgrims in Rome; 85. *Ary Scheffer*, Charity; 77. *Sohn*, The two Leonoras; *71. *Rottmann*, Landscape; 78.

E. Magnus, Daughter of Count Raczyński; 74. *Wach*, Countess Raczyński; 75. *C. Begas*, Count Raczyński; 61. *Hübner*, Melusina; 60. *Bleichen*, Landscape; 57. *Bendemann*, Pastoral; 54. *Lessing*, Woodland scene; 53. *Schnorr*, Introduction to the Nibelungenlied; *58. *Schwind*, Father Rhine; 51. *Steinle*, Visitation; *48. *Böcklin*, Mary Magdalen; 41. *Führich*, Triumph of Christ; *47. *Overbeck*, Marriage of the Virgin; 43. *E. Meyerheim*, Bleach-field. — 191, 192. *Rauch*, Busts of Frederick William III. and IV.

CABINET I. 21. *H. Baldung Grien*, Lucretia (fragment); *33. *Castilian School* (16th cent.), Crucifixion; 30. *Quentin Matsys*, Madonna; *Portuguese School* (16th cent.), SS. Apollonia, Inez, Catharine, and Barbara; *166. *Canaletto*, Election of King Stanislaus Poniatowski; 31. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Madonna (copy).

CABINET II. 190. *Spanish Terracotta* (18th cent.), Pietà. — 3. *Juan Carreño*, Assumption; *Velazquez* (?), 16. Dog and cat, 17. Blind man; 172. *Gillot*, Festival of Bacchus; *Zurbaran*, *8. Madonna and monks, *11. Judith; 41. *José Antolinez*, Adoration of the Shepherds.

CABINET III. 7. *Borgognone*, Virgin and Child, with SS. Christopher and George; 20. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Holy Family; 14. *Sofonisba Anguisola*, Chess-players; *5. *Girol. Siciolante da Sermoneta*, Descent from the Cross; 4. *Francia*, SS. Dominic and Proculus; *9. *Botticelli*, Madonna and angels; 10. *Mazzolino*, Christ and the Pharisees; 13. *Bellini* (more probably *Catena*), Virgin and saints.

d. *Friedrich-Strasse. Gendarmen-Markt. Wilhelm-Strasse. Leipziger-Strasse.*

To the S. of the Linden begins the FRIEDRICH-STADT (p. 19), the most regularly built quarter of Berlin. The most important streets intersecting it are the *Friedrich-Strasse* from N. to S., the *Wilhelm-Strasse* to the W. (p. 54), and the *Charlotten-Strasse* and *Markgrafen-Strasse* to the E. The principal cross-streets are the busy *Leipziger-Strasse* (p. 56) and the *Behren-Strasse* (Pl. H, 6), the latter containing several of the chief banks of Berlin and the *Metropol Theatre* (p. 15; Nos. 55-57), with a restaurant (communication with the Linden, see p. 24).

The **Friedrich-Strasse** (Pl. H, 4-7), which runs nearly due N. and S., is the longest street in the inner town, measuring (with its prolongation to the N. of the Linden, p. 71) 2 M. from the former Oranienburg Gate to the former Halle Gate, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Linden to the latter. It is flanked on both sides with handsome and substantial business-houses, including the retail-dépôts of several important breweries (comp. p. 5), some of which are adorned within and without with mural paintings. — On the upper floor of the building of the *Pschorr Brewery*, at the corner of the *Behren-Strasse*, is *Castan's Panopticum* (p. 15). In front of the *Kaiser Hotel* (p. 3; No. 176), at the corner of the *Jäger-Strasse*, is a bronze statue of Emp. William II., in an admiral's uniform, by Seiffert. — To the right, in the *Tauben-Str.* (Nos. 48, 49), is the new building of the **Urania** (Pl. H, 6), a popular-scientific institution, with collections, lecture-theatre, etc. (adm., see p. 16); observatory, see p. 74.

To the E. of the *Friedrich-Strasse*, a few hundred paces from the square by the Opera House (p. 25) and the Linden, is situated

the ***Gendarmen-Markt** (Pl. H, 6), the central part of which is now called the 'SCHILLER-PLATZ', with the Schauspiel-Haus, the French Church, the New Church, and several handsome private edifices of last century. The three buildings just named form the finest architectural group in Berlin; their outline is very effective by moonlight.

The ***Schauspielhaus**, or *Royal Theatre* (Pl. H, 6), with 1120 seats, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1819-21, to replace the original building which was burned down in 1817. The skilful application of Greek forms to a modern edifice of several stories and the vigorous articulation render it one of *Schinkel*'s finest works; some defects (such as the entrance) are due to the cramping nature of his instructions and to the necessity of using the old walls. The principal façade towards the E. is embellished with an Ionic portico, approached by a prominent flight of steps, under which are the entrances for the spectators. At the sides of the steps are two groups in bronze by *F. Tieck*, genii riding on a panther and a lion. The tympanum of the portico contains a group of the Children of Niobe in sandstone, by the same sculptor. The summit of the principal part of the building is crowned with an Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins, a group in bronze by *Rauch* and *Tieck*, in the tympanum beneath which are Melpomene and Polyhymnia. On the W. summit of the building, corresponding to the Apollo, is a Pegasus in copper. The large N. tympanum contains the ***Triumphal Procession of Bacchus** with Ariadne; in the S. tympanum, Orpheus bringing back Eurydice, both by *F. Tieck*, and probably his finest works. The building also contains a large ***Concert Room**, probably the best of *Schinkel*'s interiors, now used as a foyer.

In front of the steps of the theatre stands the **Monument of Schiller**, 19 ft. in height, in marble, by *Begas*. The figure of the poet, 9 ft. high, stands on a pedestal originally destined to serve as a fountain, and adorned at the corners with allegorical figures of lyric and dramatic poetry, historical composition, and philosophy.

To the N. of the theatre is the *French Church*, to the S. the *New Church*, both dating from the beginning of last century. The former, in which a French service is still held every second Sun., retains its original insignificant appearance, but the latter has been cleverly remodelled. The handsome detached towers covered with domes (230 ft. in height) were added in 1780-85 (restored 1881-83).

Opposite the Schauspielhaus (to the E.), at No. 21 Jäger-Str., is the *Königliche Seehandlung*, now carrying on a banking business. The building at the other corner of the Jäger-Str. is the finest of the few survivals of the private houses erected by Frederick the Great to beautify his capital.

The ***Wilhelm-Strasse** (Pl. G, H, 6, 7) forms the W. boundary of the Friedrich-Stadt. The N. half of this street is considered the

most aristocratic quarter of the city. No. 70, on the right, close to the Linden, is the *British Embassy*. No. 72, on the right, is the *Palace of Prince George of Prussia*. Opposite, to the left, No. 67, is *Herr Pringsheim's House*, with a polychrome façade, and a mosaic frieze executed by Salviati from designs by Anton von Werner. No. 73, on the right, is the house of the *Minister of the Household*; No. 74 is the *Imperial Home Office*, where the German Bundesrath meets. No. 65, opposite, to the left, is the residence of the *Minister of Justice*. Then on the right, Nos. 75, 76, the *Foreign Office*. No. 77 is the *Imperial Chancellery* and the *Residence of the Chancellor*, originally built about 1738, and occupied by Prince Bismarck from 1878 till March, 1890. (The Congress of European Powers for the settlement of the Eastern Question in 1878 took place in the large hall in front.) No. 78 is the *Palace of Prince Pless*, designed by the French architect Destailleurs, in the style of the period of Louis XIII.

On the opposite side of the street is the WILHELMS-PLATZ (Pl. G, H, 6), adorned with flower-beds and with **Statues** of six heroes of the three Silesian wars of Frederick the Great: *Schwerin*, who fell at Prague in 1757; *Winterfeldt*, Frederick's favourite, who fell at Moys, near Görlitz, in 1757; *Seydlitz*, the hero of Rossbach, who died in 1773; *Keith*, who fell at Hochkirch in 1758; the gallant **Zieten*, who died in 1786; and **Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau*, the victor at Kesselsdorf, who died in 1747. The former marble statues were replaced by bronze statues in 1862, Schwerin and Winterfeldt having been newly designed by Kiss, and the others copied from the original figures (now at the Cadet School in Lichterfelde, p. 80), of which Zieten and Leopold of Dessau are by *Shadow*.

On the N. side of the Wilhelms-Platz is the *Palace of Prince Frederick Leopold*, erected in 1737 and remodelled by *Schinkel* in 1827-28. To the E. of the square lies the *Kaiserhof* (p. 2), built in 1873-75, with its principal façade towards the Zieten-Platz. Behind is the *Church of the Trinity* (successfully enlarged in 1885-1886), of which Schleiermacher, the eminent preacher and philosopher, was pastor from 1809 until his death in 1834. — Adjacent, Mauer-Str. 53, is the house occupied by the poet *Heinrich von Kleist* in 1809-11 (tablet; comp. p. 80).

On the S. side of the Wilhelms-Platz rises the *Imperial Treasury*, erected by W. von Mörmner in 1873-76.

The **VOSS-STRASSÉ* (Pl. G, 6), leading to the Königgrätzer-Str., here diverges to the right. At the corner (No. 1) stands the *Palace of Herr Borsig*, a noble structure in the Italian Renaissance style by Lucae, with sculptural decoration (statues of eminent architects and engineers) by Begas, Encke, Hundrieser, and Lessing. No. 35, at the opposite corner, is the residence of the *Minister of Public Works*, the staircase of which is adorned with paintings by Meurer and Geselschap. At Nos. 4 & 5 is the *Reichs-Justizamt* ('Imperial Justice

Office'), by W. von Mörner. No. 33 is, perhaps, the most striking of the many other handsome private residences in this street.

A little to the S. of the W. end of the Voss-Str. lies the Potsdamer-Platz (p. 57), adjoined on the E. by the site of the old Potsdam Gate and the octagonal LEIPZIGER-PLATZ (Pl. G, 6), which is adorned with gardens and statues of *Count Brandenburg* (d. 1850), by Hagen, and *Field-Marshal Wrangel* (d. 1877), by Keil. No. 11 in this Platz is the *Ministry of State* (Staatsministerium), No. 10 the new *Palace of Princess Frederick Charles*, Nos. 8 & 9 the *Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests*; No. 13, on the N. side, is the *Admiralty*.

From the Leipziger-Platz the busy **Leipziger-Strasse** (Pl. G, H, J, 6), about 1 M. in length, runs E. to the Spittel-Markt (see below). Among the numerous handsome commercial buildings in the Leipziger-Strasse, mostly in the German Renaissance style, may be mentioned No. 43 (at the corner of the Markgrafen-Strasse), the office of the *New York Equitable Insurance Co.*, at the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse, and the office of the *New York Mutual Insurance Co.* (No. 124), at the corner of the Wilhelm-Str., with mosaics of six great towns.

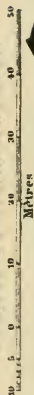
No. 2 Leipziger-Str. is the *Ministry of Commerce*, in the lower story of which is the attractive depôt of the *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (p. 14). — Adjacent the new *Herrenhaus*, or Prussian Upper Chamber, and dwellings for the presidents of the two chambers of the Prussian Diet are being erected, by F. Schulze. The new Prussian House of Representatives (p. 57) will form part of the same group. — No. 5 is the *War Office*, restored in 1847, according to plans by Stüler, with four figures of soldiers.

At the corner of the Mauer-Str. is the **Reichs-Postamt**, or Office of the Postmaster General (Pl. H, 6), a handsome edifice in a rich Italian Renaissance style, erected by *Schwatlow* in 1871-73 and enlarged by *Techow* and *Ahrens* in 1893-98. The corner-wing contains the *Post Office Museum* (p. 16), a collection of models and drawings of the postal and other conveyances of different epochs and nations, a very extensive collection of postage-stamps, new telegraphic apparatus, telephones, phonographs, etc. (Central Post Office, see p. 67.)

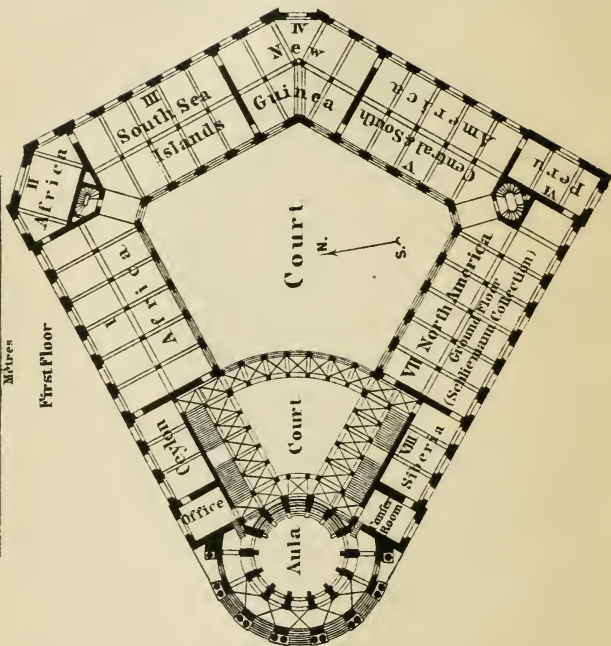
Beyond the Jerusalemer-Str. the Leipziger-Str. traverses the Dönhoff-Platz and ends at the Spittel-Markt (p. 63), two important centres of the tramway-traffic.

In the DÖNHÖFF-PLATZ (Pl. H, J, 6) is the *Herrenhaus*, or **Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet** (Leipziger-Str. 75; new building, see above). Opposite to it and the *Reichshallen Theatre* (No. 77; p. 15) rises a monument to the Prussian Minister, *Baron vom Stein* (1757-1831), by Schievelbein, completed by Hagen.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM.



First Floor



e. *Chamber of Deputies. Ethnographical and Industrial Museums.*

The POTSDAMER-PLATZ (Pl. G, 6), in which are the *Palast* and *Bellevue Hotels* and (S. side) the *Potsdam Railway Station* (p. 81), is another busy centre of traffic.

No. 3 in the Bellevue-Str., which leads hence to the N.W. towards the Thiergarten, is the *Künstler-Haus* (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1898 for the Society of Berlin Artists (exhibitions, see p. 14). — The Potsdamer-Str. (p. 61) leads to the S.W. towards *Schöneberg*, passing the *Potsdam and Victoria Bridge* (Pl. F, 7), built in 1897-98 and decorated with seated figures of Helmholtz, Röntgen, Siemens, and Gauss.

The district to the S.E. of the Potsdam Station, to the right of the *Königgrätzer-Strasse*, which leads past the *Anhalt Railway Station* (Pl. G, 7), is the UPPER FRIEDRICHS-VORSTADT, the most fashionable part of Berlin about the middle of the 19th cent., when it was popularly known as the 'Privy Councillors' Quarter'. In the Bernburger-Str. are the *Church of St. Luke* (Pl. G, 7; 1862) and (No. 22) the *Philharmonie* (Pl. G, 7; p. 14), with frescoes by Dopler. The *Beethoven-Saal* (Köthener-Str. 32), in connection with the *Philharmonie*, has ceiling-paintings by V. Schmidt.

From the Königgrätzer-Strasse the PRINZ-ALBRECHT-STRASSE (Pl. G, 7) diverges to the left. At the corner is the imposing building of the Ethnographical Museum, adjoining which is the Industrial Museum (see below). Opposite is the new building of the *Prussian Chamber of Deputies* (comp. p. 56), a handsome Renaissance edifice by F. Schulse, erected in 1893-98. On the exterior are the arms of the Prussian provinces and allegorical statues by O. Lessing; in the interior are statues and frescoes.

The **Ethnographical Museum* (*Museum für Völkerkunde*; Pl. G, 7), a massive Renaissance structure by Ende, was opened in 1886. The building is in the form of an irregular pentagon, enclosing an open court; and the most striking external feature is the huge circular vestibule (diameter 100 ft.) at the corner. Admission, see p. 16. Official catalogue, 50 pf.

Ground Floor. From the circular *Vestibule*, the ceiling of which is adorned with a mosaic of the Zodiac, from the designs of O. Lessing, we pass into the glass-covered *Court*, which is surrounded by the exhibition galleries and contains some of the larger objects. To the left are the GERMAN and other PREHISTORIC COLLECTIONS. — To the right are the *SCHLIEMANN COLLECTIONS, presented to the German empire by the distinguished discoverer (d. 1890). Most of the objects are from the district of ancient Troy, including the famous series of gold articles, formerly designated the 'Treasure of Priam' (in the 2nd Room). Antiquities excavated at Kurnah in Egypt and also from other countries on the Mediterranean are also exhibited here. The ceiling of the 2nd Room is an imitation of one discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Orchomenos. — The First and Second Floors are devoted to the ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS, which are second to none for their extent and scientific value.

The **Art-Industrial Museum* (Pl. G, 7), founded in 1867, is a very extensive and valuable collection of the products of

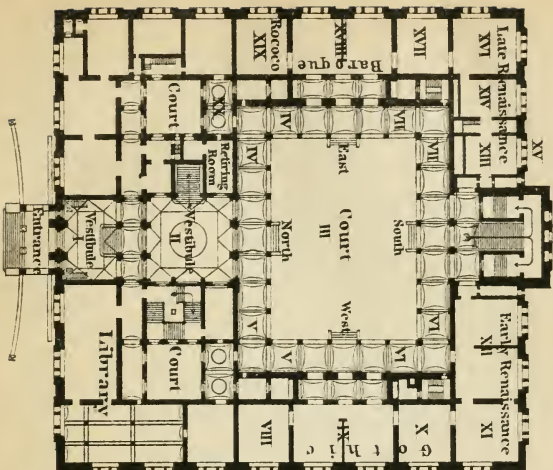
many different countries, both ancient and modern. The imposing building which now contains it, opened in 1881, was designed in the Hellenic Renaissance style by *Gropius & Schmieden*, with effective details in terracotta and coloured tiles. The exterior is also adorned with mosaics from the designs of *Ewald* and *Gesellschaft*, representing the principal epochs in the history of civilisation. At the sides of the flight of steps ascending to the door are statues of Peter Vischer and Holbein, by *Sussmann-Hellborn*. The interior is grouped round a large central court, encircled by two rows of arcades. Above the upper arcade is a frieze in low relief, modelled by *Geyer* and *Hundrieser*, and coloured by *Schaller* in imitation of majolica, representing a procession of the nations most distinguished in art, saluting Borussia. — Admission, see p. 16. Director, Prof. O. Lessing. Official catalogue, 50 pf. — The rooms are numbered in Roman figures over the door. Comp. the Plan.

The Ground Floor contains furniture and domestic equipments arranged in chronological order. We begin on the *W. Side*, to the right, with Room VIII (through R. IX): Chinese, Japanese, and Indian lacquer and ivory articles. — R. IX. Domestic furniture in the Gothic style, chiefly cabinets and chests of simple construction, adorned with carving and metal work. Gothic hangings. Cases 116, 117 contain a highly valuable collection of carved and painted caskets of the Gothic period; Case 115, early mediæval ivory carvings; Case 120, objects in perforated leather, including a beautiful octagonal *Casket of the 15th cent., with representations of figures, one of the best specimens extant of this kind of work. — R. X. Gothic church furniture. On the wall, *Hangings interwoven with gold, Flemish work of the 15th century. In the cases: mediæval works in metal (chiefly ecclesiastical), enamels from the Lower Rhine and Limoges (11-13th cent.), crosses, and censers. — R. XI. Tapestry and furniture of the early Renaissance, mainly from the Lower Rhine. In the Window Frames 95 and 96 and in Cabinet 97 is an admirable collection of objects carved in boxwood, chiefly as goldsmiths' models. The *Ribbon-Weavers' Frame, carved in boxwood (Nuremberg, ca. 1550), is considered one of the treasures of the collection. *Chamber Organ, beautifully carved (Flanders, ca. 1530). — R. XII. Furniture of the Italian Renaissance. Wall 74: *Chests with representations of Niobe and Neptune (Ital., 16th cent.). Wall 72: *Bridal Chest from the Palazzo Strozzi; throne-like seat from the synagogue of Siena. Extensive collection of Italian picture-frames.

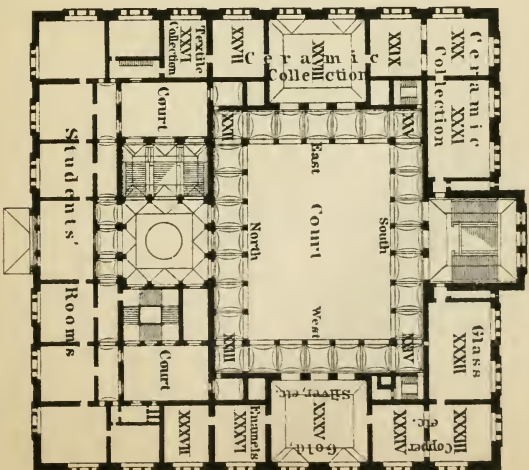
E. Side. RR. XIII and XIV contain the *Panelling of two rooms of the 16th century. The richer of the two, elaborately adorned with intarsia and enclosing an old stove, is from the château of Haldenstein, near Coire, and dates from 1543. The other and simpler, from the château of Höllrich, near Würzburg, was made in 1550, and comprises a fine ceiling with armorial bearings. — Between these rooms is a space arranged as a chapel, with altar-screens dating from 1500 and glass-paintings of the 15-16th centuries. — Above is R. XV. Collection of mosaics, basket-work, etc. — R. XVI. Inlaid furniture of the 16-17th cent., chiefly German. Spinnet of Duke Alfonso II. of Ferrara, richly inlaid. Musical instruments. Hangings. Cabinet 60: Objects in amber, most of them made at Dantsic. — R. XVII. Furniture of the 17th cent., chiefly heavy and somewhat clumsy articles of Dutch origin. The cabinets contain objects carved or turned in ivory, mother-of-pearl, etc. — R. XVIII. Baroque and rococo furniture; artistic cabinets; picture-frames. Niche 41: Specimens of Oriental wood-carving. Wall 45: *Pedestal Table of boxwood (French, ca. 1720). — R. XIX. Rococo furniture. *Writing Table with bronze mounts. Furniture from Liège. — R. XIXa. Works of the end of the 18th century. *Furniture from the boudoir of Queen Marie Antoinette at Versailles. *Bureau by Riesener. — R. XX. *Room with paintings and carved panel-

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

Ground Floor



First Floor



ling (Paris, ca. 1720). — The **Windows* of nearly all the rooms on the ground-floor are filled with excellent stained glass of the 13-16th centuries.

We now ascend by the staircase on the *N. Side* to the **First Floor**, which contains collections arranged in technical groups, including pottery, glass, metal-work, and textile fabrics. The cases between the pilasters in the **GALLERY** contain small articles of domestic use, such as knives, forks, spoons, combs, fans, and the like, many of them elaborately carved and ornamented. In front, to the left: Book-bindings of the 15-19th centuries. — Behind, to the left: Section XXV. Italian majolica tiles. Oriental pottery, chiefly consisting of Persian tiles and vessels of the 13-18th centuries. Adjacent are Spanish tiles of the 15-17th cent., many of them with Oriental patterns. Section XXIV contains a **Collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain*, affording a complete survey of the development of the ceramic art in these countries. Also eight magnificent enamel vases and a selection of woven fabrics and embroideries. On the *W. side* is a collection of **Ornamental Objects*, in geographical and chronological order.

West Side. R. XXVII (through RR. XXXV and XXXVI). Varying exhibitions. — R. XXXVI. Oriental works in metal. Excellent Chinese representation of a park and summer-house. Large Chinese vases. Cab. 392-395. **Chinese and Japanese enamels*. — R. XXXV, contains **Objects in the precious metals*. *N. Half*: Cab. 361 (left), German silver ware of the 17-18th cent.; Cab. 398, Objects in precious stones. Other cabinets contain mediæval German and Italian church-plate. Cab. 380 (right), **Church-plate from St. Dionysius at Enger*, the earliest pieces dating from the time of Duke Wittekind. Cab. 377. **‘Lüneburger Rathssilberzeug’*, a fine service of plate of the 15-18th cent., formerly belonging to the town of Lüneburg and bought in 1874 for 33,000*l.* By the left wall are two ‘*Muscovite*’ cabinets. *S. Half*: To the right, the **‘Pommersche Kunstschrank’*, an exquisite cabinet made in 1617 for Philip II., Duke of Pomerania. Its contents are in Cab. 382 and 368, and the whole forms a splendid testimony to the skill of the goldsmiths of Augsburg (comp. the ‘*Official Handbook*’). Cabs. 372 and 373 contain **German silver ware of the Renaissance*, including specimens of the celebrated goldsmiths Jamnitzer, J. Silber, Petzold, and P. Göttlich. Cab. 370, 371. Reproduction of German plate. The windows contain stained glass from Switzerland. — R. XXXIV. Works in bronze. Italian **Door-knockers*. Painted enamels from Limoges (15-17th cent.), including several specimens of great beauty and rarity. The earliest and rarest pieces are in Cab. 353. Cab. 346, 347: Watches, clocks, and mathematical instruments. — R. XXXIII. Works in copper, tin, and brass. **Stained-glass window from Nuremberg*, probably designed by Albrecht Dürer (1508). — R. XXXII. Collection of glass, one of the most complete departments in the museum. The Venetian glass is particularly good. Cab. 324. **Two enamelled glasses of the end of the 15th cent.*, extremely rare. Among the German glass may be specified the so-called **‘Schaper Glass’* in Cab. 316. The Bohemian cut glass also deserves notice. Cabinets 313, 318, and 319 contain an almost unique collection of **Chinese glass*.

E. Side. R. XXXI. German and foreign porcelain. Berlin porcelain is well represented (Cabs. 258, 260, 261); among the Dresden china are some pieces of the celebrated **Swan Service of Count Brühl* (Cab. 269). Cab. 268, Sèvres. — R. XXX. German stoneware from Siegburg (*Cab. 251), Nassau, Raeren, Frechen, Franconia, etc. Moulds and stamps for earthenware, found in old potters’ workshops. Cab. 245. Wedgwood pottery. Cab. 249. Glazed and coloured stoneware; Palissy ware. **Tapestry and stained glass*. — R. XXIX contains fayence of the 17-18th cent. from Holland (Delft), Germany, Sweden, etc. — R. XXVIII contains the **Collection of Italian Majolica*, one of the most extensive of the kind in the world. The art of majolica-painting reached its highest development in 1480-1540, and also flourished at Urbino in the reign of Duke Guidobaldo II. (1538-74). Engravings of works by Raphael were the favourite patterns of the painters. The chief manufactories were at Florence (Cab. 217), Faenza (Cabs. 221, 222), **Gubbio* (celebrated for its gold and ruby tints; Cab. 220), and Urbino (213, 219, 223, 225). At a later period majolica was also made

at Castelli (Cab. 224). The Hispano-Moorish majolica is adorned with gilding (Cab. 227), that of Deruta in Umbria resembles mother-of-pearl (Cab. 226). Cabs. 212, 218 contain fayence from France, Spain, and N. Italy (17-18th cent.). — R. XXVII contains a selection (frequently changed) of textile fabrics. The main collection of *Textile Fabrics is, however, in two adjoining rooms, and is shown only to students of this branch of industrial art, who obtain admittance by ringing the bell at the door.

In the BASEMENT to the left: Stoves, models of stoves, Dutch tiles and flooring-tiles of the 14-17th centuries. To the right is a collection of decorative plaster-casts extending from antiquity to the 18th century.

The Museum possesses a valuable *Library*, open 10-10 on week-days (free).

f. The South Friedrichstadt. Kreuzberg. Schöneberg Quarter.

The S. half of the Friedrichstadt is duller and less interesting than the N. half. Most of the principal streets converge on the Belle-Alliance-Platz (see below).

In the S. part of the WILHELM-STRASSE, Nos. 92, 93, is the *Architects' Union* (Pl. H, 6, 7), opened in 1876. The hall is adorned with frescoes by *Prell*, representing the history of architecture. No. 102 is the *Palace of Prince Albert*, erected in 1737-39, and remodelled by *Schinkel* in 1833.

At No. 90 in the Zimmer-Strasse, between the Wilhelm-Str. and Friedrich-Str., is a *Public Market* (Pl. H, 6), in which are temporarily established the greater part of the *Magistrats-Bibliothek* (p. 66), and the **Märkische Provinzial Museum**, containing an extensive collection of antiquities and natural objects connected with the Mark Brandenburg (adm., see p. 16; new building, p. 64).

In the Encke-Platz, at the end of the CHARLOTTEN-STRASSE, is situated the *Observatory* (Pl. H, 7), erected by *Schinkel* in 1835 (admission Sat. & Wed., 9-11; entrance, Linden-Str. 91). The six standard clocks of Berlin are regulated by electricity from the Observatory. The mean height of Prussia above the sea (37 mètres = 120 ft.) is marked on the N. façade.

The Friedrich-Str., Wilhelm-Str., and Linden-Str. converge in the circular BELLE-ALLIANCE-PLATZ (Pl. H, 7, 8), which is laid out as a garden. In the centre rises the *Friedens-Säule*, or **Column of Peace**, 60 ft. in height, erected in 1840 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the peace of 1815. It is crowned with a Victory by *Rauch*, and is surrounded by four groups in marble, representing the four principal powers that took part in the victory of Waterloo (England, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Hanover), designed by *Fischer*, and executed by *Franz* and *Walger*. On the S. side of the Platz are allegorical figures in white marble by *A. Wolff* and *Hartzer*.

On the S. the square is bounded by the HALLE GATE (Pl. H, 8), a monumental edifice by *Strack*, embellished with figures of the Seasons by *L. Drake* and *Pohlmann*. — Just outside the gate is the S.E. end of the Königgrätzer-Str., at No. 88 in which is a tablet commemorating the fact that Prince Bismarck was a pupil at

Plamann's School in this street. No. 90 is occupied by the *Lette Verein*, with commercial and industrial classes for women, and by the *Victoria Institution*, a ladies' home.

Opposite the Halle Gate the new *Canal (Schiffahrt-Canal or Landwehr-Canal)* is crossed by the vaulted *Belle Alliance Bridge*, 110 ft. wide, on the buttresses of which stand marble groups of Navigation, Fishing, Industry, and Trade.

At the S. end of the bridge is the *Blücher-Platz* (Pl. H, 8), whence the *Tempelhof Quarter* stretches to the S.

The Belle-Alliance-Str., which diverges to the right, leads past the *Barracks of the 1st Dragoon Guards* and the *Belle Alliance Theatre* (p. 15) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Kreuzberg* (Pl. G, H, 9; 210 ft. above the sea-level), a sand-hill rising about 100 ft. above the city, of which, being the only eminence in the environs, it affords a fine survey. On the top rises the *National Monument of the War of Liberation*, inaugurated in 1821, consisting of an iron obelisk designed by *Schinkel*, with statues and reliefs by *Rauch*, *Dieck*, and *Wichmann*. On the N. slope of the Kreuzberg extends the *Victoria Park*, embellished with an artificial waterfall and various sculptures.

In the *Tempelhofer Feld*, an open piece of ground extending southwards from the Kreuzberg to the village of *Tempelhof (Restaurant Kreide-weiss)*, the annual manœuvres and reviews of the Berlin garrison have taken place since the days of Frederick William I. (1721; see p. 18). The village belonged to the *Knights Templar* down to 1319, and the ancient church probably dates from the beginning of the 13th century. Near the village are several large military buildings. Tramways Nos. 8, 9; see p. 8.

The *Blücher-Str.* (Pl. H, 8), containing the handsome new Gothic Church of the *Holy Rood* (Pl. H, 8) and the barracks of the *Second Dragoon Guards* and the *Emperor Franz Grenadiers*, leads to the S.E. (left) from the *Blücher-Platz* to the *Hasenheide* (Pl. J, K, 9), on which are the infantry rifle-ranges, a *Childrens' Hospital*, two *Garrison Churches*, and a large gymnastic ground, with a statue of *F. L. Jahn* (d. 1852), the German 'Turnvater' (father of gymnastics), erected in 1872. To the W. lie the *Military Cemetery*, with a large monument to the fallen of 1866 and 1870-71, and the isolated and singular-looking *Mohammedan Burial Ground*. On the outskirts of the wood are the 'Neue Welt' (p. 18) and other places of popular resort. — In the *Urban* are the *Institution for Deserted Children* and a *Municipal Hospital*. — Farther on is the town of *Rixdorf* (80,000 inhab.).

Near the *Blücher-Platz* lie several large *Cemeteries*: the old *Jerusalem Kirchof* contains the graves of *Chamisso* (d. 1838), *Iffland* (d. 1814), and *Neander* (d. 1850); the *Alte Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchof* those of *Mendelssohn* (d. 1847) and *Varnhagen von Ense* (d. 1858); the *Neue Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchof* those of *Schleiermacher* (d. 1834), *Tieck* (d. 1853), *Lachmann* (d. 1851), *Bopp* (d. 1867), and *Charlotte von Kalb* (d. 1843); and the new *Jerusalem Kirchof* that of *Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer* (d. 1868).

To the W. of the Tempelhof Quarter, and reached viâ the *York-Strasse*, lies the *Schöneberg Quarter*, which is traversed from the *Potsdamer-Platz* to the *Botanical Garden* by the *POTSDAMER-STRASSE* (p. 57), a street nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length.

At *Potsdamer-Str.* 120, to the S. of the canal (p. 57), is the *Royal School of Music* (Pl. F, 7), with about 200 pupils (Director, Prof. Joachim). — Farther S. the *Lützow-Str.* leads to the W., passing the *Elisabeth Hospital*, to the *LÜTZOW-PLATZ* (Pl. E, 7). The canal is here crossed by the *Hercules Bridge*, so called from a group by *Schadow*. — Parallel with

the Lützow-Str., a little farther to the S., runs the long KURFÜRSTEN-STRASSE, ending on the W. at the main entrance of the Zoological Garden (p. 77). In this street are the *Church of the Twelve Apostles*, by Blankenstein (1871-74) and (No. 63) the *Headquarters of the Engineers*, a dome-covered edifice by Zödeking. — In the S. part of the Schöneberg Quarter are the *Lutherkirche* (Pl. F, 8), by Otzen, completed in 1894, and the Roman Catholic *St. Matthiaskirche* (Pl. F, 7), by Seibertz (1895).

The ***Botanical Garden** (Pl. F, 8; adm., see p. 16; official guide 50 pf.), founded in 1679 and reorganised in 1801, is one of the most extensive in Europe, and contains 36 hot and cold houses and 20,000 species of plants. The palms and cacti are particularly fine. The extensive **Palm House* was built in 1858, and the *Victoria Regia House* in 1882 (in blossom in August). On the S. side of the garden, in the Grunewald-Str., is the *Botanical Museum and Herbarium* (adm., see p. 16). It is intended to transfer the garden to Dahlem, near Steglitz (p. 81).

Beyond the Botanical Garden lies the town of Schöneberg (92,000 inhab.), with a bronze *Statue of William I.*, by Gerling. *St. Pauli Church* (1895), the *Prinz Heinrich's Gymnasium*, etc. In the *St. Matthew's Cemetery* (Pl. F, 9) are the graves of Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm (d. 1863 and 1859), Kugler (d. 1858), the art-writer, Gustav Richter (d. 1884), the painter, Drake (d. 1882), the sculptor, Sybel (d. 1895), the historian, Gneist (d. 1895), the publicist, and many other modern Germans of note.

g. Friedrichswerder. Ravené's Picture Gallery. Luisenstadt.

Opposite the W. front of the Schloss (p. 28), on the other side of the Spree, extends the SCHINKEL-PLATZ (Pl. J, 5), which is adorned with bronze statues of *Schinkel* (d. 1841), by Drake; *Thaer* (d. 1828), the agriculturist, Rauch's last work, completed by Hagen; and *Beuth* (d. 1853), to whose efforts Prussia has been much indebted for her advance in industrial pursuits, designed by Kiss, with reliefs by Drake.

To the S. of the Schinkel-Platz stands the old **Bau-Akademie**, or *Academy of Architecture* (Pl. J, 6), a lofty square edifice erected by *Schinkel* in 1832-35. The successful union of mediæval structural forms with Greek details in the brick and terracotta façades stamps this as one of Schinkel's most interesting creations. Most of the rooms are now occupied by the pupils of the *Academy of Art* (p. 24). In the E. wing is the *Geographical Institute* of the University (director, *Prof. von Richthofen*). In the S. part of the groundfloor is the *Royal Meteorological Institute*, founded by Alex. von Humboldt in 1848. On the second floor is the *Royal Collection of Musical Instruments* (adm., see p. 16).

At Unterwasser-Str. 2 is the **Royal Mint** (Pl. J, 6; no admission). Its fine sandstone frieze, designed by *F. Gilly* and executed by *Schadow*, represents the processes of obtaining and treating the metals. — The *Schleusen-Brücke* leads to the Schloss-Platz (see p. 31).

In the Werder-Markt, to the W. of the Bau-Akademie, is the *Friedrich-Werder Church*, a brick and terracotta structure erected

by *Schinkel* in 1824-30. The exterior, in modified Gothic, is not happy, but the vaulted interior is more pleasing. The altar-piece is a Resurrection by *K. Begas the Elder*; at the sides, Four Evangelists by *W. Schadow*. On the front of the organ-choir, Faith, Hope, and Charity, by *Wach*. Sacristan, Oberwall-Str. 21.

At Jäger-Str. 34, to the S. of the Werder-Markt, rises the **Deutsche Reichsbank*, or *Bank of the German Empire* (Pl. H, J, 6), a noble Renaissance edifice, built by *Hitzig* in 1869-76. The richly-adorned interior is also worthy of inspection. An addition to the bank, facing the Hausvogtei-Platz, was finished in 1894. — At No. 42 Jäger-Str. is the large *Central Telegraph Office* (Pl. H, 6).

From the adjacent *Hausvogtei-Platz* we may proceed either by the Jerusalem-Str. (passing the *Deutsche Kolonialhaus*; No. 28), to the Dönhoff-Platz (p. 56), or by the Niederwall-Str. to the SPITTEL-MARKT (Pl. J, 6), with the *Spindler-Brunnen*, a fountain in red and grey granite erected in 1891. The Gertraudten-Hospital that formerly stood here is commemorated by a bronze *Group of *St. Gertrude* (patron-saint of travellers), by *Siemering*, on the neighbouring *Gertraudten-Brücke* (rebuilt 1894-95).

At No. 5 in the WALL-STRASSE, which begins beyond the Spittel-Markt, is **Ravené's Picture Gallery* (Pl. J, 6), a choice and admirably lighted collection of about 200 works by modern German and French masters (adm., see p. 16).

Room I. *Schrader*, Bacchante, Sleeping Bacchus; *Knaus*, *Mouse-trap, Woman and cats; *Bussler*, Queen Elisabeth of Prussia; *C. Becker*, Family portraits, Morning after the ball, Jeweller and senator; *Hensel*, Frederick William IV.; *Tidemand*, Sunday in Norway; *E. Hildebrandt*, Santa Gloria near Rio de Janeiro; *Graeb*, Fontana Medina in Naples; **Knaus*, P. L. Ravené (d. 1861); *E. Hildebrandt*, Winter pleasures; *Brendel*, Sheep; *Graeb*, Near Florence; *Van Haanen*, Winter scene; *Zügel*, Cattle; *Schrödter*, Eulenspiegel as a baker.

Room II. *Vogel*, Industry under German protection; *Hasenclever*, Jobs (a dunce) undergoing examination, *Jobs as schoolmaster; *Leu*, Waterfall; *Hoguet*, Landscape; *Fleury*, Massacre of Jews in London (1307). — Water-colours.

Room III. *Jordan*, Child's funeral in Heligoland; *Leu*, Landslip in Norway; *Stevens*, Mourners; *Gallait*, Bohemian musicians; *Leu*, Swiss scene; *Ritter*, Drowned fisher-boy; *Baron*, Conversation-piece; *Hasenclever*, Portrait of himself; *Genisson*, St. Pierre, near Antwerp; *Kraus*, Farm; *Couture*, Page; *Schrader*, Death of Leonardo da Vinci; *Graeb*, Halberstadt Cathedral; *Hasenclever*, Hilgers, the painter; *E. Hildebrandt*, Leisure hours; *A. Achenbach*, Ostend harbour; *Flamm*, Italian scene; **Menzel*, Frederick the Great; *Scheuren*, Landscape; *Biard*, Fight with a polar bear; *Lessing*, Huntsmen; **Hasenclever*, Jobs as night-watchman; *Tidemand*, The old wolf-hunter; **Biard*, French custom-house; *Schreyer*, Hussars attacking; *Tidemand*, Funeral in Norway; *Hasenclever*, Scene in a cellar; **Troyer*, Cattle, Hounds; *Martersteig*, Augsburg Confession; *Schmitson*, Hungarian broodmares; *F. Krüger*, Stable; *C. Begas*, Moor-washing; *Heilbuth*, Titian; *Hübner*, Game-law.

Room IV. *Martersteig*, Huss at Constance; *E. Hildebrandt*, Boa Viagem, near Rio de Janeiro; *Schmidt*, Death of Charles V.; *Gudin*, Storm at sea; *Weber*, Italian landscape; *Leu*, Norwegian landscape; *Hilgers*, Winter scene; *Willems*, Picture-sale; *Martersteig*, Luther at Worms; *A. Achenbach*, Ice scene; *Hasenclever*, Preyer, the painter; *Hoguet*, Silvan scene.

Room V. *Malchin*, Lake of Schwerin; *Preyer*, Sparrows' breakfast;

Werner, Grenadiers; *Gude*, Fishing off Rügen; *P. Meyerheim*, Farmyard with draught-oxen; *M. Gaisser*, The protocol; *Oeder*, Environs of Blankenberghe; *Breitbach*, Hawker; *Vogel*, Mass in Ste. Gudule (Brussels); *Warthmüller*, Carnival scene; *Rössler*, Soldier's grave; *G. Max*, Study of a head; *E. Körner*, Nile scene; *Krause*, Lions; *Hosemann*, Fiddler; *Graeb*, Church interior; **Vernet*, Zouave acting as nurse; *Büchmann*, Portrait; *Ed. Hildebrandt*, Streets in Rouen and in Lyons; *Breitbach*, Forge; **Salzmann*, Cape of Good Hope; *Kirberg*, Full of care; *Dupré*, Landscape; *Emp. William II.*, Sea-piece (1895); *Douzette*, Moonlight scene; *Bokelmann*, Klaus Groth; *Ernst Hildebrandt*, Genre-scene; *Munthe*, Autumn; *Noster*, Siesta; *Kauffmann*, Genre-scene; *Kameke*, Alpine scene; *O. Achenbach*, Italian landscape; *Klaus Meyer*, Old Dutch tavern.

CABINET I. (apply to the custodian). **Knaus*, Girl gathering flowers; *A. Achenbach*, Landscape; *Hildebrandt*, Children on the beach; **Lessing*, Westphalian landscape; *A. Weber*, Moonlight scene; *Preyer*, Fruit.

CABINET II. *E. E. Meyerheim*, Morning hours, The youngest born, Going to church; **Knaus*, Our darling; *E. Hildebrandt*, Fisher-girl, Irish hut; *Krüger*, Frederick William IV., Prince William (afterwards Emp. William I.); *Fleury*, The report; *Graeb*, Cloisters.

CABINET III. *Hilgers*, Fisherman's huts; *Meyerheim*, Woman and girl of the Harz; *Ten Kate*, Rococo conversation-piece; *Roux*, Linnæus as a youth; *Hosemann*, Genre-scene; *Meissonier*, Genre-scene.

At Wall-Str. 21 is a tablet commemorating the fact that *Jahn* (p. 61) lived here in 1817-19. — In the Splittgerber-Strasse (No. 3) is the *Loge zu den drei Weltkugeln* (Pl. J, 6), a Masonic lodge, founded in 1740. — At the S. end of the Insel-Str. (to the E.) is a *Statue of Schulze-Delitzsch* (d. 1883), founder of the co-operative system in Germany, by Arnold (1899). — At the end of the Wall-Str. is the *Köllnische Gymnasium*, beyond which the new Märkische Provinzial-Museum (p. 60) is being erected. — The *Waisen-Brücke* (Pl. K, 6), a little farther on, leads over the Spree to Old Berlin (p. 66). On the opposite bank, to the right, is the quay of the steamers plying on the Upper Spree.

The LUISENSTADT, to the S. and S.E. of the Spittel-Markt and Wall-Str., a manufacturing district that has sprung up since 1855, is now the most populous, but least interesting quarter of Berlin.

At Linden-Str., No. 41, are the headquarters of the *Fire Brigade* (Pl. J, 6, 7), which numbers 800 men (adm. daily, except 2-3.30). — At the corner of the Linden-Strasse and Jerusalemer-Strasse stands the *Jerusalemer-Kirche* (Pl. J, 7), a handsome edifice with terracotta details, rebuilt by Knoblauch in 1875-79. — The *Government Printing Office* (Pl. J, 7) is at Oranien-Str. 90 (no adm.). — At Linden-Str. 14 is the *Kammergericht* (Pl. H, 7), built by Gerlach in 1734-35, but remodelled in 1880.

At the beginning of the KOMMANDANTEN-STRASSE is *Stemmler's* large 'Industrie-Gebäude' (No. 77; Pl. J, 6). Opposite, Linden-Str. 48, is a *Synagogue*, a brick edifice in the transition style, built in 1890-91. — The *Jacobikirche* (Pl. J, 7), Oranien-Str. No. 133, by Stüler, completed in 1845, is a brick edifice in the early-Christian basilica style. — In the Prinzen-Str. (Pl. J, 7) rises the spacious *Turnhalle*, or gymnastic establishment.

A little to the N., at the Engel Becken, formed by the branch-canal that intersects the district, rises the Romanesque **Church of St. Michael** (Pl. K, 7), designed by *Soller*, and erected in 1853-56 as a Roman Catholic garrison-church. Farther to the S.E. is the **Church of St. Thomas** (Pl. L, 7), built by *Adler* in 1864-69. Both churches are among the most successful modern buildings in Berlin, exhibiting a happy combination of Romanesque plans with Renaissance details; the former is most remarkable for its exterior, the latter for its interior. — Near the church of St. Thomas, in the *Marianen-Platz*, rises the large and gloomy building of the **Bethanien** (Pl. K, 7), an admirably-organised hospital with 325 beds, managed by Protestant sisters of charity (adm., Tues., Frid., & Sun. 2-3). In front of the hospital is a monument to the celebrated surgeon *Wilms* (d. 1880), by *Siemering*.

On the S.E. verge of this quarter, in the *Lausitzer-Platz*, is the handsome **Emmaus Church** (Pl. L, 7), built by *Orth* in 1893 and combining an octagonal central structure with a nave and aisles. It is the roomiest church in Berlin, accommodating, with its two galleries, 2600 people. — Close by is the *Görlitz Railway Station* (Pl. L, 8), and farther to the E. is the *Oberbaum-Brücke* (Pl. M, 7), built in 1895-96.

A handsome avenue, running to the S.E. from the *Oberbaum-Brücke*, leads viâ the *Schlesische Busch* to (1¾ M.) *Treptow Station* (Pl. N, 8) and thence through a public park to (1 M.) the village of *Treptow* (Pl. O, 9). The *Astronomical Museum* here contains a gigantic *Telescope*, a visit to which is interesting (adm., see p. 16).

h. *Alt-Kölln. Berlin Old Town. Stralau Quarter. Königstadt.*

To the S.W. of the *Schloss-Platz* (p. 31) run the *Brüder-Strasse* and the *Breite-Strasse*. The house No. 40 *Brüder-Str.* bears a tablet in memory of *A. Schlüter* (d. 1714); No. 13, once the property of *Fried. Nicolai*, was the temporary abode of *Theodore Körner* in 1811 and 1813 (tablets in memory of both). At the end of the street stands the Gothic **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. J, 6), erected from designs by *Strack* in 1846-50. *Breite-Str. 9*, opposite the Royal Stables (p. 31), is the office of the *Vossische Zeitung*, the oldest newspaper in Berlin (1722). — *L. Tieck* (d. 1853; comp. p. 61) was born in 1773 at *Ross-Str. 1* (tablet). — The *Fischer-Strasse*, running parallel with the *Ross-Str.* on the E., is considered to be the oldest existing part of *Alt-Kölln*.

The handsome *Mühlendamm-Brücke* (Pl. J, 6), recently completely transformed, leads across the river to the N.E. On the left rises the castellated *Dammühlen-Gebäude* (including the municipal Savings Bank, etc.), built in 1892-93. Opposite, at the

divergence of the Fischer-Brücke, are bronze statues of Margraves Albert the Bear and Waldemar I.

Beyond the bridge we reach the **MOLKEN-MARKT** (Pl. J, 5, 6), in the **OLD TOWN**, the heart of the original settlement on this side of the Spree. — To the N., in the Post-Str., is the **Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. J, 5), the oldest church in Berlin, restored in 1877-80 by *Blankenstein*, who added the second tower. The basements of the towers, consisting of square blocks of granite, date from the beginning of the 13th cent., the choir from the 14th, and the nave from the 15th century.

The ***INTERIOR** (sacristan, Propst-Str. 14-16) deserves a visit for the sake of its picturesque general effect, and also for the numerous tablets, screens, etc., restored in their original form and colouring. Every kind of artistic style, from the end of the Gothic period down to the rococo, is here represented, in some cases by works of great merit. The church contains the tomb of *Pufendorf* (d. 1694), the celebrated jurist; and on the outside is the monument of *Philip J. Spener* (d. 1705). *Paul Gerhardt*, the hymn-writer (p. 240), was one of the pastors of this church (1657-66).

Farther on in the König-Strasse is the ***Rathhaus** (Pl. J, 5), an imposing brick edifice with tasteful terracotta embellishments and granite facings, built in 1861-70 from the plans of *Waesemann*. Like many of the other modern buildings of Berlin it exhibits a union of a mediæval structural system (round-arched) with Renaissance details, and resembles the edifices of North Italy. The principal entrance is in the tower, which rises to a height of 243 ft. (to the top of the flag-staff 285 ft.). The reliefs on the front of the balcony, representing scenes in old and new Berlin, are by *Calandrelli*, *Schweinitz*, *Geyer*, and *Brodwolf*.

The bronze statues in the niches by the portal, representing Emperor William I. and Elector Frederick I., were executed by *Keil* and *Encke*.

***Interior** (admission, see p. 16). The architectural ***Decoration** of all the apartments is by *Waesemann* and *Kolscher*. We enter by the **PRINCIPAL PORTAL** and ascend the main staircase to the **PASSAGE**, with its star-vaulting and stained-glass windows bearing the arms of 84 Prussian towns. Towards the right is the **LIBRARY** (comp. p. 60), a spacious saloon with vaulted ceiling. The doors of the book-cases are adorned with medallion-portraits of celebrated men, by *Zurstrassen*. Beyond the small **READING ROOM**, the ceiling of which is adorned with ***Figures** from German legends by *Burger*, and which contains busts of Bismarck and Moltke by *Drake*, and of Schliemann and Ranke by *Grüttner*, we reach the handsome ***FESTSAAL**, with its fine coffered ceiling, massive candelabra, and beautifully-carved oaken doors. Pictures in the lunettes by *Begas*. Statues of Frederick the Great and Fred. William III. by *Sussmann-Hellborn*. Bust of William II., by *Schott*. This hall also contains the well-known picture of the Berlin Congress of 1878, by *Werner*. — Adjacent is the **TOWN COUNCIL CHAMBER**, with panelled walls and appropriate paintings by *Burger*. — On the other side of the passage (to the left at the top of the staircase) is the **MAGISTRATES' SALOON**, with fine panelling and full-length portraits of the Great Elector and the seven kings of Prussia. — The walls of the **STAIRCASE** leading to the upper floor are adorned with ***Paintings** by *Mühlenbruch*; those of the corridor, and the vestibule of the Magistrates' Saloon with frescoes by *Bleibtreu*, *Vogel*, *Simmiler*, and *Scheurenberg*.

The **SUNKEN FLOOR** contains the *Rathskeller* (p. 5), a popular place of refreshment, the central room of which is adorned with paintings by *Aug. von Heyden* and contains a copy of the column in the *Gerichtslaube* (p. 87).

The **TOWER** commands an admirable ***View** of Berlin (adm., see p. 17).

To the N.W. of the Rathhaus, facing both the König-Str. and Spandauer-Str., is the **Central Post Office** (Pl. J, 5; comp. p. 12), rebuilt in 1874-84 from plans by Tuckermann. The Spandauer-Str. goes on, passing the old *Chapel of the Holy Ghost* (13th cent.), to the Neue Friedrich-Str., in which is the Protestant *Garrison Church* (Pl. J, 5).

In the *Neue Markt* (Pl. J, 5), also to the NW. of the Rathhaus, rises the ***Luther Monument**, begun by *Otto* and completed (1895) after his death by *Toberentz*. Besides the statue of Luther himself the monument includes seated figures of Hutten, Sickingen, Jonas, Cruciger, Reuchlin, and Spalatin, and standing figures of Melancthon and Bugenhagen. — In the same square is the **Marienkirche** (Pl. J, 5), the second parish-church of Old Berlin, built in the 13th and rebuilt in the 14th cent., restored in 1894 (sacristan, Bischof-Str. 4). The spire of the tower (295 ft.) was added by *Boumann the Younger* from the design of *C. G. Langhans* in 1790. In front of the principal entrance is the expiatory cross for the murder of the Prior of Bernau (1325). In the hall below the tower is a Dance of Death, a mural painting of about 1470, with naïve rhymes in Low German. The interior contains the tombstone of Count Sparr, a field-marshal under the Great Elector, a pulpit by *Schlüter* (1703), and paintings by *Rode*.

To the E. of the Rathhaus, at the corner of the Jüden-Strasse, is one of the *District Courts* of Berlin. — The *Kloster-Strasse*, the next cross-street, still preserves to some extent its mediæval look. No. 35 is occupied by the *Museum of Hygiene* (adm., see p. 16), and No. 36 by the *Hygienic Institute* of the University and by the interesting ***Museum of German National Costumes and Domestic Industries**, founded in 1889 (adm., see p. 16).

Opposite, at Kloster-Str. 75, is the *Lagerhaus*, on the site of the old palace of the Markgraves. Behind it are the *State Archives*. Adjacent is the *School of Art*, erected in 1877-80, containing the studios of several sculptors. Beyond this, in rooms once used by Rauch as a studio, is the *Rauch Museum* (p. 16), a collection of casts and models of the works of that distinguished master, the originals of most of which are in Berlin.

Adjoining the School of Art in the Kloster-Strasse is the *Gymnasium zum Grauen Kloster*, founded in 1574, and containing the common and chapter-rooms (the latter dating from 1474) of the old monastery, in good preservation. A tablet on the outer wall recalls the fact that *Prince Bismarck* was a pupil here in 1830-32. The Gothic **Klosterkirche** (Pl. K, 5), erected at the end of the 13th cent. by the Franciscans, is one of the finest and best-preserved mediæval buildings in Berlin. The choir-stalls date from the 15th century. The interior contains a painting in memory of a Count Hohenlohe (d. 1412), a memorial stone of the poet Sam. Rodegast (d. 1708), etc. The church was restored in 1842-47, when the vesti-

bule, towers and belfry were added. — Beyond it is the *Parochial Church* (Pl. L, 5), erected by Nering in 1695-1703; the tower, containing a peal of bells, was added in 1715; interior restored in 1884.

At the E. end of the König-Strasse is a colonnade (*Königs-Kolonnaden*), built by Gontard in 1777, and adjacent is the *Alexander-Platz Station* of the Stadtbahn (p. 1; Pl. J, 5). To the left of the station is the *Panorama of the Battle of Sedan* (Pl. J, 5), by A. von Werner and Bracht (adm., see p. 18). — To the N. of the Panorama is the *Central Market* (Pl. J, 5), opened in 1886.

On the N. side of the ALEXANDER-PLATZ (Pl. K, 5) stands a colossal copper figure of *Berolina*, by Hundrieser (statue and pedestal each 25 ft. high); on the E. side is the *Grand Hôtel* (p. 3), a large building in the German Renaissance style. To the S.E. are the *Police Headquarters* (Pl. K, 5), a huge pile erected in 1886-90. The niches at the N.E. angle contain statues of the Great Elector, Frederick I., Emperor William I., and Emperor Frederick III. — At No. 10 in the street Am Königsgraben, diverging from the Alexander-Platz, are a bust and tablet commemorating the fact that Lessing completed 'Minna von Barnhelm' here in 1765.

To the E. of the old town of Berlin, between the Spree and the Landsberger-Strasse, lies the STRALAU QUARTER, another modern part of the town, with numerous factories, where the *Silesian Railway Station* (Pl. L, 6), the *Church of St. Mark*, and the *Public Cattle Market and Slaughter Houses* (Pl. N, 4, 5) are situated. The market is busiest on Wednesday forenoon (adm. free), the slaughter-houses on Mon. & Thurs. (adm. on application at the office). Good restaurant. — Near the market lie the districts of *Friedrichsberg* (station Frankfurter Allée on the Ringbahn, p. 2) and *Lichtenberg*.

To the N.E. of Old Berlin, between the Landsberger-Strasse and Prenzlauer-Strasse, lies the KÖNIGSTADT. Here are situated the *Church of the Resurrection* (Pl. L, 5), completed in 1875, and the *Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew* (Pl. K, 4), erected by Stüler in 1854-58. Outside the Königs-Thor extends the *Friedrichshain* (Pl. L, M, 4, 5), a pleasant park affording good views of the town. — The large *Städtische Krankenhaus* (Hospital; Pl. L, 4), with 800 beds, was completed in 1874, on the 'pavilion' system, by Gropius & Schmieden.

i. Northern Quarters. Hohenzollern Museum.

Opposite the Museums (p. 32), on the other side of the Spree, rises the imposing *Börse*, or **Exchange** (Pl. J, 5), erected in 1859-64 by Hitzig, and the first modern building of Berlin executed in stone instead of brick. The chief façade towards the Spree is embellished with a double colonnade, above which, in the centre, is a group in sandstone by R. Begas, representing Borussia as the protectress of agriculture and commerce. — More than 4000 people congregate in the Exchange daily. During the business-hours, 12-2, the gallery affords the best survey of the busy scene (admission, see p. 16).

To the N.E. of the Exchange are the *Circus Busch* (p. 15) and the tasteful little *Börse Station* of the Stadtbahn (p. 2). Farther

on is the *Hackesche Markt* (Pl. J, 5), beyond which lies the *ROSENTHAL SUBURB*.

Outside the former Schönhausen Gate are the *Church of the Sacred Heart* (*Herz-Jesu-Kirche*; Pl. J, 4), the *Gethsemane Church*, and, at the corner of the Schönhauser Allée and the Weissenburger-Str., a marble statue to A. Senefelder, inventor of lithography (1771-1834).

About 3 M. beyond the Schönhausen Gate lies the village of *Pankow* (*Linder's Restaurant*), a favourite resort in summer (20,000 inhab.). Beyond is the village of *Nieder-Schönhausen* (*Rest. Liedemit*), with a royal château built by Eosander von Goethe and long occupied by the wife of Frederick the Great. — To the W. lies ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schönholz*, a station on the Nordbahn, with a large restaurant and pleasure-resort.

From the Hackesche Markt (see above) the Rosenthal-Str. runs to the former Rosenthal Gate. To the W. of this street rises the *Sophienkirche* (Pl. J, 4), with an effective rococo spire, 230 ft. high, added by Graël in 1732-34. The churchyard contains the tomb of *Leopold von Ranke*, the historian (d. 1886). — A little to the N., in the Elsasser-Strasse, lies the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. J, 4).

Outside the Rosenthal Gate, to the E. of the Brunnen-Strasse, is the *Zionskirche* (Pl. J, 3), erected by Orth in 1866-73, a handsome structure in brick; the tower is 216 ft. high. The *Friedenskirche* (Pl. H, 3), in the Rupiner-Str., is also by Orth (1891). — Between the Brunnen-Str. and Wiesen-Str. is the *Humboldtthain* (Pl. G, H, 2), a fine park, 90 acres in extent, begun in 1869, on the centenary of Humboldt's birth, and containing a fine collection of foreign trees, etc. It also contains a *Monument to A. von Humboldt*. — To the E. of the park is the *Himmelfahrts-Kirche* (1891-93), a Renaissance edifice by Orth, with Romanesque suggestions.

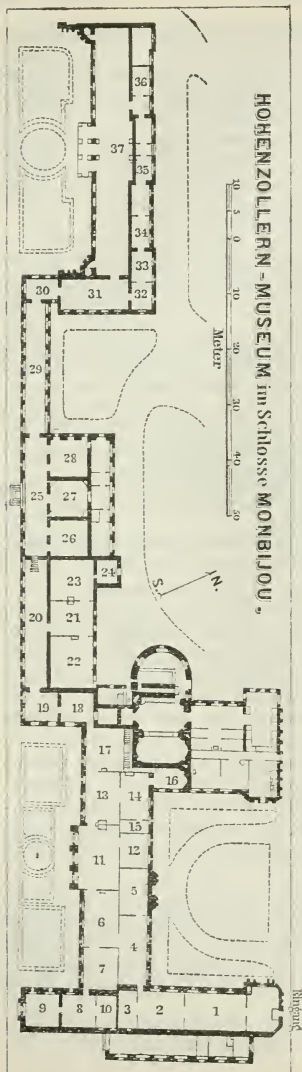
The Brunnen-Strasse ends at the *Gesundbrunnen* (Pl. G, H, 2), with various popular resorts. It takes its name from a mineral spring, the yield of which is now extremely scanty.

The short *Präsidenten-Str.*, to the N.W. of the Exchange Station (p. 68), leads to the *MONBIJOU-PLATZ*, which is adorned with a marble bust of A. von Chamisso (p. 61) by Julius Mosen.

Here, in an old garden (part of which is open till dusk), stands the royal château of *Monbijou* (Pl. H, 5). The nucleus of the edifice consists of a villa erected by Eosander von Goethe in 1708 for Countess Wartenberg, which was afterwards enlarged as a residence for Queen Sophia Dorothea, wife of Frederick William I. The two detached buildings facing the Monbijou-Platz were added by Unger in 1789-90 for Queen Frederica Louisa, wife of Fred. William II. In the Monbijou garden is the tasteful little *English Church* (*St. George's*), erected in 1884-85 from the designs of J. C. Raschdorff (services, see p. 18). Adjacent (entr. from the Oranienburger-Str.) stands the *Dom-Interimskirche* or *Temporary Cathedral*, built in 1892 and containing the coffins of various electors and kings, transferred from the Cathedral (p. 28).

The rooms of the Monbijou Château on the side next the garden contain the **Hohenzollern Museum*, which consists of personal reminiscences of the Prussian rulers from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. It includes a large number of objects of genuine artistic interest, and affords a good survey of the progress of the last two centuries.

Admission, see p. 16 (catalogue 50 pf.). The first room is devoted to the *Emperor William II.*, the second, with a memorial chapel (Pl. 3), to the



Empress Augusta (1811-90), and the following three, also with a memorial chapel (Pl. 5), to the *Emperor William I.* (1797-1888). Among the contents are the table at which Napoleon III. signed the declaration of war at St. Cloud in 1870. — Rooms 8 and 9, with a chapel (Pl. 10), commemorate the *Emperor Frederick III.* (1831-88).

The rooms (Pl. 11, 12) of *Frederick William IV.* (1795-1861) and *Queen Elizabeth* (1801-73) contain portraits of contemporary artists and savants (brought from Potsdam), pictures, and historical relics. The room of *Frederick William III.* (1770-1840; Pl. 13) contains personal relics; also Napoleon's table-service captured at Waterloo (1815). — The room of *Queen Louise* (1776-1810; Pl. 14) contains several portraits and relics of the queen. The adjoining room (Pl. 15) is fitted up in the style of Queen Louise's bedroom at Potsdam and contains her bed and the cradle of Emp. William I. R. 16 contains her sewing-table and piano. — The most striking object in the section (Pl. 17, 18) devoted to *Frederick William II.* (1744-97) and *Queen Frederica Louisa* (1751-1805) is a cabinet made at Neuwied, embellished with paintings and marquetry.

We now traverse the *Porcelain Room and Gallery* (Pl. 19, 20) and reach the four rooms (Pl. 21-24) assigned to *Frederick the Great* (1712-86), which are the most interesting in the palace. Wax models of Frederick's face after death; his clothes from childhood to death; the chair in which he died; his piano; all the editions and translations of his writings; musical compositions; his horse Condé in its state-trappings; and numerous other personal and historical relics of great interest.

The *Gallery of the Busts* (Pl. 25) contains busts of members of the royal family, mostly by Schadow and Rauch.

The room of *Queen Sophia Dorothea* (1687-1757; Pl. 26), mother of Frederick the Great, contains interesting furniture. Next comes a *Memorial Chamber* (Pl. 27), containing plaster casts of Rauch's monuments of Frederick William II. and Queen Louise, etc. Adjacent are the apartments of

Queen Elisabeth Christine (1715-97; Pl. 28), consort of Frederick the Great, and another *Gallery* (Pl. 29), with busts of eminent personages, the table-services of the various kings, and a collection of early glass and tankards, dating in part from the days of the Electors and including some relics of the 'Tobacco Parliament'. — Beyond Room 30 (with two busts of Napoleon I.) comes the room of *Frederick William I.* (1688-1740; Pl. 31), containing portraits of his whole family, his turning-lathe, the sandstone trough from Schloss Cossenblatt which he used as a basin, the table and chairs of his 'Tobacco Parliament', etc.

The rooms (Pl. 32-34) of *King Frederick I.* (1657-1713) and *Queen Sophia Charlotte* (1668-1705) contain a fine table in the Renaissance style. Room 34 is fitted up as an exact reproduction of the room at Königsberg in which King Frederick I. was born. — The *Room of the Great Elector* (1620-88; Pl. 35), contains the hat, boots, and sword worn by the Great Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin; etc. — In the *Room of the Early Electors* (Pl. 36) are older pictures and relics, some dating from the 15th century. — The *Ancestral Gallery* (*Ahnen-Gallerie*; Pl. 37) contains portraits of the Electors of Brandenburg and Kings of Prussia.

To the N.W. of the Monbijou-Platz, Oranienburger-Str. No. 30, rises the **New Synagogue** (Pl. H, 4), one of the finest modern buildings in Berlin, begun in 1859 in a modified Oriental style from designs by *Knoblauch*, and completed in 1866 under the superintendence of *Stüler*. The façade, which is constructed of brick with details in granite and sandstone, is very effective in spite of its lack of width. The gilded dome attains a height of 158 ft.

The *Interior is most sumptuously decorated with painting and sculpture; adm. (see p. 16) on application to the sacristan. During the evening-service (Fridays at dusk) the 'dim religious light' from the stained glass and the cupolas produces a remarkably fine effect.

k. *Northern Friedrich-Strasse. Oranienburg Suburb.* *Luisen-Strasse. Moabit.*

The Friedrich-Strasse (p. 53) runs in a straight direction towards the N. from the Linden to the old Oranienburg Gate. The DOROTHEEN-STRASSE (Pl. G, H, 2), the second cross-street, begins at the 'Chestnut Grove' adjoining the University (see p. 24), with its colossal *Bust of Hegel* (d. 1831), by G. Bläser. (The house in which the great philosopher died, Kupfergraben 4a, is denoted by a memorial tablet.) Following the Dorotheen-Str. towards the W., we reach on the right (No. 9) the *University Library* (Pl. H, 5; comp. p. 25), a tasteful brick building by *Spieker* (1871-73). Farther on is the *Friedrich-Werder'sche Gymnasium*, by Blankenstein. The *Central Hotel* (p. 2), at the corner of the Friedrich-Str., contains a large winter-garden (concerts, etc.; p. 14). — At the corner of the Neustädtische-Kirch-Strasse, which contains the handsome building of the *Officers' Union* and the *Hôtel Continental*, stands the DOROTHEENSTADT CHURCH (Pl. H, 5), founded in 1678, and entirely remodelled in 1860-62, containing the monument of Count von der Mark (d. 1787), a natural son of Frederick William II., *Schadow's* first important work, and a marble bust of Chancellor Hardenberg (sacristan, Mittel-Str. 28). Opposite is the *Royal York Masonic*

Lodge, a handsome edifice by Ende & Böckmann. — The *Military Academy*, at the corner of the *Neue Wilhelm-Str.*, was founded by Scharnhorst in 1810 and is attended by 300 of the most promising young officers in the German army, who go through a course of three years. The library contains 800,000 volumes. To the N. are the *Physiological*, *Pharmacological*, and *Physical Institutes*.

Following the *FRIEDRICH-STRASSE* towards the N., we reach the *Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse* (Pl. H, 5), the main station of the *Stadt-bahn* (p. 1), just beyond which is the *Kaiser Wilhelm Academy*, founded in 1795, for the training of army doctors. Opposite are the *Monopol* and *Savoy Hotels*.

The *Weidendamm Bridge* (Pl. H, 5), which here crosses the *Spree*, was reconstructed in 1895-97. To the left, on the N. bank, runs the *Schiffbauerdamm*, passing near the back of the *Circus Schumann* (entr. in the *Karl-Str.*; comp. p. 15) and containing the *Neue Theater* (p. 15). — To the right (E.) of the bridge and the *Friedrich-Str.* are the *Royal Clinical Institute* in the *Ziegel-Str.* and the *Midwifery Institute* in the *Artillerie-Str.*

In the court of *Friedrich-Str.* 129 is the French *Hospice pour les Enfants de l'Eglise du Refuge*, with a bust of Calvin and reliefs representing the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) and the reception of the refugees by the Great Elector.

Beyond the site of the former *Oranienburg Gate* (Pl. H, 4), the *Friedrich-Str.* is continued by the *CHAUSSEE-STRASSE* (Pl. G, H, 3, 4). To the left are several cemeteries, in which the graves of many celebrated men are to be found. — Beyond the *Invaliden-Strasse*, in which are the *Stettin Railway Station* (Pl. H, 4) to the right and the *Scientific Museums* (p. 73) to the left, are the *Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt Theatre* and the *Fusilier Guards' Barracks*. The *Chaussée-Str.* ends at the *WEDDING-PLATZ* (Pl. F, G, 3), where stands the Romanesque *Dankeskirche*, built from a design by Orth to commemorate the Emperor William I.'s escape from assassination in 1878.

Farther on, in the suburb of *Wedding*, are the *Nazarethkirche*, built in 1891-93, and several hospitals.

The N. prolongation of the *Wilhelm-Strasse* (p. 54), running parallel with the *Friedrich-Strasse*, intersects the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stadt*, and leads to the *Neue Thor* (Pl. G, 4). As far as the *Marschalls-Brücke* (Pl. G, 5) it is called the *NEUE WILHELM-STRASSE*, and beyond it the *LUISEN-STRASSE* (Pl. G, 4, 5). This neighbourhood is the 'Quartier Latin' of Berlin, and contains several institutes connected with the medical faculty of the university. At *Schiffbauerdamm 22*, near the beginning of the *Luisen-Str.*, are the offices of the *Berlin Electricity Works*. At *Luisen-Str.* 32 is the *Patent Office*. A tablet on No. 24a, opposite, marks the house where the historian *Ranke* died in 1886. Farther on the *Luisen-Str.* crosses

the Karl-Str., with the *Lessing Theatre* (p. 15; at its W. end), and the Schumann-Str., with the *Deutsche Theater* (p. 15).

At the corner of the Schumann-Str. and the Luisen-Str. is a handsome monument to *Prof. von Gräfe*, the oculist (d. 1870), by Siemering. Farther on is the **Charité** (Pl. G, 4, 5), a large hospital founded in 1710, now being rebuilt; united with it is the *Pathological Institute*.

The composer *Lortzing* died at No. 53 Luisen-Str. (tablet). Adjacent is the *Veterinary College* (Pl. G, 4, 5), erected by Hesse in 1840; in the garden is the *Anatomie*, or *Dissecting Room*, built by Cremer in 1863-65.

Outside the Neue Thor runs the long INVALIDEN-STRASSE, which begins on the E. beyond the Stettin Station (p. 1) and ends on the W. at Alt-Moabit. Immediately to the N. are three important scientific institutions, in buildings by Tiede (comp. the Plan): —

The *Geological Institution and Mining Academy* (Pl. G, 4; 150 students), to the E., contains the **Geological Museum** (adm., see p. 16), and also a **Mining Museum** (adm., see p. 16).

The *Agricultural Academy* (Pl. G, 4; 350 students), to the W., contains the **Agricultural Museum** (adm., see p. 16; official guide 50 pf.) including a collection of agricultural implements, mineralogical, geological, botanical, and zoological cabinets, and a tobacco-museum.

The ***Museum of Natural History** (Pl. G, 4; adm., see p. 16), in the middle, contains two main sections: the *Exhibition Department* on the groundfloor, to which the public is admitted, and the *Main Collections* on the first and second floors, which, like the Zoological Institute, in the W. wing, are reserved for students. On entering, we have the *Palaeontological Museum* to the right and the *Mineralogical Museum* to the left, while the rest of the groundfloor is occupied by the *Zoological Museum*.

Among the chief objects of interest in the *Palaeontological Museum* are the fossils of the chief types of antediluvian animals and the remains of the mammoth, etc. By one of the windows in the large room is an archæopteryx, the chief glory of the collection. — In the *Mineralogical Museum* the collection of crystals is especially worth of notice. That of meteorites is one of the largest in existence. — The *Zoological Museum* (official guide, 20 pf.) is especially rich in the fauna of Germany.

The pretty *Invaliden-Park*, to the W. of the Mining Institute, contains the **Gnadenkirche** (Pl. G, 4; open daily, 12-1), a Romanesque building by Spitta, erected in 1892-94 to the memory of the Empress Augusta. In front of the church stands an obelisk commemorating the loss of the corvette *Amazone* in 1861, and a little to the N. is the *Warriors' Monument*, a Corinthian column of iron, 145 ft. high, erected in 1854 to the memory of soldiers who fell in 1848-49 (view from the top; apply to porter of Invalidenhaus; fee). — The *Invalidenhaus* (Pl. G, 4), erected by Frederick the Great in 1748 'læso et invicto militi', is devoid of architectural interest.

The adjoining **INVALIDEN-KIRCHHOF** (Pl. G, 4) is the burial-place of many distinguished officers, including *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813). — Opposite the cemetery are the *Augusta Hospital*, and the *Central Turn-Anstalt*, for training teachers of gymnastics for the army.

To the S.W. of the Invalidenhaus, beyond the Berlin and Spandau Canal, which is crossed by the Invaliden-Strasse and is connected with the Spree by means of the *Humboldt-Hafen* (Pl. G, 4, 5), is situated the **Lehrte Terminus** (Pl. F, 4, 5) and the *Lehrte Station* of the Stadtbahn. In the Lehrte Terminus is a small *Oriental Commercial Museum* (9-5; 25 pf.), opened in 1900. Adjoining the station is the **German Colonial Museum** (Pl. F, 5), opened in 1899, containing various collections and a number of dioramic views (adm., see p. 16). Opposite is the *Zellengefängnis*, or **Prison** (Pl. F, 4), a model establishment for the reception of 565 inmates.

To the W. of the Lehrte Station extends the **Ausstellungs-Park** or *Exhibition Park* (Pl. F, 5); concerts, see p. 14. The annual exhibitions of the Academy are held here in summer (catalogue 1 *M*, with illustrations 2 *M*) in a building (*Ausstellungs-Gebäude*) tastefully fitted up in the interior and adorned with sculpture and painting. In the W. part of the park (entr. also from Invaliden-Str. 57) is the *Urania Observatory* (adm., see p. 16; comp. p. 53).

Several of the last-named buildings belong to the suburb of **Moabit**, so named by French immigrants, chiefly gardeners, who on account of the sandy and sterile nature of the soil styled the country '*Pays de Moab*'. Among the principal buildings are the *Provinzial-Steuergebäude* (Pl. F, 5), or *Office of the Local Tax Commissioners*, the *Packhof* (Pl. F, 5), or *Customs Warehouse*, the *Criminal Courts* (Pl. E, F, 4, 5), and the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. E, 4), erected by Schinkel in 1834. Opposite the Criminal Courts is a bronze group of a lion and a serpent, by A. Wolff. At Alt-Moabit 82 is the *Villa Borsig* (Pl. D, 5), with its interesting *Hot Houses and Palm Houses (adm. usually in Feb. to March, 10-6.30 p.m.; 50 pf.). Opposite is the *Kleine Thiergarten*, with a war-monument by Neumann, and the new *Heilandskirche* (Pl. D, 4). To the N. is a large *Hospital* (750 beds). — To the N. of Moabit, near the *Plötzensee* and 1/2 M. from the Beussel-Strasse station of the Ringbahn (p. 2), is the *Penitentiary* (Pl. C, 3), where executions take place.

1. *Königs-Platz. Thiergarten. Zoological Garden.* *Charlottenburg.*

Outside the Brandenburg Gate (p. 23) the *Friedens-Allée* leads to the right to the ***KÖNIGS-PLATZ** (Pl. G, 4), which with its environs forms one of the most imposing parts of the city.

The ***Monument of Victory** (*Sieges-Säule*; Pl. G, 4) in the centre, 200 ft. in height, designed by *Strack*, and inaugurated on 2nd Sept., 1873, stands on a circular terrace approached by eight steps of granite.

The massive square pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze: on the E. side is the Danish War of 1864, by *A. Calandrelli*, which is probably the finest composition; on the N. the Battle of Königgrätz, 1866, by *M. Schultz*; on the W. the Battle of Sedan, 1870, by *K. Keil*; on the S. the Return of the troops, 1871, by *A. Wolff*. The base of the column is surrounded by an open colonnade, and embellished with Venetian *Mosaics designed by *Anton von Werner*, illustrating the war of 1870 and the restoration of the German empire. Above, in the flutings of the column, are placed three rows of captured Danish, Austrian, and French cannon (60 in all). The summit consists of a capital formed of eagles, crowned with a Borussia, 43 ft. in height, by *Drake*. (Fine view from the capital, 152 ft. high; adm., see p. 16.)

The Königs-Platz is bounded on the E. by the ***Reichstags-Gebäude** (Hall of the Imperial Diet; Pl. G, 4), built in 1884-94 from the designs of *Paul Wallot*. The building, in the florid Italian Renaissance style, which cost 22,000,000 marks (1,100,000*l.*), is 430 ft. in length, 290 ft. in breadth, and 88 ft. in height (to the main cornice). The external material is Silesian sandstone. The central structure is covered by a huge glass dome, bearing a lantern encircled with columns and surmounted by an imperial crown (225 ft.). At the corners are four towers, 195 ft. high.

The chief (W.) façade, turned towards the Königs-Platz, with a portico borne by six columns, is the richest in plastic adornment. To the right and left of the door are ***Reliefs** of the Rhine and the Vistula, by *O. Lessing*; above the door is a figure of St. George (with the features of Bismarck), designed by *Siemering*; in the pediment is a relief by *Schaper*, representing Art and Industry protected by Germanic warriors; on the apex of the pediment is a colossal Germania, led by two genii, by *R. Begas* (in copper). — Over the S. door is a lion by *Klein*, over the N. door a figure of Truth by *Brütt*. — The E. façade is to be embellished with seated figures of Bismarck, Roon, and Moltke; two mounted heralds by *Maison*; and huge representations of the imperial coat-of-arms protected by two knights. — The figures at the corner-towers typify the different industries and occupations of the German people. Between these are the names of the German princes reigning in 1871. — The windows of the principal floor show the arms of the federal states and free cities.

Interior (admission, see p. 16). Entering by Portal V, on the N. side, we first reach the *N. Vestibule*, to the right of which is a Waiting Room, whence we ascend to the principal floor. Here we enter the **Wandel-Halle*, or Promenade Hall, which is 310 ft. in length and richly adorned with coloured marbles, ceiling-paintings, reliefs, stained glass, etc. The central portion consists of an octagon, surmounted by a dome and separated from the side-halls by galleries and rows of columns. In the centre is the finishing stone laid by Emp. William II., which is to be covered by a monument to Emp. William I. Above hangs a huge bronze chandelier (25 ft. in diameter and 11 tons in weight) for the electric light.

To the W. of the N. end of the Wandel-Halle, overlooking the Königs-Platz, is the *Reading Room*, with panelled walls and ceiling. About 400 newspapers are laid out here. Adjacent, in the N.W. tower, is a *Writing Room*. — The corresponding rooms to the S. of the main entrance are the *Restaurant* and *Refreshment Room*, also with rich and appropriate decorations.

The central space under the dome is occupied by the **Hall of the Diet*, 92 ft. long, 65 ft. wide, and 42 ft. high. The panelled walls are adorned with painting and gilding. In the middle of the E. side is the seat of the president, with the tribune, or speaker's desk, in front of it. To the right and left are the places for ministers and members of the Federal Council. The seats for the 397 deputies are arranged amphitheatrically. The doors to the N. and S. lead to the division lobbies. The room is surrounded by a broad corridor, the beams of which are supported by small half-figures, each bearing a gilded letter of the motto 'Erst das Vaterland, dann die Partei'.

We now descend to the *S. Vestibule*, with rich portals by *Vogel*, two fine stained-glass windows, and six colossal statues of early emperors.

The S.E. part of the main floor contains the rooms of the Government and of the Federal Council. The **Vorsaal des Bundesrathes*, or Waiting Room of the Federal Council, one of the finest apartments in the building, is adorned with sculpture and painting. — The *Hall of the Council*, in the S.E. tower, contains seats for the 50 members round a table. The rich wooden ceiling is adorned with paintings, and the walls are hung with tapestry. This room is used only when the Reichstag is in session. — The last room shown to visitors is the *E. Vestibule*, with portals by *O. Lessing*.

The N.E. part of the same floor is occupied by the rooms of the President of the Reichstag and by a Reference Library. — On the second floor are the assembly-rooms of the various 'fractions' or parties, and the large library.

A *Monument to Bismarck*, by R. Begas, is to be unveiled in front of the W. façade, on April 1st, 1901.

To the N. of the Königs-Platz lies the ALSEN-PLATZ (Pl. G, 4), adorned with four groups of sculpture representing scenes from military life. To the W. are situated the extensive premises of the *General Staff*. Count Moltke died here in 1891. Opposite its N.E. side, Moltke-Str. 3, is the *Austrian Embassy*. The *Moltke-Brücke* unites this suburb with Moabit (p. 74).

On the W. side of the Königs-Platz is *Kroll's Establishment*, now used as the **New Opera Theatre** (p. 15). Farther on, on the Spree, are the popular places of recreation known as the *Zelte* (i.e. Tents, from their original construction). These are simply 'al fresco' restaurants.

Farther to the W. is the royal château of *Bellevue* (Pl. E, 5), with a park (open till dusk) containing a monument to Prince Augustus of Prussia. The *Luther-Brücke* here crosses the Spree to Moabit (p. 74). Beyond is the *Bellevue Station* of the Stadtbahn (p. 2), between which and the *Thiergarten Station* (Pl. D, 6) a fine new quarter has sprung up in the last few years. Near the Thiergarten station are the popular *Charlottenhof Restaurant* (p. 5) and the *Kaiser Friedrich Gedächtnis-Kirche*, a Gothic building by Vollmer (1895).

The broad **Sieges-Allée*, or *Avenue of Victory* (Pl. G, 5, 6), which leads to the S. from the Königs-Platz through the Thiergarten, is now being adorned, at the expense of the emperor, with marble **Statues of Prussian Rulers**, behind each of which is a semicircular marble bench bearing hermæ-busts of two eminent contemporaries. Eighteen of the thirty-two statues projected have been erected; and the series when complete will form a most interesting museum of modern German sculpture. At the S. end of the avenue stands the *Wrangel Fountain*, cast in bronze from designs by Hagen, which is to give place to a group by Begas. — The Sieges-Allée and the roads skirting the Thiergarten (see below) on the E. and S. are fashionable promenades in the afternoon.

The **Thiergarten* (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), the largest and most attractive park near the town, lies to the W. of the Brandenburg Gate, and is bounded on the N. by the Spree, and on the S. by the

Untere Friedrichstadt (p. 61). It is about 2 M. in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in breadth, and covers upwards of 600 acres of ground. It is enlivened by several sheets of water, and combines the character of a natural forest with the trimmer beauties of a public park. The pleasantest parts are the *Seepark* (Pl. D, E, 6), on the W. side, and the neighbourhood of the *Rousseau Island* (Pl. F, 6), where numerous skaters display their skill in winter. The finest statue in the Thiergarten is the marble **Monument of Frederick William III.* (Pl. F, 6), admirably executed by *Drake* in 1849, the pedestal of which, 18 ft. in height, is adorned with **Reliefs* representing the enjoyment of nature. The corresponding **Statue of Queen Louise* (Pl. F, 6), by *Encke*, was erected in 1880; the reliefs on the pedestal represent woman's work. The **Monument to Goethe*, by *Schaper*, facing the Königgrätzer-Str. (Pl. F, 6), was erected in 1880; on the pedestal are allegorical figures of Lyric Poetry, Tragic Poetry, and Science. To the S., in the Linné-Str., a *Monument to Lessing* (Pl. G, 6), by O. Lessing, was erected in 1890. Near the Bellevue-Allée stands a Vine-dresser by *Drake*, and in the avenue diverging to the left from the Brandenburg Gate is a group of lions by *Wolff*. In the so-called 'Grossfürsten-Platz', near the Spree, are sandstone groups representing the chief rivers of Prussia. The remoter parts of the Thiergarten should be avoided after dark. — On the S. the Thiergarten is bounded by the *Thiergarten-Strasse* (Pl. F, 6), containing many handsome villas (comp. p. 57).

The following DRIVE of $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ kil.; taxameter cab about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M) includes the most interesting points in the Thiergarten. — From the Brandenburg Gate by the Königgrätzer-Str. (Goethe monument), Lenné-Str. (Lessing monument), Kemper-Platz (Sieges-Allée; View of the Column of Victory), and Thiergarten-Str. to the monuments of Frederick William III. and Queen Louise; thence by the Grosse Weg, passing the Rousseau Island and the Neue See, to the Thiergarten Station, by the Charlottenburg Chaussée to the Grosse Stern, by the Spree-Weg, from the Zelte to the Königs-Platz, then the whole length of the Sieges-Allée, and finally back to the Brandenburg Gate.

Opposite the Seepark, on the S. bank of the canal, lies the **Zoological Garden* (Pl. D, E, 6, 7; adm., see p. 16; guide 25 pf.), opened in 1844. It now contains one of the finest collections of animals in the world, including many rarities. The extensive, well laid-out grounds attract numerous visitors, and concerts are frequently given in the afternoon (see p. 14; good restaurant). The present director is Dr. Heck. The houses and sheds for the animals were erected from appropriate designs by Ende & Böckmann. There is a second entrance to the gardens at the corner of the Kurfürsten-Str. and the Kurfürstendamm, and a third on the W. side, opposite the station of the Stadtbahn (p. 2). Comp. the Plan.

To the N.W. of the gardens rise the *Artillery and Engineering School* (Pl. D, 6) and the new buildings for the *Academy of Music* (p. 61) and the *Academy of Art* (p. 62). To the S., at the corner of

the Kant-Str. and the Fasanen-Str., is the *Theater des Westens* (Pl. D, 7; p. 15), on the garden-terrace of which is the small exhibition-building of the *Berliner Secession* (adm., see p. 14).

In the *Kurfürstendamm*, to the S. of the Zoological Garden, stands the ***Emperor William Memorial Church** (Pl. D, 7), a late-Romanesque edifice by *Schwechten*, erected in 1891-95, at a cost of 3,200,000 *M* (160,000 *l.*). The main W. tower, 370 ft. high, is the loftiest building in Berlin. There are four smaller towers at the angles. The choir is adorned with a dwarf arcade, and there are huge rose-windows in the W., N., and S. façades.

The INTERIOR (adm., see p. 16), which includes the *Gedächtnis-Halle*, or *Memorial Hall* (66 ft. long and 2½ ft. wide), and the Church proper, is being richly adorned with frescoes, mosaics, stained glass, statues, and other carvings. The organ gallery accommodates 80 musicians and 300 singers. The organ, with a case in forged copper, has 80 stops and 4800 pipes. — The belfry of the Tower affords an extensive view of the W. environs of Berlin.

The Romanesque house opposite the church is also by *Schwechten*. — To the S.W., in the suburb of *Wilmerdorf*, is the *Joachims-thal Gymnasium* (Pl. D, 8), founded in 1607.

The CHARLOTTENBURG ROAD leads from the Brandenburg Gate across the Thiergarten, which it divides into two unequal parts, to (3 M.) Charlottenburg: *Tramways* Nos. 24-29 & 36-39 (see p. 9); *Taximeter Cab* to the Charlottenburg Bridge (Pl. D, 6), 1 *M* 10 or 1 *M* 30 pf. (see p. 6). Those who use the *Stadtbahn* (p. 2) should alight at the *Thiergarten Station* and take the tramway thence, or go on to *Westend*, as the Charlottenburg station is far from the town.

Charlottenburg. — **Hotels.** HIPPODROM, LILLPOPP, both with restaurants. — **Restaurants.** *Thiergartenhof*, near the Thiergarten Station; *Union*, opposite the Technical Academy; in the *Theater des Westens* (see above); *Koch*, Savigny-Platz 11; *Türkisches Zelt*, *Logen-Restaurant*, Berliner-Str. 53 and 61.

Charlottenburg, a town with about 167,000 inhab., is now practically part of Berlin, though it still retains an independent municipality. It lies on the site formerly occupied by the village of *Lietzow*, where Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I., founded a country residence at the end of the 17th century. Its present size and prosperity is entirely owing to the recent rapid advance of its large neighbour.

At the end of the Thiergarten, to the right of the highroad, stands the **Royal Porcelain Factory** (Pl. D, 6), under the management of Dr. Heinecke. Adm., see p. 16; see also p. 14.

The Porcelain Manufactory was founded in Berlin in 1761, and was acquired for the state by Frederick the Great in 1763. It soon employed 500 workmen, and its wares were at one time preferred even to those of Meissen. It was removed to the present site in 1871.

Beyond the canal-bridge, to the left, rises the ***Technical Academy** (Pl. C, D, 6), a building of imposing style and dimensions, designed by *Lucae* and *Hitzig*, constructed under the superintendence of the latter and *Raschdorff*, and completed in 1884. The exterior is embellished with sculptures referring to the various studies

prosecuted in the institution, and with busts and statues of eminent men. — The Academy is attended by about 2300 students.

The main building encloses five courts, the most central of which, covered with a glazed roof and surrounded by arcades with granite columns, has been fitted up as the public examination and exhibition room. It contains a bronze statue of Frederick William III. in classical costume by *Kiss*, the Genius of Steam by *Rensch*, and busts of Beuth and Schinkel, and of eminent teachers, etc. A room adjoining the vestibule contains a collection of *Plaster Casts*, and in the corresponding room on the other side is the *Technological Museum*. On the second floor is the *Architectural Museum* (drawings and models), the *Beuth-Schinkel Museum*, and several other collections (adm., see p. 16). The Aula contains a statue of Emp. William I. by Hundrieser and is adorned with mural paintings by *Spangenberg*, *Körner*, and *Jacob*.

Opposite, Berliner-Str. 9, is the *Royal Glass Painting Institute* (adm., see p. 16). The Berliner-Strasse here makes a bend to the right and then leads straight to the Royal Palace. To the right lies the *Lützow Cemetery*, with the graves of Helmholtz (d. 1894) and Werner von Siemens (d. 1892). At the end of the street, also to the right, is the park of the **Flora* society (Pl. B, 5), containing a large palm-house and a spacious concert-room (adm., see p. 16).

The *Royal Palace* (Pl. A, 5) consists of a large group of buildings, with a total length of 550 yds. The central portion, erected by *Schlüter* in 1695-99, was enlarged by *Eosander von Goethe* (p. 29) in 1701-7 and provided with its effective dome. The right wing was added by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-42, while the theatre at the end of the left wing and the belvedere in the park were erected by *Langhans* in 1788. Emp. Frederick III. spent ten weeks of his last illness here (March 11th to June 1st, 1888).

At present only the apartments formerly occupied by Frederick I., in the central part, next the garden, are shown. The rococo decorations are well worthy of inspection. Visitors should note the Porcelain Chamber, with Chinese porcelain presented to Queen Sophia Charlotte by English merchants; and the chapel, containing a ceiling-painting by Coceji and a marble statuette, by Schadow, of the youngest child of Queen Louise. Admission, see p. 16.

The entrance to the pleasant *Palace Garden*, laid out by the eminent French landscape-gardener Le Nôtre in 1694, a favourite promenade for Berliners and Charlottenburgers, is near the small guard-room, adjoining the W. wing. Crossing the orangery to the right, turning to the left and skirting it on the farther side, and then following an avenue of pines to the right, we reach (in 8 min. from the entrance) the **Mausoleum* (Pl. A, 5; tickets obtained at the Palace), erected by *Gentz* in the Doric style, where Queen Louise (d. 1810) and her husband Frederick William III. (d. 1840) repose, together with their second son, Emperor William I. (d. 1888), and the Empress Augusta (d. 1890).

The recumbent figures of the first-named pair, executed in marble by *Rauch's* masterly hand, are strikingly impressive. The beautiful figure of the queen, executed at Carrara and Rome in 1812-13, was placed here in 1815 and at once established the sculptor's fame. At the sides are beautiful candelabra, that on the right with the three Fates by *Rauch*, that on the left with the Horæ by *Tieck*; the crucifix by *Achtermann* o

Rome. Above the crucifix is a fresco by *Pfannschmidt*, representing Christ in benediction, with kneeling figures of the king and queen. The heart of Frederick William IV. is placed at the feet of his parents in a marble casket. — In 1888-90 the mausoleum was enlarged on the N. side for the reception of the sarcophagi of Emp. William I. and the Empress Augusta, by *Encke*.

On an eminence on the Spandau road, beyond Charlottenburg, lies *Westend*, a number of villas which have sprung up within the last few years (station of the Stadtbahn). To the right is one of the reservoirs of the Berlin water-works, which derive their supply from springs near the Tegeler-See (see p. 81); to the left is the course for trotting-matches.

The *Spandauer Bock*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on (tramway from Charlottenburg, 15 pf.), beyond the racecourse, is a popular beer-garden commanding a view towards Spandau. Pleasant walk hence to (2 M.) *Pichelsberg*, situated among woods on a bay of the *Havel*, opposite the island of *Pichelswerder* (ferry 5 pf.).

The shooting-lodge of *Grunewald*, situated on the lake and in the forest of that name, $\frac{3}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Charlottenburg, is another favourite point; it may be reached by the 'Ringbahn' (passing *Halensee*, a popular resort, also reached by a steam-tramway starting near the Zoological Garden), by the Stadtbahn, or by tramway (No. 36; p. 9) to *Hundekehle*, about 1 M. to the S. of Grunewald station. Large herds of fallow-deer are frequently seen at Grunewald in winter. — The next station in the direction of Potsdam (comp. p. 81) is *Wannsee* (*Kaiser Pavillon Restaurant*), on the lake of that name, a group of picturesque villas in the midst of a characteristic N. German landscape of wood and water. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station is the grave of the poet Heinrich von Kleist, who shot himself here in 1811. — A shady forest-path leads hence to (1 hr.) *Gliencke* (p. 87).

m. *Environs of Berlin.*

Most of the pleasant points have already been mentioned, viz. the *Thiergarten* (p. 76), *Charlottenburg* (p. 78), the *Zoological Garden* (p. 77), *Schöneberg* and the *Botanical Garden* (p. 62), *Moabit* (p. 74), *Pichelsberg* (see above), *Pankow*, *Schönhausen*, and the *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 69), the *Kreuzberg* (p. 61), and *Tempelhof* (p. 61).

A pleasant excursion may be made by the *Spree* (steamers, see p. 12) to *Stralau*, with a picturesque old church, *Treptow* (p. 65), and *Köpenick* ($1\frac{1}{3}$ hr.). — *Köpenick* (Rathskeller), with 17,400 inhab., has an old château, where Frederick the Great was tried by court-martial when crown-prince.

From Köpenick we may either return to Berlin by train or go on by train to *Friedrichshagen* on the *Müggelsee* and to (15 M. from Berlin) *Erkner*, whence a steamer plies to *Rüdersdorf* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (35 pf.). Steamers (see p. 12) also ply from Köpenick to Friedrichshagen and to *Grünau* on the *Lange See*, two favourite points for rowing and sailing regattas. From Grünau, which may be reached from Berlin by the Stadtbahn, a pleasant walk leads through the woods to the *Müggelsberge*.

About 5 M. to the S.W. is *Gross-Lichterfelde*, a group of villas, with stations (restaurants) on the Anhalt and Potsdam railways (see pp. 81, 267; fares 70, 50, 30 pf.; return-tickets available on either line). The principal German *Cadet School* was transferred hither from Berlin in 1878, and occupies a large building surmounted by a dome 200 ft. high, with 1000 pupils. The building is crowned by a colossal bronze figure of the Archangel Michael, by *Engelhardt*. In the vestibule are the marble statues formerly in the Wilhelms-Platz at Berlin (p. 55). The Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels are both richly decorated. The 'Field Marshal Hall' contains the portraits of 61 Prussian marshals, and a frieze by *Pfuhl* representing the campaign of 1870-71, the training of the cadets in the old school, and the opening of the new building. The 'Flensburg Lion' stands in the court (comp. p. 182). An electric railway runs from the Anhalt Station, past the Cadet School, to the Potsdam Station and *Steglitz* (p. 81). From Lichterfelde a visit may be paid to the extensive fields near *Osdorf*,



Stationen der Stadtbahn:
1. Westend 2. Charlottenburg 21. Tiergarten 22. Lustgarten 23. Tiergarten 24. Lustgarten 25. Lustgarten 26. Lustgarten 27. Lustgarten 28. Lustgarten 29. Lustgarten 30. Lustgarten 31. Lustgarten 32. Lustgarten 33. Lustgarten 34. Lustgarten 35. Lustgarten 36. Lustgarten 37. Lustgarten 38. Lustgarten 39. Lustgarten 40. Lustgarten 41. Lustgarten 42. Lustgarten 43. Lustgarten 44. Lustgarten 45. Lustgarten 46. Lustgarten 47. Lustgarten 48. Lustgarten 49. Lustgarten 50. Lustgarten 51. Lustgarten 52. Lustgarten 53. Lustgarten 54. Lustgarten 55. Lustgarten 56. Lustgarten 57. Lustgarten 58. Lustgarten 59. Lustgarten 60. Lustgarten 61. Lustgarten 62. Lustgarten 63. Lustgarten 64. Lustgarten 65. Lustgarten 66. Lustgarten 67. Lustgarten 68. Lustgarten 69. Lustgarten 70. Lustgarten 71. Lustgarten 72. Lustgarten 73. Lustgarten 74. Lustgarten 75. Lustgarten 76. Lustgarten 77. Lustgarten 78. Lustgarten 79. Lustgarten 80. Lustgarten 81. Lustgarten 82. Lustgarten 83. Lustgarten 84. Lustgarten 85. Lustgarten 86. Lustgarten 87. Lustgarten 88. Lustgarten 89. Lustgarten 90. Lustgarten 91. Lustgarten 92. Lustgarten 93. Lustgarten 94. Lustgarten 95. Lustgarten 96. Lustgarten 97. Lustgarten 98. Lustgarten 99. Lustgarten 100. Lustgarten

1:100 000

Kilometer

where the experiment of utilising the Berlin sewage as manure is being tried (steam-tramway to *Tellow*, 25 pf.).

Pleasant excursion by railway, tramway (p. 10), or steamer (from Spandau, p. 95) to (9 M.) *Tegel* (*Restaurant* at the château; **Ewest*, in the village), formerly the residence of the Humboldt family. The château, originally a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector, was altered by *Schinkel* in 1822 in imitation of a Roman villa. The interior is decorated with valuable works of art and casts. The park contains the burial-place of William (d. 1835) and Alexander (d. 1859) von Humboldt, marked by a granite column with a copy of a statue of Hope by *Thorvaldsen* (original in the château).

The traveller whose stay at Berlin is short will hardly be repaid by a visit to any of these points, but he should not omit to devote a day to *Potsdam* with its environs (see R. 2). — *Spreewald*, see p. 240.

2. Potsdam and Environs.

Railway from Berlin to Potsdam, three lines in $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr.; more than 50 trains daily (fare by the suburban trains from the Potsdam and Friedrich-Strasse stations 75 or 50 pf.).

a. **MAIN LINE** from the *Potsdam Station* (Pl. G, 7; pp. 1, 57). The suburban trains run without intermediate halt to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neu-Babelsberg*, (16 M.) *Potsdam*, (17 M.) *Charlottenhof*, and ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wildpark* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the New Palace, p. 88) or ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Werder* (p. 88).

b. **VIA WANNSEE**, from the *Wannsee Station* (adjoining the Potsdam Station). — Stations: $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Grossgörschen-Strasse* (near the *Schöneberg* station of the Ringbahn, p. 2); 3 M. *Friedenau*. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Steglitz*, a village with 16,500 inhab., a handsome church, the old château of Field-Marshal Wrangel (d. 1877), and a Blind Asylum. Tramways: Nos 15, 32, and 33 (pp. 8, 9); also to *Lichterfelde* and *Südende*. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gross-Lichterfelde* (see p. 80); $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zehlendorf*; $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schlachtensee*; 12 M. *Wannsee* (p. 80); $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neu-Babelsberg* (2 M. from the château, p. 87; steamer in summer on the *Griebnitz-See* to *Gliencke*, p. 87); 16 M. *Nowawes-Neuendorf*; $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Potsdam*.

c. Trains for Potsdam also start from the five chief stations of the **STADTBahn** (see p. 1). After passing *Grunewald* the line unites at *Wannsee* with that above described.

Potsdam. — **Hotels.** **EISENBAHN-HÔTEL**, at the railway-station, with a restaurant and a garden on the Havel, R. 2-3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. (12-4) $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; ***EINSIEDLER**, *Schloss-Str.* 8; **STADT KÖNIGSBERG**, *Brauer-Str.* 1, with a veranda on the Havel, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M.; **DEUTSCHES HAUS**, *Schloss-Str.* 6, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, D. $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **ZIMMERMANN**, *Brandenburger-Str.* 31.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant*. — In the town: **Schloss-Restaurant*, beside the Stadt-Schloss; **Niedt*, *Wilhelm-Platz* 10; **Dornath*, *Hormess* (wine-room), *Weiss* (confectioner), *Nauener-Str.*, Nos. 29, 34a, and 33. — In the environs: *Café Sanssouci*, outside the Brandenburg Gate; **Wackermann's Höhe*, on the Brauhausberg, with fine view; **Wildpark Station* (see p. 88); *Café Blühme*, near the Orangery; **Gliencke (Fernau)*, on the Berlin high-road; *Bürgershof*, on the way to Babelsberg; *Babelsberg*, opposite the main entrance to the park.

Post and Telegraph Office, by the canal, at the corner of the *Wilhelm-Platz*.

Cabs. *First class* (for 1-2 persons only): per drive within the town
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75 pf.; outside the town per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 75 pf., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, 1 hr. 2 M., for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 50 pf. more, a whole day 12 M.

<i>Second class:</i> for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.	1-2 pers.	3 pers.	4-5 pers.
$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	— 50	— 75	1 25
$\frac{3}{4}$ hr.	— 75	1 —	1 50
1 hr.	1 —	1 25	1 75
Luggage 25 pf.	1 50	1 75	2 25

Fares by time: 6 hrs. 12 M., 12 hrs. 15 M., for 1-5 persons. Double fares at night. Larger vehicles according to bargain.

Steamboats in summer. From the Lange Brücke (see below) to *Gliencke* (p. 87), *Sacrow* (p. 87), *Moorlake*, the *Pfaueninsel* (p. 87), and *Wannsee* (p. 80), several times every afternoon, a pleasant trip; also 3-4 times to *Kiewitz*, *Tornow*, *Templin*, *Caputh*, *Baumgartenbrück*, and *Werder*. On Mon. a trip is generally made round the 'Island of Potsdam' (4 hrs.; 1 M.), starting at 3.15 p.m. Comp. also p. 12.

Tramways. From the Railway Station: 1. To *Gliencke* (p. 87; carriages changed at the canal); 2. By the Wilhelm-Platz to the *Brandenburger Thor* (near Sanssouci) and by the Luisen-Str. to the *Victoria-Strasse*, near Charlottenhof (p. 85); 3. By the Wilhelm-Platz (with change of carriages) to the *Allée-Strasse*, near the New Garden (p. 86). — 4. From the Wilhelm-Platz to *Gliencke*. Fares 10-15 pf.

Plan of Excursion. After a glance at the town, visit the **Friedenskirche*, *Picture Gallery*, **Sanssouci*, the *Orangery*, the *Sicilian Garden*, *Charlottenhof*, the **Neue Palais*, and then return to the town. Drive by the *Pfingstberg* to the *Marble Palace*, and viâ *Gliencke* to **Babelsberg*; then to the railway-station, from which a visit may be paid to the *Brauhausberg*, an admirable point of view, especially by evening-light. It is possible to visit all these points by carriage in one day, but very fatiguing. — *Smoking* is prohibited in the royal gardens, except at Babelsberg and at the Orangery.

The **Fountains** of Sanssouci usually play in summer on Sundays, from noon till 7 p.m. The great fountain also plays on Tuesday and Thursday, 3-7 p.m.

The **Royal Palaces** are usually open from 10 to 6 (Sun. 11-6) in summer; 10-4 in winter. Admission to the Town Palace, the New Palace (only from Jan. to April inclusive), the Marble Palace, Babelsberg, Sanssouci, the Orangery, and Emp. Frederick's Mausoleum is granted by ticket (25 pf. for each pers.; no fee).

Potsdam (58,500 inhab., garrison 8000), the seat of government for the province of Brandenburg, is charmingly situated on the *Potsdamer Werder*, an island in the *Havel*, which here expands into a series of lakes and is bounded by wooded hills. The town is of ancient Slavonic origin, but was of no importance until the Great Elector founded his palace and park in the neighbourhood. It is indebted for its modern splendour to Frederick the Great, who generally resided at Potsdam, and in whose reign the palace of Sanssouci, the New Palace, and a number of handsome private residences were erected, and the grounds greatly extended.

The handsome *Lange Brücke*, which leads from the station to the town, is adorned with eight typical figures of Prussian soldiers by Herter (1895). Beyond the bridge, in front of the Royal Palace, stands the lime-tree (protected by a metal covering) where petitioners used to station themselves to attract the attention of Frederick the Great. To the S. of the palace, enclosed by two rows of columns, extends the **Lustgarten**, in which there are bronze busts of York,

UMGEBUNG
VON
POTS DAM.

1:25000

Meter-1 Kilometer

Die Höhen sind in Meter angegeben
Höhenlinien

Exerzierplatz

(Bornstädter Feld)

JUNGFERNSEE

Park des
Pr. Leopold

KL. GLENNKE

BORNSTÄDT

PARK VON
FANSSOU

Brandenburg

H A V E L

NEUWES

NEUENDORF

Havel-Bruch

Wiesen

Tellur

TORON

Blücher, and twelve other celebrated personages, by *Rauch*, and a series of statues and groups, executed at the beginning of last century, of little artistic value. A bronze statue of Frederick William I. by *Hilgers* (a replica of that in the Berlin Arsenal) was erected here in 1885 on the side next the parade-ground, where he used to drill his gigantic grenadiers.

The adjoining **Town Palace* (castellan in the N.E. angle of the court), originally erected about 1670, but dating in its present form from 1750, is interesting for its reminiscences of Frederick the Great.

His rooms, adorned with pictures by Pater, Lancret, and Pesne, have been preserved in their original condition. Adjoining the *Library*, which is separated from the *Bedroom* by a massive silver balustrade only, is a *Cabinet* with double doors, from which the dining-table could be let down by means of a trap-door, and where the king occasionally dined with his friends without risk of being overheard by his attendants. The *Study* in the S.E. angle is noteworthy. — The *Marble Saloon* and the *Reception Rooms* contain various works of art. The **Bronze Room* is an excellent example of rococo decoration. — The so-called *Russian Suite* is used for distinguished guests. — The *Apartments of Frederick William I.* contain a few pictures painted by that monarch 'in tormentis' (i.e. during an attack of gout), and also a large equestrian portrait of him by Camphausen. — The *Oranien-kammern* contain some old tapestry. — The *Apartments of Frederick William III.* and his consort *Queen Louise* are not generally shown.

The **Church of St. Nicholas**, in the *Altmarkt*, to the N. of the palace, erected in 1830-37 from a plan by *Schinkel*, a lofty edifice of cubical form, with a dome added in 1842-50, contains a large fresco in the apse, of Christ with the apostles and evangelists, designed by *Schinkel*, and four prophets by *Cornelius* in the angles of the vaulting under the dome. The tympanum of the entrance-portico contains a relief of the Sermon on the Mount, by *Kiss*, from designs by *Schinkel*. Fine view from the open colonnade of the dome. (Sacristan at the parsonage, adjoining the church on the right.)

The neighbouring **Rathhaus**, the gable of which is adorned with a gilded figure of Atlas bearing the globe, was built in 1754. The *Obelisk* in front of it, 75 ft. in height, is embellished with medallion busts of the Great Elector and the first three kings of Prussia. Adjoining the royal palace is the *Barberini Palace*, erected by Frederick the Great in imitation of the palace of that name at Rome. — At the corner of the *Neue Markt* and *Schloss-Str.* is the simple *Kabinetts-Haus*, fitted up in 1900 for the crown-prince.

A vault under the pulpit of the **Garrison Church**, more to the W., contains the remains of Frederick the Great and of his father Frederick William I., the founder of the church (1731-35). A number of flags, chiefly French, captured in 1813-15 and in 1870-71, are suspended on each side of the pulpit.

The *Wilhelm-Platz* is adorned with a *Statue of Frederick William III.*, designed by *Kiss* (1845).

Outside the (W.) **Brandenburg Gate**, erected in the form of a Roman triumphal arch by Unger in 1770, with a handsome new allegorical fountain-group of five figures near it, an avenue to the

right leads to the Park of Sanssouci. At the entrance to the park, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, rises the **Friedenskirche*, or 'Church of Peace', in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by *Persius*, and completed in 1850, the favourite building of Fred. William IV.

In the ATRIUM (the 'paradise' of the ancient basilicas) stands *Rauch's* *Group of Moses, Aaron, and Hur, and in the centre a copy of *Thorvaldsen's* Risen Christ. To the S. of the atrium are cloisters, the entrance to which from the park is formed by a modern Romanesque portal in terracotta. — The somewhat bare INTERIOR of the basilica, borne by sixteen Ionic columns in black marble, contains, in front of the chancel, the burial-vaults of Frederick William IV. (d. 1861) and his Queen Elizabeth (d. 1873). The angel in Carrara marble is by *Tenerani* of Rome; the marble candelabrum to the right by *Steinhäuser*. The apse is adorned with an old Venetian mosaic from the church of San Cipriano di Malamocco, representing Christ, Mary, and Peter on the right, and John the Baptist and St. Cyprian on the left. — On the N. side of the atrium is the Mausoleum of Emp. Frederick III. (adm., see p. 82), erected in imitation of the chapel of Innichen in Tyrol. The marble sarcophagus of the emperor (d. 1888) is by *R. Begas*, those of his sons Waldemar and Sigismund by *Raschdorff* and *Begas*. In the altar-niche is a **Pietà* by *Rietschel* (1845).

Entering the **Park of Sanssouci* and bearing to the right, we soon reach the *Great Fountain* (p. 82), the water of which rises to a height of 130 ft., and several others near it. Of the twelve figures surrounding the basin (18th cent.), the Venus by *Pigalle* alone merits inspection. The equestrian Statue of Frederick the Great in Carrara marble, to the S. of the Great Fountain, is freely copied from *Rauch's* celebrated work (p. 24), and the reliefs on the neighbouring bronze vase are repetitions of those on the pedestal of the monument of Fred. William III. in the Thiergarten (p. 77).

A broad flight of steps, 66 ft. in height, intersected by six *Terraces*, ascends from the great fountain to the palace. Frederick the Great's greyhounds are buried at the E. end of the highest terrace. The king expressed a wish to be buried at the foot of the statue of Flora here ('Quand je serai là, je serai sans souci').

The **Palace of Sanssouci*, a building of one story, erected by *Knobelsdorff* for Frederick the Great in 1745-47, and that monarch's almost constant residence, stands on an eminence above the town. His rooms are still preserved almost unaltered.

The castellan lives at the W. end of the N. side. The main interest of the palace consists in the numerous reminiscences it contains of its illustrious founder, who died here. A clock, which he was in the habit of winding up, is said to have stopped at the precise moment of his death (2.20 a.m., 17th Aug., 1786). His spinet is also shown. His portrait by *Graff* represents him about the age of fifty-six. The walls are hung with pictures by *Pater*, *Pesne*, *Laurent*, *Watteau*, and others. The *Library contains a few busts, the best of which is one of Homer. The W. wing contains the room in which Frederick William IV. died (kept unaltered) and also that once occupied by *Voltaire*. In the latter are some curious wood-carvings and embroidery.

The *Picture Gallery* (fee), in a separate building, the interior of which is lavishly decorated with stucco and Italian marbles, contains a few good works by *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Rembrandt* (a small, early work, of 1628), *Cranach*, *Cornelis van Haarlem*, *Hans Baldung Grien*,

and *P. Molenaer*. There are also several works by *Vander Werff*, some good examples of *Jan Brueghel*, and paintings by *Pesne*, *Graff*, etc. A small room at the back contains a costly vase of bloodstone.

From Sanssouci a path leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Ruinenberg* (see Plan), an eminence with artificial ruins, beneath which is the reservoir for the fountains of Sanssouci. The water is pumped into it from the Havel by means of steam-engines. The tower (fee) commands a beautiful and extensive prospect.

The way to the Orangery leads past the famous *Windmill*, the owner of which is said to have refused to sell it to Frederick the Great (now royal property), and through the *Northern Garden*.

The ***Orangery**, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, 330 yds. in length, was completed in 1856 from plans by *Hesse*. On the terrace is a copy of the Farnese Bull. Below are two ancient sarcophagi, used as fountain-troughs. The façade is adorned with statues by *Schievelbein*, *Wittig*, *Franz*, and others. In front of the building is a ***Statue of Fred. William IV.**, by *Blaeser* (1873).

The CENTRAL SALOON contains forty-eight Copies from *Raphael* and numerous original sculptures by *Steinhäuser*, *Troschel*, *Imhof*, *Voss*, and *Berges*. — BLUE SALOON: *Franz*, Butterfly-catcher; *Witzack*, Ball-player (in bronze). — MALACHITE SALOON: *Thorvaldsen*, Head of Antinous, and Head of a shepherd; *Troschel*, Bacchus; *Cauer*, Statuette of Fred. William IV. Paintings: *O. Achenbach*, Park near Frascati; *Oehr*, Frederick the Great in a boat, playing the flute. — LOGGIA: *Troschel*, Woman spreading flax; *Steinhäuser*, Boy playing at ball. — AMBER ROOM: ***Rauch**, Danaid; good Berlin and Dresden china. — TORTOISE SHELL ROOM: *E. Hildebrandt*, Views in Palestine. — Extensive ***View from the towers**.

From the Orangery we may proceed to the W. to the *Paradies-Garten*, which contains a charming *Atrium* in the Greek style. The *Belvedere* at the N.W. end of the garden, beyond the *Drachenhäus* (rfmts.), is not open to visitors.

Turning to the S. from the Orangery, we proceed through the '*Sicilian Garden*', containing tropical plants, fountains, and statues (***Girl drawing water**, in marble, by *E. Wolff*), and then between the *Sea Horse Fountain*, by *Kiss*, and the *Japanese House* (called the 'ape-saloon' by Frederick the Great) to (1 M.) the Charlottenhof. Before reaching the château we pass on the left the *Roman Bath House* (fee), containing a valuable bath of jasper, a fine group of Ganymede and Hebe in marble by *Hentschel*, and a copy of the antique mosaic of the Battle of Alexander.

The Charlottenhof, originally an unpretending country-house, was tastefully transformed by *Schinkel* in 1826 into an Italian villa. The vestibule contains reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, a bust of *Schinkel* by *Rauch*, and two vases of jasper from the Ural. In one of the rooms is a chair of steel and silver, made by *Peter the Great*. In the dining-room, Ganymede by *Wredow*, and David by *E. Wolff*. Two rooms contain memorials of A. von Humboldt. (Castellan on the sunk floor; fee.) — The *Wildpark Station* (p. 81) is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from here.

To the W. of the park of Sanssouci, 1 M. from the Orangery and about the same distance from the Charlottenhof, rises the ***New**

Palace, founded by Frederick the Great in 1763, after the termination of the Seven Years' War, and completed by him in 1769 at an expense of about 450,000*l.* It is now the summer-residence of Emp. William II., whose family occupies the S. wing; it is generally closed to visitors from May till towards Christmas (comp. p. 82). The chief façade, 375 ft. long, is turned towards the E., overlooking the park. The entrance is in the S. wing. Many of the 200 apartments are richly decorated. Emperor Frederick III. died here in a room facing the park, 15th June, 1888.

The ***SHELL SALOON** is inlaid with shells, the friezes with minerals and precious stones, and contains reminiscences of William II.'s visits to N. Europe. The **APARTMENTS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT** contain relics of that monarch and a portrait of Voltaire drawn by him. In the other rooms are good French works by *Watteau*, *Laocret*, and *Pater*. The **THEATRE** has seats for 500 persons. In the **MARBLE OR CONCERT ROOM** (100 ft. long): *Van Loo*, Ganymede introduced to Olympus (ceiling-painting), Sacrifice of Iphigenia; *Pesne*, Rape of Helen. — In the **BALL ROOM**: *G. Reni*, Lucretia, Diogenes; *L. Giordano*, Judgment of Paris, Rape of the Sabines.

The castellan also keeps the key of the **Antique Temple**, containing an admirable marble *Statue of Queen Louise by *Rauch*, somewhat more realistic than that at Charlottenburg (p. 79). Opposite to it is the elegant **Temple of Friendship**, erected by Gontard by order of Frederick the Great to the memory of his sister the Margravine of Baireuth, and containing her statue.

To the N. of Potsdam, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Nauener Thor, is the Russian colony of *Alexandrowka*, consisting of fourteen houses and a Greek chapel, built in 1826 by Frederick William III. for the accommodation of the Russian singers who were at that time attached to the 1st Regiment of Guards.

To the E. of the Russian colony lies the ***NEUB GARTEN**, or New Garden, laid out by Fred. William II. At the N. corner of the garden is the *Meierei* (restaurant) or dairy, prettily situated on the Jungfern-See (boats to Sacrow, Glienicke, etc.). In the E. part of the garden, on the Heilige-See, rises the **Marble Palace**, erected in 1786-96 by Fred. William II., who died here in 1797, and completed by Fred. William IV. in 1844. Adm., see p. 82; the custodian lives in the right wing.

In the **COURT**, in front of the palace, Prometheus, by *E. Wolff*. In the **ARCADES**, scenes from the Niebelungenlied and views of the Rhine and the Danube by *Kolbe* and *Hesse*. The **INTERIOR** contains marble sculptures by *Rauch*, *Tassaert*, *E. Wolff*, and *Troschel*, pictures by *Hackert* and others, valuable clocks and furniture, and elaborate ceiling and mural decorations. — The *Kitchen* looks externally like a temple sunk in the lake.

On the ***Pfingstberg**, which rises in the vicinity, stands a handsome ornamental building, part of a projected villa, designed by Hesse, the towers of which (152 steps) afford an extensive view of the environs, with Berlin, Spandau, Nauen, and Brandenburg in the distance, most striking by evening-light. A carriage road ascends to the summit of the hill. The castellan lives in the N. E. tower. To the W. lies the extensive *Drill Ground* (Bornstädter Feld). About 3 M. to the N. is the village of *Nedlitz* (p. 87).

At **Klein-Glienicke** (*Café Fernau*, see p. 81), on the Berlin road (tramway, see p. 82), on the left bank of the Havel, is situated a **PALACE**, built by Prince Charles (d. 1883), now the property of *Prince Frederick Leopold*, with a beautiful garden and park.

The ***Park** is accessible with special permission only. Close to the road to the Glienicke bridge are the '*Neugierde*' or entrance-court, and a *Rotunda*, built by Schinkel in imitation of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens. Farther on are the *Casino*, with a number of antique sculptures, and a 'restoration' of the court of an old monastery, the older parts of which came from Padua. In the park itself the chief points are the *White Bench* and the *Victoria Bench*, both commanding admirable views.

Farther along the Babelsberg road, on the right, is **PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD'S PALACE**, originally a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector, whose bust is placed above one of the gates, in the rococo style, recently restored and enlarged (no admittance). — Farther on is the *Bürgershof Restaurant* (p. 81). Opposite, to the left, rises the *Böttcher-Berg*, surmounted by a Loggia, commanding a fine ***Panorama**.

In the vicinity ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) is the entrance to the park and the palace of *Babelsberg*, the property of Emperor William II., a visit to which occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — Those who visit Babelsberg first leave the railway at Neu-Babelsberg station (p. 81).

The picturesque château of ***Babelsberg** was erected in the English Gothic style by *Schinkel* in 1835, and extended in 1843-49 by *Strack*. It stands in a beautiful park, laid out by Prince Pückler.

The ***INTERIOR** of the château is simply but tastefully decorated, and contains numerous works of art, mainly of the early Berlin and Düsseldorf schools. Emp. William I. invariably spent the latter half of summer here, and his study and bedroom are shown to visitors. Also memorials of the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. Charming *Views*, through the dense foliage, of Potsdam, Sanssouci, the Pfingstberg, the Marble Palace, Glienicke, the broad expanse of the Havel, and the wooded hills. — The water of the fountains opposite the palace is forced to the height of 120 ft. from the Havel by means of a steam-engine. In front of the palace is the *Gerhard Fountain*; and behind the palace is a monument with the Archangel Michael, by *Kiss*.

To the S.W. stands the *Gerichtslaube*, a Gothic portico originally attached to the old Rathhaus in Berlin. Extensive view. — To the S. rises the *Flatow-Thurm*, a copy of the Eschenheimer Thor Thurm at Frankfort, erected in 1856 and commanding a fine ***View**. — To the E. of the latter is the *Feldherrn-Bank*, with busts of generals in the war of 1870-71; a little higher up is a *Column of Victory*.

The **Pfaueninsel**, 3 M. to the N. of Klein-Glienicke, once a favourite resort of Frederick William III., was converted by him into a park, and abounds in beautiful oaks. The *Château* is in the form of a ruined castle with two round towers connected by a bridge, and the *Farm* at the extremity of the island in that of a Gothic ruin. Steamer to the Pfaueninsel, see p. 82; the road leads along the Havel, passing the forester's house of *Moorlake* (restaurant), and reaches the ferry at the church of *SS. Peter and Paul*, at *Nikolskož*. — Between Glienicke and the Pfaueninsel, on the right bank of the Havel, lies *Sacrow* (restaurant on the river), with the *Church of Our Saviour*, a basilica built by Persius for Frederick William IV. A pleasant walk may be taken through the wood from here to the *Römerschanze*, opposite the village of *Nedlitz* (p. 86).

The ***Brauhausberg** (*Restaurant*, p. 81), to the S. of the main

railway-station of Potsdam, commands a beautiful view of the town and the wide expanse of the Havel, finest by evening-light. — Farther to the S., on the *Telegraphenberg*, stands the *Astro-Physical Observatory*, an admirably-equipped institution, built in 1875-79 (adm. Frid., 3-6; custodian in the main building).

Other pleasant points in the neighbourhood of Potsdam are the **Wildpark* (rail. stat., p. 81), with the *Entenfänger* (*View) and the *Bairische Häuschen*, built by Fred. William IV. for his queen, a Bavarian princess ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. from the station); the forester's house of *Templin* (restaurant), on the Havel, a drive of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. or row of 1 hr.; *Baumgartenbrück* (inn), 4 M. to the S. W., at the point where the Havel emerges from the *Schwielow-See*; *Caputh*, on the *Schwielow-See*, farther on; and *Werder*, a little town partly built on an island in the Havel.

3. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Hanover and Stendal.

366 M. RAILWAY in 9-17 hrs. (express fares 52 *M* 20, 38 *M* 70, 27 *M* 10 pf.; ordinary 46 *M* 30, 34 *M* 70, 23 *M* 20 pf.); comp. p. 106. — From Cologne to Hanover (203 M.), express in $5\frac{1}{2}$, ordinary trains in $9\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. (express fares 29 *M* 20, 21 *M* 70, 15 *M* 20 pf.; ordinary 26 *M* 70, 19 *M* 80, 13 *M* 90 pf.).

At Oberhausen this route unites with the direct through-route from London to Berlin viâ Flushing. Passengers leaving London (Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, or St. Paul's), either in the morning or evening, reach Berlin in $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 hrs. The stages of the journey are as follows: from London to *Queenboro'* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; from *Queenboro'* to *Flushing* by steamer $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from *Flushing* to *Oberhausen* (change carriages; time allowed for dinner) $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from *Oberhausen* to *Berlin* 9 hrs. Comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* and *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Cologne to (24 M.) *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — 31 M. *Calcum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Kaiserswerth*, on the Rhine (diligence thrice daily). Near ($34\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grossenbaum* is the château of *Heltorf*, adorned with frescoes by Lessing.

$39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Duisburg* (**Europäischer Hof*; *Berliner Hof*; *Prinz Regent*), an ancient town, connected with the Rhine and the Ruhr by a canal, is a rapidly-increasing manufacturing place, with 70,200 inhab., and one of the chief depôts of the Ruhr coal-traffic. The *Salvatorkirche* dates from the 15th century. In the *Burgplatz* is a monument to *Gerhard Mercator*, the geographer, who died here in 1594; and on the *Kaiserberg* is an equestrian *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Reusch (1898). — The train now crosses the Ruhr.

44 M. *Oberhausen* (*Hof von Holland*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town founded in 1845, with 30,200 inhab., is the junction of the Cologne-Minden, Mülheim-Ruhrort, and Wesel-Emmerich lines (Flushing train, see above). Extensive iron-works in the vicinity.

51 M. *Altenessen* is the junction for ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Essen* (see p. 107). — 56 M. *Gelsenkirchen*. — 59 M. *Wanne*, the junction for Osnabrück, Bremen, and Hamburg.

The line to Dortmund traverses one of those flat agricultural tracts so characteristic, even in the time of Tacitus, of this part of Germany, with the addition of frequent signs of modern industry.



73 M. Dortmund. — **Hotels.** ***LINDENHOF** (Pl. d; D, 1, 2), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; **RHEINISCHER HOF** (Pl. e; D, 1), R. & B. from 2¾, D. 1¾-2 *M*; **KAISERHOF** (Pl. f; D, 1), plainer; these three near the main railway-station; ***RÖMISCHER KAISER** (Pl. b; E, 3), R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; **KÖLNISCHER HOF** (Pl. c; E, 3), near the market-place; ***MIDDENDORF** (Pl. a; E, 2), R. 2¼ *M*; **BREITER STEIN**, Brück-Str. 37. — Dortmund beer at the *Krone*, in the market-place, and at *Stade's*, Beten-Str. 5; wine at *Schwarting's*, Viktoria-Str. 8, and at *Luig's*, Brauhaus-Str. (Pl. D, E, 3). — *Vienna Café* Brück-Str. (Pl. D, 2).

Post Office (Pl. C, 4), on the Hiltrop-Wall. — **THEATRE**, open in winter only.

Cab for 1-2 pers., per drive 70 pf., per ¼ hr. 1 *M*, per 1 hr. 2 *M*, each addit. ¼ hr. 40 pf.; for 3-4 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf., 1 *M*, 3 *M*, and 60 pf. Double fares at night. Luggage 30 pf. — *Taxameter Cabs*, near the Lindenhof Hotel.

Electric Tramways to Fredenbaum, Hörde, Dorstfeld, and Cörne.

Dortmund (260 ft.), the largest town in Westphalia, with 135,000 inhab., is the centre of an important mining district, with numerous foundries. It is mentioned in history as early as 899, and was frequently chosen for the meetings of imperial diets and ecclesiastical assemblies. It afterwards became a free imperial and fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1387-88 successfully resisted a siege of 21 months by the Archbishop of Cologne and 48 other princes. The massive walls, dating from about 1200, were removed after 1872, and their site is occupied by promenades, and the town now wears a modernised aspect.

The Brück-Str. (Pl. D, E, 2) leads from the station to the **REINOLDIKIRCHE** (Pl. E, 3), an imposing structure in the transition-style of the 13th cent., with a choir of 1421-50, and a W. tower dating from 1662-1701. The interior (restored 1898; sacristan, Friedhof 3, ½ *M*) contains stained glass (1456), late-Gothic choir-stalls (ca. 1450), a font (1469), and a brazen reading-desk (15th cent.). Adjacent (Ostenhellweg 19) is a *Gothic House* (restored 1896; restaurant), perhaps originally a Guild House. — The **MARIENKIRCHE** (Pl. E, 3; sacristan, Marienkirchhof 2) is a Romanesque structure of the 13th cent., with a Gothic choir of 1350; the high-altar-piece is by a master of the early-Cologne school. — The **RATHHAUS** (Pl. D, E, 3), in the market-place, originally a building of the 13th cent. but afterwards much altered, was entirely rebuilt in 1899 in the original style. The Tuchhalle, on the groundfloor, is intended to contain the *Municipal Museum* (at present at Pottgasse 7; adm. on Sun., 11-1). — The Roman Catholic **PROBSTKIRCHE** (Pl. D, 3), once a church of the Dominicans, is a Gothic edifice, finished in 1353; it contains a beautiful Tabernaculum (restored 1890) and an interesting but badly-preserved altar-piece by Victor and Heinrich Dünwegge of Dortmund (1521). — The *Petrikirche* (Pl. C, 3), completely restored, contains a late-Gothic altar-piece and carvings. — A large *War Monument* (Pl. C, 3) was erected on the Hohe Wall in 1881, and at the Neuthor (Pl. E, 4, 5) is a *Monument to Bismarck*, by Wandschneider (1899).

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the market is the *Fredenbaum* (beyond Pl. D, 1), with a large park; about 1 M. to the E. is the *Funkenburg*, and 1 M. to the S.E. is the *Kronenburg*, three pleasure-resorts (tramways, see p. 89). — The *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Hain*, just beyond the Kronenburg, is a new park, with a statue of Emp. William I. by Schilling (1894) and one of Emp. Frederick by Wandschneider (1898).

To the W. of the town are the large iron-works of the *Dortmund Union*, employing upwards of 7000 hands; and to the N.W. are the new works of the *Dortmund and Ems Canal* (opened 1899), which joins the Dollart at Emden (p. 147) after a course of 150 M.

Branch-lines run from Dortmund to *Essen*, *Witten*, and *Hagen* (R. 6), to *Sterkrade* viâ *Wanne* (p. 88), and to *Gronau* (p. 146).

93 M. **Hamm** (**Rheinischer Hof*, near the station; *Railway Hotel*), with 27,000 inhab., once the fortified capital of the County of Mark, which in 1660 was annexed to Brandenburg, has considerable manufactures of iron. The large *Protestant Church* was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. The *Roman Catholic Church*, built in 1510, has only one aisle (that on the S.). About 1 M. from the town are the thermal baths of the same name.

Hamm is the junction of lines: N. to *Münster* (p. 143) and *Emden* (p. 147), S.E. to *Soest* (p. 95), and S.W. to *Unna* and *Schwerte* (p. 95).

The train crosses the *Lippe*. — 106 M. *Beckum-Ennigerloh*, the junction for a branch-line to (4 M.) *Beckum* (Post; Jürgens) and (21 M.) *Lippstadt* (p. 96). 111 M. *Oelde*. Near (117 M.) *Rheda* the *Ems* is crossed.

124 M. *Gütersloh* (*Schmale; Barkey*), with 6700 inhab., is a great depôt of Westphalian hams and sausages, which are largely exported. The '*Pumpernickel*' of this district, a dark brown bread made with unsifted rye-flour, is considered extremely nutritious. — Beyond (132 M.) *Brackwede* (Reichspost) the train enters a more hilly district; to the right is the '*Colonie Bethel*', a settlement for epileptic patients.

135 M. **Bielefeld**. — **Hotels.** DREI KRONEN, Obern-Str. 25, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M; BOUCHER, KAISERHOF, WESTFÄLISCHER HOF, Bahnhof-Str.; *TEUTOBURG, Oberthor-Wall 24, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M; *Post, plain, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -3 M. — **Berglust Restaurant* at the foot of the Sparenberg.

Bielefeld (500 ft.), with 60,000 inhab., the central point of the Westphalian linen-trade, which was introduced here by Dutch settlers in the 16th cent., is a busy manufacturing town. The *Altstädter Kirche* has a fine altar-piece (14th cent.), and the *Neustädter Kirche* contains several 14th cent. tombs. The castle on the *Sparenberg* (650 ft.), erected in the 12th cent. and restored after a fire in 1877, deserves a visit. The **Johannisberg* (restaurant), 1 M. to the W., and the *Hünenburg* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) are other good points of view. — Diligence daily to (13 M.) *Enger* (p. 91).

143 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Herford** (*Stadt Berlin*, well spoken of; *Rorig's Hotel*, *Central Hotel*, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M, at the station; *Stadt Bre-*



men), with 23,000 inhab., possesses numerous cotton and flax mills. It owes its origin to a nunnery of the 9th cent., the abbess of which ranked with the princes of the empire. The *Münster*, a Romanesque structure of the beginning of the 13th cent., with a Gothic apse of the 15th cent., contains a font of the 15th century. The *Marienkirche* (outside the town), founded about 1030, and re-erected in 1325, is a handsome building with remains of old stained glass, a stone altar of the 14th cent., and an old carved-wood altar.

Enger, a small town 5 M. to the W. of Herford (diligence five times daily), was the seat of Charlemagne's obstinate opponent, the Saxon Duke *Wittekind*, after he became a Christian. His bones are still preserved here in the *Abbey Church*, which was built in the 12th cent. but afterwards much altered. Diligence daily to *Bielefeld*, see p. 90.

FROM HERFORD TO DETMOLD AND ALTENBEKEN, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 5 M. *Salzuflen* (Stadt Bremen; Cur-Hotel), with salt-baths and a large starch-factory. — 7 M. *Lage* (Reichskrone; Deutsches Haus; Arminius Hotel), a small town in a hilly district on the *Werre*. A branch-railway runs hence to (31 M.) Hameln (p. 109) viâ (5½ M.) Lemgo (*Bahnhofs-Hotel*; *Wülker*), a small town of 7400 inhab., with a Romanesque church altered in the Gothic style about 1290 and many gabled houses of the 16th century. Meerschaum pipes are extensively made here. — 17 M. *Detmold*, see below. — 23 M. *Horn-Meinberg*; 29 M. *Himmighausen* (p. 98; Teutoburger Hof). — 35 M. *Altenbeken* (p. 97).

Detmold. — HOTELS. **Stadt Frankfurt*, Lange-Str. 65, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 2, pens. 6-7 M.; *Lippischer Hof*, Hornsche-Str., well spoken of; *Deutsches Haus*, Lange-Str. 15, good cuisine; *Kaiserhof*, at the station; *Teutoburger Hof*, Exter-Str.; *Schloss-Hotel*; *Preussischer Hof*. — RESTAURANTS at the hotels; also, *Schäfer*; *Odeon*; *Neuer Krug*, with garden.

CARRIAGE to the Arminius Monument (Hermanns-Denkmal) 8 M.; to the Monument and the Externsteine 15-18 M. (according to route). — ELECTRIC TRAMWAY from the railway-station to (20 min.) Berlebeck, with a branch to Hiddesen.

Detmold, the pleasant little capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, with 11,200 inhab., is situated in the pretty valley of the *Werra*. The *Residenz-Schloss*, a Renaissance structure, dating from the 16th cent., contains some fine tapestry. In the prince's stables specimens of the sturdy breed of horses, known as 'Senner', may be seen. The beautiful palace-garden of the *New Palace* (built 1708-18, enlarged in 1850) is accessible (bell at the gate in the Garten-Str.). In the Hornsche-Str. are a *Natural History Museum* (open 10-12 and 1-5; 25 pf.) and the *Library* (60,000 vols., including several incunabula, and about 70 MSS.; open on Wed., 2-4, and Sat., 12-1). The birthplace of *Ferdinand Freiligrath*, the poet (1810-76), is pointed out in the Wehm-Strasse, near the market-place.

Detmold is the most convenient starting-point for excursions in the *Teutoburgian Forest* (*Teutoburger Wald*), a hilly region about 90 M. long and 5-10 M. broad, extending N.W. from near Warburg on the Diemel to the neighbourhood of Rheine. The S.W. portion of this region, which has many local names, is covered with fine forests of beeches and other trees, but the lower N.W. portion is occupied by barren moors. The highest points are the *Velmerstot* (1530 ft.), *Barnacken* (1460 ft.), *Stemberg* (1360 ft.), and *Grotenburg* (1270 ft.). The chief points (*Monument of Arminius*, *Berlebeck Springs*, *Externsteine*) may be visited in one day from Detmold. For farther details, see *Der Teutoburger Wald*, by H. Thorbecke (11th ed., Detmold, 1898; 1½ M.). — The precise position of the battlefield in the *Saltus Teutoburgiensis*, where in the year A.D. 9 Arminius the Cheruscan gained a signal victory over the Roman general Varus, cannot now be determined, but it is probable that it is to be looked for in the Wiehen-Gebirge, near Osnabrück, and not in the Teutoburgian Forest at all (comp. p. 123).

On the **Grotenburg* (1270 ft.; **Zum Hermannsdenkmal*), about 3 M. to the S.W. of Detmold, rises the colossal *Hermanns-Denkmal* or *Monument*

of *Arminius*, which was inaugurated in 1875. Upon an arched substructure, 100 ft. in height (constructed in 1838-46), stands the figure (56 ft.) of the Prince of the Cherusci, with raised sword. (The point of the sword is 30 ft. above the top of the helmet, so that the total height is 186 ft.) The work was executed by the sculptor *Ernst von Bandel* (d. 1876). The gallery of the monument (adm. 25 pf.) commands an admirable panorama. — The **Externsteine* (*Externsteine Inn*; *Kaiserhof*), 2-3 hrs.' drive from Detmold, are a curious group of five rocks 100-130 ft. in height, protruding from the earth like gigantic teeth (fine view). In one of the rocks is a grotto, at the entrance to which is a remarkable relief of the Descent from the Cross.

151 M. *Löhne* (**Railway Hotel*), the junction for Hameln (p. 98) and for Osnabrück and Rheine (R. 9).

154 M. *Bad Oeynhausen*. — *Hotels*. **VOGELER'S HOTEL*, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-9 *M*; **CUR-HOTEL*, R. from 3, D. 2½, B. 1¼, pens. from 8½ *M*; *PAVILLON*, R. & B. from 3, pens. 6 *M*; *VICTORIA*; *ROSE*. — *Restaurants* at the *Railway Station*, the *Curhaus*, the *Concordia*, and at the hotels.

Visitors' Tax 15 *M*, 2 pers. 21 *M*, 3 pers. 24 *M*. — A band plays thrice daily near the *Curhaus*.

Bad Oeynhausen, or *Rehme* (230 ft.), a watering-place with about 10,000 patients annually, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Werre*, an affluent of the *Weser*. In the *Cur-Park*, four warm saline springs (78°-98° Fahr.) issue from a shaft 2230 ft. in depth. Handsome bath-house. Favourite walks to the *Siel*, to *Melbergen*, to *Eidinghausen*, to *Bergkirchen*, etc.

The train crosses the *Weser* near the village of *Hausberge*, and soon enters the *Weserscharte*, or *Porta Westphalica*, a narrow defile by which the Westphalian mountains are quitted. 160 M. *Porta* (*Hôtel Grosser Kurfürst*, R. & B. from 2½ *M*; *Kaiser Friedrich*, with garden, R. from 1¼, pens. from 3½ *M*, both on the right bank; **Kaiserhof*, on the left bank, R. from 1½, D. 2, board 3 *M*). The railway-station, at the foot of the *Jacobsberg* (615 ft.), on the right bank, resembles a small castle. On the opposite bank of the *Weser*, which is crossed by a chain-bridge, rises the *Wittekindenberg* (820 ft.), on which is (20 min. from the *Kaiserhof*) an imposing **Monument to the Emperor William I.*, designed by Bruno Schmitz, and including a colossal statue by Zumbusch (1896). About ¼ hr. to the W. is a belvedere and 6 min. farther on is the *Margarethen*, or *Wittekind's, Capelle*.

164 M. *Minden* (**Victoria Hotel*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-2½, omu. ½ *M*; **Stadt London*, R. 1½-2¾, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*; *Müller*; *Westfälischer Hof*, all in the town, ¾ M. distant), with 23,000 inhab., lies on the *Weser*, which is crossed here by two bridges. From the time of Charlemagne down to 1648, when it fell as a secular principality to Brandenburg, the town was the seat of a bishop; after 1529 the bishops were Protestants. The Roman Catholic **Cathedral* is a well-proportioned edifice, of which the tower dates from 1062-72, the nave from the end of the 13th cent., and the choir from 1377-79

(sacristan, Dom-Str. 4). The window-tracery is very rich. The cathedral treasury contains valuable works of art. The *Rathhaus*, in the market-place, has arcades of the 15th cent. and an upper story of 1662. The *Gymnasium* contains a tastefully decorated aula, with two large historical paintings by Thumann. The fortifications were levelled in 1873 and laid out as promenades.

From Minden (Löhrne) to *Osnabrück*, *Rheine*, and *Oldenzaal*, see R. 9. — From Minden to *Uchte* (see below), 18 M., narrow-gauge railway in $1\frac{1}{3}$ hr.

168 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bückeburg** (**Deutsches Haus*, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 4 *M*; **Bahnhofs-Hotel*; *Berliner Hof*; *Rathskeller*), the capital of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, is a dull town, with 5600 inhab., a palace, and a pleasant park. The Protestant church, erected in 1613, bears the appropriate inscription, '*Exemplum Religionis Non Structuræ*'.

The **Papenbrink* (990 ft.), 3 M. to the S. (we follow the Rinteln road to *Klein-Bremen*, then turn to the left), commands an extensive panorama. The descent may be made to *Rinteln* (p. 110) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — About 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Bückeburg are the small sulphur-baths of *Nammen*; 4 M. to the S.E. of Bückeburg (diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) are those of *Eilsen* (Rinne; *Curhaus*), whence a narrow-gauge line runs to *Rinteln* (p. 99).

176 M. *Stadthagen* (Stadt London), an ancient town (5600 inhab.) with an old château and Rathhaus, chalybeate baths, and many timber-buildings. — From (186 M.) *Haste* a branch-line runs viâ the small baths of *Nenndorf* to (15 M.) *Weetzen* (p. 99). — 190 M. *Wunstorf* (Bahnhofs-Hotel; Ritter), the junction for Bremen (p. 148), with a monastery founded in 871, the church of which has been successfully restored.

FROM WUNSTORF TO UCHTE, 32 M., narrow-gauge railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Wunstorf-Stadt*; 5 M. *Steinhude*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hagenburg* (*Deutsches Haus*) is situated on the S. bank of the *Steinhuder Meer*, a lake 3 M. in width. On an artificial island in this lake (boat in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Count Wilhelm zur Lippe (d. 1777) erected the *Wilhelmstein*, a small model fortress, where he established a military school. The fortress contains a collection of cannon and weapons of various kinds. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bad Rehburg* (*Herzog von Cambridge*, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Walsen*; *Mencke*), on the E. side of the *Loccum Berg*, is a pleasant watering-place, with baths and whey-cure. $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rehburg*, a small town with 1300 inhabitants. — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Loccum* has a Cistercian convent, founded in 1163, with a Romanesque church. — 25 M. *Stolzenau* (Riekemann), diligence to *Nienburg* ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 148). — 32 M. *Uchte*, see above.

203 M. **Hanover**, see p. 124; from Hanover to Göttingen and Cassel, see R. 8; to Altenbeken, see R. 4.

FROM HANOVER TO LEIPSIK VIÂ MAGDEBURG, 165 M., railway in 5-6 hrs.; fares 21 *M* 10, 17 *M* 90, 12 *M* 50 pf. — At (10 M.) *Lehrte* (see below) the line diverges from the Stendal and Berlin line and runs viâ (22 M.) *Peine* (*Tüllmann), near which petroleum springs were discovered in 1850, and (29 M.) *Vechelde* to (33 M.) *Gross-Gleidingen* (p. 99) and (37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brunswick* (p. 134). From Brunswick to (91 M.) *Magdeburg*, see pp. 99, 100; from Magdeburg to (165 M.) *Leipsic*, see p. 329. Through-carriages by this line run to Dresden and Vienna.

213 M. *Lehrte*, the junction of the Harburg (R. 16), Brunswick (see above), and Hildesheim (15 M.; p. 131) lines.

238 M. *Isenbüttel*; 246 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fallersleben*, where the poet Hoff-

mann von Fallersleben (1780-1874) was born; 252 M. *Vorsfelde*, to the left of which is *Schloss Wolfsburg*; 258 M. *Oebisfelde*, the junction of lines to Magdeburg (p. 100) and to Salzwedel (see below); 276½ M. *Gardelegen* (*Deutsches Haus*), an old town with dilapidated walls and a Romanesque church (7600 inhab.).

296 M. *Stendal* (*Nicolai*, by the railway-station; *Prinz Leopold*; **Adler*; *Rudolphi*; *Rail. Restaurant*; tramway from the station to the town), a town with 20,600 inhab., founded in the 12th cent. by Albert the Bear, was once the capital of the Altmark. The *Cathedral*, a noble late-Gothic structure, was founded in 1188 and restored in 1893. The nave dates from 1423-66, and the W. portions with the towers, in the transition style, are from 1257. The choir contains fine stained glass of 1480. The Gothic cloisters (13th and 15th cent.) are now fitted up as a *Provincial Museum* (open on Sun., 11-12, and Wed., 2-3). The imposing late-Gothic *Marienkirche* was completed in 1447. Adjacent is the late-Gothic *Rathhaus*, in front of which is a *Roland's Column* of 1535. To the E. of the *Marienkirche* is a bronze statue of the celebrated archæologist *Winckelmann*, a native of Stendal (1717-68). The only remains of the old fortifications are two gates, the *Ünglinger Thor* and *Tangermünder Thor*. Outside the latter is a bust of *G. Nachtigal* (1834-85), the African traveller, born at Eichstedt, near Stendal.

A branch-railway runs from Stendal to *Tangermünde* (*Schwarzer Adler*), picturesquely situated on the lofty bank of the Elbe, 7 M. to the S. E., and remarkable for its highly ornate brick-buildings of the 14th and 15th cent., the finest of which are the gateways, the church of *St. Stephen*, and the *Rathhaus*. The *Schloss*, most of which is now modern, was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg.

FROM STENDAL TO BREMEN, 145 M., in 3¾-6½ hrs. (fares 17 M 5, 12 M 80, 8 M 60 pf.). Country flat and uninteresting. The most important station is (35 M.) *Salzwedel* (**Deutscher Hof*), on the navigable *Jeetze*, one of the oldest places in the Mark (10,000 inhab.), containing several interesting buildings. The chief of these are the *Marienkirche* of the 13th and 14th cent. (containing various works of art); the *Katharinenkirche*, begun in 1247, altered in the 15th cent.; the *Lorenzkirche* (Rom. Cath.), of the 13th and 14th cent.; and a number of late-Gothic timber buildings. Railway to *Oebisfelde*, see above. — 66 M. *Uelzen* (p. 158) is the junction for Hamburg and Hanover. 109 M. *Visselhövede* is connected by a branch-line with (10½ M.) *Walsrode*, on the line which runs S. from (120 M.) *Soltau* (*Meyer's Hotel*), the next station, through the Lüneburg Heath to Hanover (54 M.). At (127 M.) *Langwedel* our line joins that from Hanover (p. 148). — 145 M. *Bremen*, see p. 149.

From Stendal to *Hamburg* (120 M.) and to *Magdeburg* (36 M.), see R. 47; to *Wittenberge*, see also R. 47.

Beyond (301 M.) *Hämerten* the train crosses the Elbe. 304 M. *Schönhausen* (*Fürst Bismarck*), the property of the Bismarck-Schönhausen family since 1562, and the birthplace of Prince Bismarck in 1815. Most of the estate afterwards passed into other hands, but it was purchased by the 'German People' in 1885 and presented to Prince Bismarck on his 70th birthday. The mansion is now a museum, containing gifts presented to the prince (adm. 10-12 and 2-4 or 2-5; closed on Sun.).

From Schönhausen diligence daily in 1 hr. to (7 M.) *Jerichow* (*Bading's Inn), with the interesting Romanesque church of a Premonstratensian convent founded in 1144. — From Jerichow a diligence plies daily to (6 M.) *Tangermünde* (p. 94).

317½ M. *Rathenow* (Grosser Kurfürst), with 18,400 inhab., manufactures glass and spectacles. Several unimportant stations.

354½ M. *Spandau* (*Friedrichshof*, *Kaiserhof*, both at the station; *Pohrt's Restaurant*, *Breite-Str.*), at the confluence of the *Spree* and the *Havel*, with 55,800 inhab., is strongly fortified and contains extensive military establishments. The imperial military reserve fund of six million sterling is kept in the imposing old *Julius Tower* in the Citadel. The church of *St. Nicholas*, of the 14th cent., contains interesting monuments and a metal font of 1398. A monument in front of the church, unveiled in 1889, commemorates the Elector Joachim II.'s profession of Protestantism here in 1539. Near the *Charlotten-Brücke* is a monument to Emp. Frederick III. (1892).

366 M. *Berlin*, see p. 1.

4. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Hildesheim.

368 M. RAILWAY in 9½-13¼ hrs. (express fares 52 *M* 30, 38 *M* 80, 27 *M* 20 pf.; ordinary 36 *M* 80, 27 *M* 30, 19 *M* 20 pf.). Dining and Sleeping Cars are attached to the principal (D) trains.

From *Cologne* to (44 M.) *Hagen* viâ (28 M.) *Elberfeld*, (30 M.) *Barmen*, and (35 M.) *Schwelm*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

44 M. *Hagen* (*Lünenschloss*, R. 2½, B. 1 *M*; *Römer*, R. & B. 2-3 *M*; *Victoria*, these three near the station; **Glitz*, R. 2¼, D. 2¼, B. ¾ *M*, *Tigges*, in the town; **Rail. Restaurant*), a flourishing manufacturing town with 48,600 inhab., is the junction of several railways, which diverge in all directions to the industrial valleys of the *Ennepe*, *Volme*, *Lenne*, and *Ruhr*. Railway to *Siegen*, see p. 108; to *Witten* and *Dortmund*, see pp. 108, 107.

The train crosses the *Ruhr* just below its confluence with the *Lenne*; to the left rises an abrupt hill with the tower of **Hohen-syburg* (¾ hr. from *Westhofen*; adm. 25 pf.; restaurant), once a stronghold of *Wittekind* (p. 91). A little to the W. is a monument to Emp. William I. — 50 M. *Westhofen*.

52½ M. *Schwerte* (*Sternberg*), a small town with a Romanesque church, altered in the early-Gothic period (carved altar of 1523; stained-glass windows of the 14th and 15th cent.), is the junction for the line to *Arnsberg*, *Scherfede*, and *Cassel* (R. 7).

From (58 M.) *Holzwickede* a branch diverges to *Hörde* and *Dortmund* (p. 89). — 63 M. *Unna* (*König von Preussen*; *Strube*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a town of 13,400 inhab., with salt-works, the junction for *Hamm* and *Dortmund* (R. 3). *Königsborn*, ¾ M. to the N., is visited for its salt-springs (lodgings at the *Curhaus*).

81 M. *Soest* (320 ft.; **Overweg*, R. & B. 3, D. 3 *M*; *Voswinkel*), an old town with 15,400 inhab., in the fertile *Soester Börde*, is mentioned in documents as early as the 9th cent., and

afterwards became a fortified Hanseatic town of much importance. It possessed the most ancient and excellent municipal code in Germany (termed the 'Schraa'), which served in the 12th cent. as a model to Lübeck and other towns. The town is still surrounded by broad walls; the moats have been converted into gardens. Of the ancient gates the *Osthoven-Thor* (1526) alone is preserved. The *Rathhaus* (1701) contains interesting archives. Opposite, to the W., is a bronze *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Geyer (1888). To the S. rises the Romanesque *Cathedral*, founded by Bruno, brother of Emp. Otho the Great, in the 10th cent., and dating in its present form from the 12th cent.; the mural paintings in the choir were executed at the beginning of the 13th century. A wooden antependium here is the earliest known example of German easel-painting (1166). The adjacent *Chapel of St. Nicholas* contains mural paintings of the early 13th cent. and an altar-piece of about 1400. — The *Petrikirche* dates from the 12th century. — The finest church, however, is the Gothic **Wiesenkirche* ('St. Mary of the Meadow'), founded in 1314, completed in the 15th century, and restored in 1850-82. The picturesque apse should be observed. The N. aisle contains an altar-piece of 1473, with wings, another by Heinrich Aldegrevier (1502-1560), and a curious embroidered altar-cloth of the 14-15th century. The stained glass in the window (15th cent.) over the N. side-entrance represents the Last Supper, at which the Westphalian ham, the staple dish of the country, takes the place of the Paschal lamb.

Drüggelte, on the road to Arnsberg (p. 109), 7 M. to the S. of Soest, possesses a curious twelve-sided chapel of the middle of the 12th century. The road then traverses the extensive *Arnsberger Wald*.

FROM SOEST TO HAMM (p. 90), 15 M., railway in 35-40 minutes. This line forms part of the direct route from Cassel to Münster and Emden (R. 13).

From Soest viâ Dortmund and Essen to *Düsseldorf*, see p. 90.

84 M. *Sassendorf* (Lohöfer), with salt-works; 89½ M. *Benninghausen*. — 94 M. *Lippstadt* (Köppelmann), a town with 11,100 inhab., on the Lippe, which here becomes navigable. The extensive *Marienkirche*, built in 1189 and 1290, contains fine carved choir stalls.

A branch-line diverges here to (16 M.) *Belecke* (branch to Brilon, p. 109) and (19 M.) *Warstein*, near which are the fine stalactite *Bielstein Caverns* (adm. 75 pf.). — From Lippstadt to *Münster* and to *Beckum*, see p. 90.

121 M. *Paderborn* (*Union, Deutscher Hof*, at the station; *Weisser Schwan, Preussischer Hof, Westfälischer Hof*, in the town), an ancient town with 22,700 inhab., where Charlemagne held a diet in 777, has been an episcopal see since 795 and a town since 1000.

The *Cathedral* has been repeatedly ravaged by fire, and was restored in 1891-93. The crypt and the massive W. tower belong to the original Romanesque building (ca. 1143); the rest dates from the 13th century. The principal *Portal, on the S. side, is adorned with Romanesque reliefs of the Crucifixion, the Virgin

Mary, and saints. The sculptures on the S. side of the E. transept, from the early-Gothic period, consist of New Testament subjects and of a frieze with animals from the old German lore.

INTERIOR (sacristan, Ikenberg 2). In the N. transept is a finely-carved late-Gothic altar of the 15th century. The choir contains the monuments and brasses of several bishops. In the treasury is the silver *Reliquary of St. Liborius*, placed here in 1627 as a substitute for one carried off by Duke Christian of Brunswick in 1621, of the silver of which he caused dollars to be coined, bearing the inscription, 'Gottes Freundt, der Pfaffen Feindt' (God's friend, the priests' foe). Other valuable objects of art are a portable altar of 1100, two silver chalices of the 12th and 15th cent., and silver statues of SS. Kilian and Liborius, of the 14th century. — The *Cloisters* contain numerous tombstones. Above the central window is a curious sculpture representing three hares with three ears only, but so placed that each appears to possess two.

On the N. side of the cathedral is the old *Chapel of St. Bartholomew*, erected in 1009-36 by Italian builders, restored in 1852, and containing dome-like vaulting, borne by slender columns. Beneath the cathedral and on its N. side the *Pader* takes its rise from 198 springs, which are so copious as to turn seven mills within 200 yards of their source. Hence the name of the town, *Pader-Born*, or 'source of the Pader'. The water is cold in summer, but in winter so warm as to give off steam. — The *Protestant Church (Abdinghof-Kirche)*, a flat-roofed basilica with two towers, originally built in 1031, was destroyed in 1806 and rebuilt in 1871. The *Busdorfs-Kirche* (14th cent.) was originally erected on the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The choir contains a large Romanesque candelabrum, with seven branches. — The *Rathhaus* (13th cent., with W. façade of 1612-16) was well restored in 1877-80.

The *Inselbad* (Curhaus), with mineral springs, used for vapour and other baths, is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Paderborn station.

From Paderborn a diligence runs daily to **Lippspringe** (385 ft.; *Old and New Curhaus, Concordia*, open in summer only; *Hôtel Wegener*, R. & B. 2-3 M., well spoken of), situated 6 M. to the N.E. It possesses a thermal spring (70° Fahr.), containing Glauber's salts, which is beneficial in the case of chest complaints, and attracts upwards of 3000 visitors annually. The sources of the *Lippe* burst copiously from the earth here at two places; one of these, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the Curhaus, was called the *Jordan*, in commemoration of the baptism of Charlemagne's Saxon converts; the other rises near the mineral spring, below the lofty ruins of the old castle, which was founded before 1310 by the Paderborn Chapter. — From Lippspringe viâ *Schlangen* (Koch's Inn) to the *Externsteine* (p. 92), 9 M.; from Schlangen the old highroad leads through fine avenues of oaks to *Detmold* (p. 91).

122 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Neuenbeken**. The railway now crosses the *Dune Viaduct*, 237 yds. long and 84 ft. high, immediately beyond which is another, 528 yds. long and 114 ft. high, crossing the *Beeke Valley*.

124 M. **Altenbeken**, the junction for Kreiensen and Magdeburg (R. 5), for Herford viâ Detmold (p. 91), and for Warburg and Cassel (R. 7).

FROM ALTENBEKEN TO WARBURG, 23 M., railway in 1 hr. Stations: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Buke*; 11 M. *Willebadessen*; 16 M. *Bonenburg*. — 23 M. *Warburg*, and thence to (55 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cassel*, see p. 110.

The train now passes through the *EGGE HILLS* by a tunnel $1\frac{1}{3}$ M. long. 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Himmighausen* (p. 91); 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bergheim*; 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Steinheim*; 143 M. *Schieder* (*Deutsches Haus*), with a château and park of the Prince of Lippe. The train crosses the *Emmer*. 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lügde*, with a late-Romanesque church.

149 M. **Pyrmont**. — **Hotels**. *GROSSES BADEHOTEL, Brunnen-Platz, R. 2-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, pens. 6-9 *M*; *KRONE, R. & B. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; LIPPISCHER HOF, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 *M*; STADT BREMEN, these three in the Brunnen-Strasse. — *Pension Lyncker*. — Several *Lodging Houses*. — *Furnished Apartments* to be had in most of the houses of the place; double-bedded room, 20 *M* a week and upwards. — *Meyer's Wine Rooms*. — *Visitors' Tax* 15 *M*, each addit. member of a family 7 *M*. — The station is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the town; tramway 20 pf., omn. 50 pf., cab with one horse 1, with 2 horses $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Pyrmont, a pleasant little town (1500 inhab.) in the valley of the *Emmer*, at the foot of the *Bomberg*, with mineral springs which have been known since the 16th century, is a favourite watering-place, visited by about 14,000 patients annually. The principal springs are the chalybeate *Stahlbrunnen* and the *Salzbrunnen*, a saline spring near the station, both with bath-houses. The water has exhilarating and refreshing properties. The *Haupt-Allée*, an avenue extending from the *Salzbrunnen* to the château of Prince Waldeck, flanked with the *Cursaal*, theatre, cafés, and shops, is the chief rendezvous of the visitors. — Excursions may be made to the *Bomberg*, the *Königsberg*, *Friedensthal* (pens. from 4 *M*), the *Schellenberg*, etc.

Beyond *Pyrmont* the train crosses the *Emmer*. 153 M. *Welsede*. At (156 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Emmerthal* it quits the valley of the *Emmer*; on the hill rises the (3 M.) château of *Haemelschenburg*, a handsome Renaissance edifice of 1588-1612. We then cross the *Weser* and the *Hamel*, passing the châteaux of *Hastenbeck* (right) and *Ohr* (left).

161 M. **Hameln**. — **Hotels**. *SCHAPER, Bahnhofs-Platz, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*; *THIEMANN, *SONNE, Oster-Strasse; BREMER SCHLÜSSEL, on the *Weser*, near the bridge, well spoken of; STADT BREMEN, Bäcker-Str. 11, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*; KAISERHOF, MONOPOL, near the station. — Omnibus to the town 25 pf.

Hameln, a town with 18,500 inhab., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Weser*, which is crossed here by a suspension-bridge, below the influx of the *Hamel*. The salmon-fishery here is important. The handsome *Münster*, near the bridge, dedicated to St. Boniface, was founded in the 11th cent., rebuilt after a fire in the 14th cent., and thoroughly restored in 1870-75 (sacristan, *Münsterkirchhof* 10). The town also contains a large number of Renaissance buildings, of which the *Demptersche Haus* (1607; Markt 7), the *Rattenfängerhaus* (1602), and the *Hochzeitshaus* (1610), in the Oster-Str. (Nos. 28 and 2), are the finest. An old legend called the 'Rat Catcher of Hameln', made familiar to English readers by Browning's ballad, has been explained in various ways. One of the latest theories is based on the alleged fact that some of the youth of Hameln were seized in 1284 with the 'dancing mania' ('choreo-

mania'), left the town, and never returned; but it is possibly a distorted recollection of the Children's Crusade of 1211. An inscription on the Rattenfängerhaus records the legend, and near the bridge is the *Rat Catcher Monument*, by Easterling (1885).

The *Klüt* (855 ft.), a hill on the left bank near the town, once fortified, is a good point of view and a favourite resort (cafés, etc.). On the right bank are the forester's house of (1¼ hr.) *Heisenküche* and the summer-resort of *Friedrichswald* (pens. 4 M.).

Steamboat in summer from Hameln to Münden, see p. 120.

FROM HAMELN TO HANOVER, 33 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 4 M 40, 3 M 30, 2 M 20 pf.). 4½ M. *Hasperde*; 7 M. *Münder*. — 12 M. *Springe* (Meyer's Hotel), with a large deer-park belonging to the emperor. In the foreground rise the wooded *Deister Hills*. — At (23 M.) *Weetzen* diverges a branch-line to Haste (p. 93). Beyond (29 M.) *Linden* we cross the *Leine*. — 33 M. *Hanover*, see p. 121.

FROM HAMELN TO LÖHNE, 33 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr., descending the beautiful valley of the *Weser*. — 4½ M. *Fischbeck*; 7½ M. *Hessisch-Oldendorf*. — 15½ M. *Rinteln* (*Stadt Bremen*; *Stadt Cassel*), formerly the capital of the County of Schaumburg, with a stone bridge across the *Weser*, was the seat of a university from 1619 to 1809. Narrow-gauge line to *Eilsen* (p. 93). The *Paschenburg* (1070 ft.; *View) is situated 6 M. to the N.E. and the *Papenbrink* (p. 93) 4½ M. to the N. — About 3 M. to the N. lies *Steinbergen* (inn), whence a walk may be taken to (6 min.) the *Arnsburg* and (½ hr.) the *Luhdener Klippe* (view). — 25 M. *Vlotho*. — 29 M. *Oeynhausen* (p. 92). — 33 M. *Löhne* (p. 92).

Our line now diverges from that to Hanover (see above) and runs to the E. (right) to (179 M.) *Elze* (see p. 121). At (183 M.) *Nordstemmen* (p. 121) we again diverge to the right and run towards the E. to (201 M.) *Hildesheim* (see p. 131). Beyond Hildesheim the train runs towards the N.W., passing some unimportant stations. 221 M. *Gross-Gleidingen* is the junction of the line to (33 M.) *Hanover* (p. 93), via *Peine* and *Lehrte* (p. 93).

226 M. *Brunswick* (p. 134; **Rail. Restaurant*), junction for the Harz line (R. 58) and for Hanover (p. 124) and Seesen (p. 101). The train skirts the ducal park and the châteaux of Alt-Richmond and Neu-Richmond (comp. p. 142).

241 M. *Königslutter* (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Stadtkeller*), a small town on the *Lutter*, with a church of the 12-15th cent., several quaint timber-houses (16-17th cent.), and the modernized *Schloss Lutter*. — Above the town and the village of *Oberlutter* is the former Benedictine abbey of SS. *Peter and Paul*, founded in 1135 in an earlier nunnery by Emp. Lothaire II., and now a lunatic asylum. The **Church* is a fine example of the pure Romanesque style, the nave dating from about 1150, the richly decorated choir and transept from the end of the 12th century. In 1894 it was adorned with painting in harmony with the Romanesque remains in the apse. The main tower dates from the 13th, the upper part of the W. towers from the 15th century. The handsome cloisters were built about 1200. The church contains the tomb of Lothaire, his wife Richenza, and his son-in-law, Duke Henry the Proud. The altar-lamp (12th cent.) and the Easter candlestick (13th cent.) are interesting.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Königsutter to *Schöppensiedt* (Deutsches Haus) viâ the *Tetzel-Denkmal*.

251 M. **Helmstedt** (*Erbprinz; Petzold; Kaiserhof*), an ancient town with 14,000 inhab., was in 1576-1810 the seat of a university. On the way from the station to the town is the Benedictine abbey of *St. Ludgeri*, secularized in 1803, the *Church* of which (partly rebuilt in 1556 and 1890) contains remains of the old pavement (1150). The crypt (ca. 1050) was originally the abbey-church. Farther on is the *Stephanskirche* (13-15th cent.), containing interesting tombs and carvings. The **Juleum*, or old university building, in the Renaissance style (1592-97), contains a library and the aula of the gymnasium. The town boasts of several handsome dwelling-houses of the 16-17th centuries. On the *Marienberg*, a hill to the W., stands the old church of a suppressed Augustine nunnery, consecrated in 1256, now a Protestant place of worship (transition-style). The tower-chapels contain interesting mural paintings and antependia (13th cent.). — A little farther on are the dolmens known as the *Lübbensteine*.

About 2¼ M. to the E. of Helmstedt are *Bad Helmstedt* and the *Clara-Bad*, two small watering-places with mineral springs.

The old Cistercian convent of *Marienthal*, 4½ M. to the N. of Helmstedt, possesses an interesting Romanesque church of the 12th century.

From Helmstedt a branch-railway runs to the S. to (14 M.) *Oebisfelde* (p. 94).

Several unimportant stations are passed. 262 M. *Eilsleben*, the junction for *Holzminden* (p. 101) and of branch-lines to *Blumenberg* (p. 330) and *Neuhaldensleben*; 278 M. *Sudenburg* (p. 102), a suburb of *Magdeburg*.

280 M. **Magdeburg** (p. 102); thence to (368 M.) *Berlin*, see R. 5.

5. From Cologne to Berlin viâ *Holzminden* and *Magdeburg*.

359 M. RAILWAY in 11¾-12 hrs. (express fares 52 *M* 30, 33 *M* 80 pf.; ordinary 36 *M* 80, 27 *M* 30, 19 *M* 20 pf.). — Sleeping Cars are attached to the night-trains.

From Cologne to (124 M.) *Altenbeken*, see R. 4.

130 M. **Driburg** (*Englischer Hof*, pens. from 4 *M*; *Stadt Driburg*, both these well spoken of; *Eisenbahn; Schaper*). About ½ M. to the E. (omn. from the station 50 pf.) lies *Bad Driburg*, a favourite watering-place in a healthy situation among wooded hills, with powerful chalybeate springs and good baths (lodgings at the bathing establishment, with 200 rooms). Near the station is the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bad* (pens. 5½-6½ *M*). Excursions may be made to (1¼ M.) the *Iburg*, (4 M.) *Neuenheerse*, with an old abbey church, etc.

137½ M. *Brakel*. From (144 M.) *Ottbergen* a branch-line diverges to *Nordhausen* viâ *Carlshafen* (p. 110), *Northeim* (p. 121), and

Wulften (p. 379). 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Godelheim*. On the hill to the right are the white buildings of Schloss Fürstenberg (p. 120).

150 M. **Höxter** (*Berliner Hof*, *Stadt Bremen*, both well spoken of; *Reichshof*), an old town with 7600 inhabitants. The Protestant Church of *St. Kilian*, with two towers and a rectangular choir, was consecrated in 1075, rebuilt in the Romanesque style in 1391, and restored in 1882. It contains a pulpit of 1595 and a font of 1631 (by Berent Kraft). Adjacent is the *Minoritenkirche*, also Protestant, but at present unused, a fine Gothic edifice of ca. 1400, with one low aisle (on the S. side; apply to the verger of St. Kilian's). The Roman Catholic *Nicolaikirche*, in the market-place, contains a lectionary with an ornamental metal cover of the 14th century. Among the interesting Renaissance timber-buildings are the *Heisterhof* and the restored *Tilly House* in the Westerbach-Strasse. — Steamers ply on the Weser from Höxter to Münden and Hameln (p. 98).

An avenue of chestnut-trees, passing the station, leads from Höxter to (1 M.) **Corvey** (*Inn*), once the most celebrated Benedictine abbey in N. Germany, founded by Louis the Pious in 822. The abbots were of princely rank. In 1793 it was created a bishopric, but it was suppressed in 1803. The castellated building, with its numerous towers, farm offices, and church, encloses several courts. In the upper cloisters are portraits of all the abbots. The château contains a fine library of 55,000 vols., of which *Hofmann von Fallersleben*, who is buried behind the church, was custodian from 1860 to 1874.

The train now crosses the Weser; on the left bank lies Corvey (see above). — 155 M. **Holzminden** (**Reichskrone*, R. 2, D. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, at the station; *Buntrock*), a town with 9100 inhab., possesses a famous old grammar-school, and a modern school of engineering. Railway to *Scherfede*, see p. 110. — Beyond Holzminden we have a passing glimpse of the *Hoopthal*, with the old Cistercian convent of *Amelungsborn* (1123).

182 M. **Kreiensen** (*Railway Restaurant*, D. 2 *M*), the junction of the Hanover and Cassel line (R. 8). — 186 M. *Gandersheim* (*Weisses Ross*), an old town, formerly the seat of a nunnery founded about 850. Romanesque abbey-church, dating from 1172.

195 M. **Seesen** (**Kronprinz*; *Grüner Jäger*; *Wilhelmsbad*), one of the oldest places on the margin of the Harz Mts. (4500 inhab.). Railway to Nordhausen viâ Herzberg, see p. 381. — 199 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neuekrug*, the junction of a branch-line to Grauhof (p. 384) and Vienenburg (p. 384). — 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lutter*.

207 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ringelheim**, junction of branch-lines to Vienenburg and to Hildesheim (p. 131) viâ *Derneburg*, with a château of Prince Münster.

220 M. **Börssum** (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the Brunswick and Harzburg line (p. 380). 229 M. *Mattierzoll*; 234 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Jerxheim*, the junction of the line from Brunswick to Oschersleben (p. 384) and Magdeburg. At (252 M.) *Eilsleben* our line unites with that from Hanover and Brunswick (p. 100).

271 M. Magdeburg. — Hotels. Near the station: *CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. c; A, 4), R. from 2, B. 1 *M*; CONTINENTAL HOTEL (Pl. d; A, 3), R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; FÜRST BISMARCK (Pl. h; A, 4), R. from 1½, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*; KOCH (Pl. f; A, 4), R. 1¾-3 *M*; MÜLLER (Pl. i; A, 3, 4), well spoken of, R. 1¾-2¾, D. 1½-2 *M*; RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. m; B, 4), R. 1½ *M*. — In the town: *WEISSER SCHWAN (Pl. b; B, 3), Breite Weg 160, R. 2¼-4, B. 1 *M*; *MAGDEBURGER HOF (Pl. k; B, 3), Alte-Ulrich-Str. 4, with electric light and lift, these two of the first class; KAISERHOF (Pl. a; B, 3), Kutscher-Str. 21.

Restaurants. Wine: *Jordan*, Knochenhauer-Ufer 79; **Fuhrmann*, Himmelreich-Str. 4; **Dankwarth & Richters*, Breite Weg 55, D. 2 *M*; **Rathskellerei*, Altenmarkt 15; **Est Est*, Prälaten-Str. 1; *Continental Bodega Co.*, Kaiser-Str. 94. — Beer: **Central*, Central Hotel; *Grosser Kurfürst*, Breite Weg 232a; *Hofbräu*, Hasselbach-Str. 1, D. 1½ *M*; **Franziskaner*, Breite Weg 174; *Fideles Gefängnis*, Neue-Ulrich-Str. 1. — Cafés. *Hohenzollern*, *Peters*, *National*, *Tamborini*, Breite Weg 140, 20, 12, and 213; *Dom*, Oranien-Str. 12. — Confectioner. **Meffert*, Breite Weg 165.

Baths, Spielgarten-Str. 5a, Fürsten-Str. 23b, and Gneisenau-Str. 3. — *River Baths*, in the Alte Elbe.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 23; A, B, 4), see p. 103; *Wilhelm-Theater* (Pl. 24; C, 3); *Victoria* (Pl. 25; E, 2), a summer-theatre in the Werder (p. 105); *Walhalla*, Apfel-Str. 12. — **Concert Rooms.** **Fürstenhof*, Kaiser-Str. 93; *Theater-Garten*, at the Stadt-Theater; *Herrenkrug* (p. 105); *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Garten* (p. 104).

Cabs. Per drive within the town, for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*. — By time: ½ hr., for 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, 3 pers. 1 *M* 30 pf., 4 pers. 1½ *M*. — Double fares at night (11-8).

Tramways from the *Neustadt* to *Sudenburg* (¾ hr.) and *Buckau* (¾ hr.); from the *Alte-Ulrichs-Thor* to the *Friedrichstadt* and (steam-tramway) *Herrenkrug*; from the *Alte-Ulrichs-Thor* to the *Wilhelmstadt*.

United States Consul, vacant; vice-consul, *Herr R. Weichsel*.

Chief Sight (½ day). From the station by tramway to the *Emp. William Monument* (p. 103); on foot by the *Breite Weg* (p. 103), *Alte Markt* (p. 104), and *Fürstenwall* to the *Dom-Platz* (p. 103; Cathedral, Museum, *Liebfrauenkirche*). Hence by the *Augusta-Str.* to the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Garten* (p. 104), and back to the station by tramway.

Magdeburg (165 ft.), the capital and seat of government of the Prussian province of Saxony, and a fortress of the first rank, with 223,000 inhab. (includ. suburbs), is chiefly situated on the left bank of the *Elbe*, which is here divided into three arms. It consists of the town proper and the four suburbs of *Sudenburg* and *Buckau* to the S., *Neustadt* to the N., and *Friedrichstadt* to the E., on the right bank of the so-called *Alte Elbe*. An island in the river is occupied by the *Citadel*. As the point of intersection of numerous railways, *Magdeburg* is also one of the most important commercial towns in N. Germany. It is the headquarters of the German sugar industry, and the cultivation of the beetroot from which the sugar is obtained is carried on very extensively in the neighbourhood. The chief of its numerous industries are iron-founding and machine-making.

Magdeburg, which was founded as a commercial settlement at the beginning of the 9th cent., is chiefly indebted for its early prosperity to *Emp. Otho the Great* (936-973) and his consort *Editha* (see p. 103) who founded a Benedictine monastery here in 937. In 968 the town was raised to the rank of an archiepiscopal see of equal rank with *Cologne* and *Mayence*. In the 13-15th cent. *Magdeburg* was a flourishing and powerful commercial place, with supremacy over an extensive territory, and a member of the *Hanseatic League*. The turbulent citizens gradually threw off the archiepiscopal yoke, and towards the close of the 15th cent. compelled the



prelates generally to reside elsewhere. As early as 1524 they eagerly espoused the cause of the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg suffered terribly. In 1629 it successfully resisted the attacks of Wallenstein during seven months, but it was taken by storm by Tilly in 1631, and almost wholly destroyed. Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, was burgomaster of the town from 1646 to 1680. After the Reformation the see was presided over by three Protestant archbishops, and at length in 1680 became incorporated with the Mark of Brandenburg. The extension of its line of fortifications in 1866, 1870, and 1891 has led to a great development of the town on the W., S., and N.

The chief street of the new quarter near the railway-station is the KAISER-STRASSE (Pl. B, 3-5), containing the *Town Theatre* (Pl. 23; A, B, 4), in front of which is a statue of *Karl Immermann*, by Echtermeyer (1899). Among the other handsome buildings of this quarter are the *Real-Gymnasium*, the *School of Art* (Pl. 14; A, 3), and the *Friesen-Turnhalle* (Pl. 28; A, 3). The new building of the Museum (p. 104) is also to be erected here.

The BREITE WEG (Pl. B, 1-6), the principal business-street of Magdeburg, intersects the old town from N. to S. and contains numerous handsome shops. The houses in it date largely from the 17th century. To the W. of the Cathedral is the new *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. 18). The inscription on No. 146, '*Gedenke des 10. Mai 1631*', is a reminiscence of the capture of the town by Tilly. — At the N. end of the Breite Weg, in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. B, 1), is an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Siemerling (1897).

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 6; B, C, 5), or *Church of SS. Maurice and Catharine*, a noble structure, erected after 1208 on the site of the ancient Benedictine church (comp. above), was the earliest attempt in the Gothic style in Germany. The elaborate polygonal choir, the two unfinished E. towers, and the E. bays of the nave were erected before 1274. The choir with its two-storied ambulatory and series of chapels recalls the French style, though the details are essentially German in spirit. The purely Gothic nave dates from 1363, the W. towers from 1310-1520. The rich W. portal repays inspection. The whole edifice was restored under Frederick William III. (1826-34). Length 230 yds., breadth of nave 35 yds., height of N. tower 337 ft. Verger in the cloisters (p. 104; 1 *M*).

The CHOIR, which contains richly carved stalls, is separated from the nave by a late-Gothic *Screen* (1445). The antique columns below the painted figures of saints and Saxon emperors (13th cent.) are supposed to have been previously utilized in the earlier church of the *Emp. Otho I.* (d. 973), who reposes beneath a simple marble slab in the choir. — The RETRO-CHOIR contains the tomb (1447) of Otho's consort *Editha* (d. 947), daughter of Edmund of England, two fine brasses, the painted figure of St. Maurice, and a curious *Chapel* (13th cent.) with painted figures of the imperial pair. — In the S. TRANSEPT are a Madonna and the tomb of Archbp. Otho of Hessen (d. 1361), both in the Gothic style and painted. — The NAVE contains numerous other monuments of the 16th and 17th cent. of inferior interest. Pulpit in alabaster, 1597. — In the LADY CHAPEL beneath the towers is the **Monument of Archbishop Ernest*, one of the earlier works of the celebrated Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, completed in 1495; on the sarcophagus reclines the archbishop, on the sides are the Twelve Apostles,

SS. Maurice and Stephen, and a variety of decorations. Here also is a large candelabrum, cast in 1494, probably by P. Vischer. — The stained-glass windows are modern. — Outside the portal of the N. transept is a Gothic porch with figures of the Ten Virgins (originally painted) and of the Old and New Covenant (ca. 1300).

The Tower (438 steps) commands a fine view, to which, however, that from the gallery (166 steps) is almost equal. The handsome *Cloisters* (13th and 14th cent.; entr. on the E. side of the Cathedral) are partly Gothic, partly Romanesque; they contain old sgraffito embellishments. The old **Chapter Room*, adjoining the cloisters on the E., is now occupied by the public archives.

The **Civic Museum** (Pl. 22a), Domhof 5, occupies the old Princes' Palace, to which various additions have been made (open free on Sun. and holidays, 11-2, and on week-days, 11-1 and 3-5, in winter 11-3; adm. on Mon., 50 pf.). The groundfloor and first floor of the front-building are occupied by the *Industrial Collections* and the *Engravings*; in the side-building to the left are the *Pictures* (chiefly modern) and *Sculptures*; to the right are the *Prehistoric Collections*. The *Natural History Collection* is on the second floor of the main building. (New building, see p. 103.)

The **Fürstenwall** (Pl. C, 4, 5), on the Elbe, a favourite walk, affords a good view of the cathedral-choir. At its S. end are pleasure-grounds, with a *War Monument*.

A little to the N. of the Domhof rises the **Liebfrauenkirche** (Pl. 10, C 4; sacristan, Klosterkirchhof 7) or *Church of Our Lady*, begun about 1070 as a cruciform Romanesque basilica, altered and added to in the Gothic style about 1220, and restored in 1890-91. The Romanesque **Cloisters* (12th cent.) and the abbey-buildings have been converted into a school (entr., *Regierungs-Str.* 4).

In the **ALTENMARKT** (Pl. B, C, 3), in front of the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 19; 1691), rises the ***Monument of Otho I.** (Pl. 1), an equestrian figure, 8 ft. high, on a pedestal 18½ ft. in height, erected by the municipality about 1290, and several times restored (canopy of the 17th cent.). At the corners are figures in armour. Beside the emperor are two allegorical female figures. The statues are all in sandstone and of lifesize.

The small Platz near the *Hauptwache* (Pl. 4) contains a bronze *Statue of Franke* (d. 1851; Pl. 2), burgomaster of Magdeburg, by Bläser (1856). A little to the E. is a large new building, containing municipal offices and the *Public Library* (10-1.15). — In front of the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 8; C, 3) stands a *Luther Monument*, by Hundrieser, erected in 1886.

The **Friedrich-Wilhelms-Garten** (Pl. C, D, 7, 8) includes the grounds of the once celebrated *Kloster Bergen*, destroyed in 1812. The eminence on which the latter stood is now occupied by a restaurant with ball-rooms, etc. In the W. part of the park are the **Gruson Conservatories* (open in summer 8-12 and 2-7, Wed. 8-11 and 1-3, in winter 9 to dusk, Wed. 10-4; free on Wed., 1 *M* on Mon., 30 pf. on other days). On the S. side lies the manufacturing town



Magdeburg

BRANDENBURG.

1 : 18.200

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

Meter.

Strassenbahn

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------------|------------|
| 1. Amtsgericht | C.3. | Nikolai-K. | A.3. |
| 2. Gerichtshaus (altes) | B.2. | 7. Pauli-K. | C.4. |
| 3. Gymnasium | C.3. | Petri-K. | D.2. |
| 4. Wredow. Zeichensch. | B.4. | 8. Synagoge | C.3. |
| Kirchen: | | 9. Krankenhaus | B.2. |
| Dom-K. | D.2. | 10. Post | C.D.3.B.2. |
| Gothards-K. | B.1. | 11. Proviant-Am. | C.4. |
| 5. Johannis-K. | B.2. | Ritter-Akademie | D.1.2. |
| Katharinen-K. | C.3. | 12. Saldern'sche Realgym. | B.2. |
| 6. Katholische K. | C.4. | 13. Steuer-Am. | D.3. |

A

B

C

D

of *Buckau* (p. 102), with numerous villas and the large *Gruson Iron Works* (3000 men), now belonging to Herr Krupp (p. 106). — Opposite, on the right bank of the Elbe, the **Rothe Horn Park** (Pl. D, E, 7, 8), with two restaurants.

On the *Werder* (Pl. D, E, 1, 2) stands the *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. 25). — On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. below Magdeburg, lies the **Herrenkrug* (frequent steamers in the afternoon, 15-25 pf.; tramway, see p. 102). On the left bank are the *Neustadt* and the *Vogelsang Park* (tramway).

The country between Magdeburg and Brandenburg is uninteresting. Beyond (277 M.) *Magdeburg-Neustadt* we cross the Elbe.

286 M. *Burg* (Roland, Hesse, R. 1½-2 M), with 19,400 inhab., and large cloth-factories, founded by French Protestants who settled here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

321 M. **Brandenburg** (**Schwarzer Bär*, Pl. a, C 3; **Schwarzer Adler*, Pl. b, C 3; *Schwan*, Pl. c, C 3; *Cramer's Wine Rooms*; *Ahlert's Berg*, with garden and open-air theatre; *Stadtpark Restaurant*; *Wilhelms-Garten*), a dull town with broad streets and 46,500 inhab., lies on the Havel, which here forms a broad lake called the *Plauesche See*, and divides the town into the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Dominsel.

Brandenburg occupies the site of *Brennabor*, a stronghold of the Slavonic Hevelli, which was taken by Emp. Henry I. in 927. It afterwards again fell into the hands of the Wends, but was taken in 1157 by Albert the Bear, Count of Ascania, who thenceforth styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The town was the seat of an episcopal see from 949 to 1544, and was long the chief place in the Mark. Several interesting old buildings still exist.

From the station (comp. Plan C, D, 5) we proceed by the *Schützen-Strasse*, *Anuenthor-Brücke*, and the *St. Annen-Strasse* to the (¼ hr.) *Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 3), dating from the 14th cent., but rebuilt in 1720. Near it stands a *Roland* (see p. 151), 18 ft. in height. A little to the W. rises the **Church of St. Catharine* (sacristan, *Katharinenkirch-Platz 4*), a Gothic brick edifice, the nave of which was erected in 1381-1401, the choir about 1410, and the tower above the W. front in 1583-85. The elaborate ornamentation of the exterior is worthy of careful inspection, especially that of the *Corpus Christi* chapel, adjoining the nave. In the interior are a fine old altar in carved wood of 1474, recently gilded and painted, a bronze font of 1440, and several monuments. — We next follow the *Stein-Str.* to the *Steinthor-Thurm* (Pl. B, 4; 100 ft. high), with the collections of the Historical Society (Sun., 11-12.30; at other times on application to the keeper, *Linieu-Str. 24*). We then return to the *Rathhaus* and cross the *Molkenmarkt* and the *Mühlendamm*, past the early-Gothic *Petrikirche* (Pl. D, 2; 14th cent.), to the —

CATHEDRAL (Pl. D, 2; sacristan, Dom 70), originally a Romanesque basilica of 1165-1187, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th cent.,

and restored in 1834-36 and again in 1891. Fine reredos of 1518, and remains of an earlier one of 1375. The small museum in the S. transept contains statuettes of angels (1441), which served as candelabra, mediæval vestments, and winged altars. In the sacristy are charters and codices, in the Romanesque crypt elaborate columns and good sculptures.

The Grillendamm (Pl. D, 1) leads hence to the Altstadt, where the church of *St. Godehard* (Pl. B, 1; sacristan, Kirchplatz 11), partly Romanesque of 1160, and partly Gothic of 1348, and the old *Altstadt Rathhaus* (Pl. 2; B, 2), of the 13-14th cent., are the most interesting buildings.

Fine view from the *Marienberg* (Pl. A, 1), an eminence (200 ft.) to the N.W. of the town, on which rises a tower 114 ft. in height, designed by the architect Stier, and adorned with reliefs by Siemering and Calandrelli, erected in 1830 to the memory of about 4000 Brandenburgers who fell in the wars of 1864, 1866, 1870-71.

The first station beyond Brandenburg is (330 M.) *Gross-Kreutz*, from which a diligence runs four times daily to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lehnin* (*Kronprinz; Preussischer Hof*), with the fine church of the old abbey of *Himmelpfort*, founded in 1180 and restored in 1871-79. — As we approach Potsdam we obtain a fine view of the Havel, which the line crosses.

343 M. *Potsdam*, and thence to (359 M.) *Berlin*, see R. 2.

6. From Duisburg to Hagen viâ Essen and Langendreer.

39 M. RAILWAY in $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 *M* 20, 3 *M* 90, 2 *M* 70 pf.).

The line traverses the *Westphalian Coal Measures*, which are among the most productive in the world, extending to the E. from the Rhine as far as Unna and Camen, about 32 M. in length and 9-14 M. in width, and yielding 40 million tons of coal annually. The innumerable chimneys on both sides of the line testify to the enormous industrial activity of the district. The population is very dense, frequently averaging 1800 per Engl. sq. mile. The produce of the mines, manufactories, foundries, etc., is conveyed in different directions by numerous railways, forming a dense network without parallel in Germany.

Duisburg, see p. 88. — 5 M. *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (*Im Zulust; Retze*), a prettily-situated town with 36,000 inhab., the junction of several railways and surrounded by coal-pits and iron-works. The *Grosse Kirche* dates from the 13-14th centuries. On the left bank of the Ruhr is the old château of *Broich*, where Queen Louisa of Prussia spent part of her youth.

As Essen is approached we gain a view to the left of *Krupp's Cast Steel Works*, a vast establishment of worldwide celebrity. The tallest (220 ft.) of the numerous chimneys belongs to a huge steam-hammer, 50 tons in weight. The factory, to which visitors are not admitted, employs 24,000 workmen and supplies many railway and steamboat-companies in Europe and other parts of the world with

rails, wheels, etc., and several of the great powers of Europe and Asia with steel guns.

12 M. **Essen** (**Rheinischer Hof*, at the principal station; **Berliner Hof*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M; *Monopol*; *Kaiser Wilhelm*; *Deutscher Hof*; *Victoria*; **Essener Hof*, chiefly for guests of Herr Krupp; U.S. consular agent), a town with 110,000 inhab., founded at the end of the 9th century. Being the central point of a great coal-mining district (p. 106), it has increased rapidly within the last forty years (in 1854 there were 10,488 inhab. only), and is surrounded by lofty chimneys in every direction. An extensive and rapidly increasing iron-industry has sprung up in consequence of the abundant supply of fuel.

The **Münsterkirche*, founded by Bishop Alfred of Hildesheim, and consecrated in 874, is one of the most ancient churches in Germany. It was restored in 1881-86. The W. choir, with an octagon resembling that of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, dates from the 10th cent.; the crypt under the E. choir dates from 1051; the Gothic nave and choir were completed in 1316.

The INTERIOR contains an altar-piece by *B. de Bruyn* (1522-27), a large seven-branched candelabrum of the 10th cent., and various interesting objects in the precious metals. The *Goldene Kammer*, or treasury, contains several curious Romanesque works of art of the 10th century (sacristan, Berg-Str. 17). — To the N. are handsome Gothic *Cloisters*.

In front of the handsome *Rathhaus* is a *Statue of Alfred Krupp* (d. 1887; see p. 106), by Schaper, erected in 1889; and on the Burgplatz is an equestrian *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Volz (1898).

Essen is also a station on the Rhenish Railway from Düsseldorf to Dortmund (p. 89), and on the Cologne-Minden Railway (Altenessen; see p. 83).

FROM ESSEN TO DÜSSELDORF viâ Kettwig, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 M 80, 2 M 10, 1 M 40 pf.). Beyond (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rellinghausen* the train passes through a tunnel to the Ruhrthal. — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Werden** (*Deutscher Kaiser*; *Grüter*), an ancient town, with 9400 inhab., was formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, now used as a penitentiary. The main tower dates from the 9th cent., and the rest of the church is in the transition-style of the 12-13th centuries. In the crypt is the burial-vault of St. Ludgerus (d. 809). — 8 M. *Kettwig* (*Schiesen*; *Kaiserhof*), with old-established cloth-factories, is prettily situated. Branch-line to *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (p. 106). — We now quit the Ruhrthal by the *Hochstrasser Tunnel* (500 yds. long). — 20 M. *Grafenberg*. — 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

15 M. **Steele** (*Post*), an old town on the *Ruhr*, is surrounded by coal-mines (pop. 11,000). The station (**Restaurant*) is at *Königsteele* (Lindemann), 1 M. from the town. Steele is the junction of branch-railways to *Vohwinkel*, *Herdecke* (p. 108), and *Osterfeld*.

22 M. **Bochum** (*Neubauer*, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M; *Kaiserhof*), an important industrial place with 60,000 inhab., possesses very extensive cast-steel works and several large factories and foundries.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Langendreer*, where the line diverges from that to *Dortmund* (p. 89).

29 M. **Witten** (265 ft.; *König von Preussen*, R. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M; *Dünnebacke*, near the station, R. & B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M), an industrial town

with 32,200 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Ruhr*. The train ascends the valley on the right bank, and *Volmarstein* is seen opposite.

34 M. *Wetter* (Strandes), picturesquely situated on a height, with a ruined castle and a belvedere. The train crosses the river and skirts the *Kaisberg*, where Charlemagne is said to have once encamped; the tower on the top (adm. 25 pf.) is a monument to Baron Stein, the eminent Prussian minister, who was afterwards president of Westphalia (d. 1831).

36½ M. *Herdecke* (*Zweibrücker Hof*), a town with 4500 inhab., opposite the influx of the *Volme* into the *Ruhr*. The valley of the *Ruhr* is here crossed by the imposing viaduct (to the left) of the Rhenish line from Düsseldorf to Dortmund (p. 89). The *Hohen-syburg* (p. 95) is about 5 M. to the N. of *Herdecke*.

The train now crosses the valley by a viaduct, 345 yds. long and 100 ft. high, and ascends first along the left bank of the *Volme* and then along the left bank of its affluent the *Ennepe*.

39 M. *Hagen*, the junction of several railways; see p. 95.

FROM HAGEN TO SIEGEN, 63 M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 8 M 50, 6 M 40, 4 M 30 pf.). This line (*Ruhr-Sieg-Bahn*) connects the busy and picturesque valley of the *Lenne* with the coal-measures of the *Ruhr*. — 11 M. *Hohenlimburg* (Bentheimer Hof; Post), a small town with 7200 inhab., is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim on a precipitous wooded height (*View from the top). — 13 M. *Letmathe* (Post), with 3000 inhab. and a large zinc-foundry near the station, is the junction for *Iserlohn* and *Fröndenberg* (see below). — 19 M. *Altena* (Klincke; Post) is a picturesquely-situated little town, with the ancestral Schloss of the old Counts von der Mark. Pop. 12,300. The grounds on the hills to the S. of the castle afford beautiful views. Conspicuous war-monument. — Several small stations. From (38 M.) *Finnentrop* a branch diverges to *Olpe* and *Rothemühle*. At (53 M.) *Welschen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahr-bacher Höhe* (1310 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel. 60 M. *Creuzthal*. Branch to *Marburg* (p. 404). — 66 M. *Siegen* (*Goldner Löwe*, R. & B. 2 M 80 pf.; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a busy old mining town (21,000 inhab.), with two castles of the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. *Rubens* (1577-1640) was born here while his parents were living in exile from Antwerp, their native place. Comp. also *Baedeker's Rhine*.

At *Betzdorf*, 10½ M. beyond *Siegen*, the line unites with the *Cologne* and *Giessen* railway (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

FROM LETMATHE TO ISERLOHN AND FRÖNDEMBERG, 15½ M., branch-line in 1 hr. (1 M 20, 89 pf.). The train crosses the *Lenne*. To the left rise two detached rocks styled the 'Pater' and 'Nonne', near which is the *Grürmannshöhle*, a cavern containing fossil bones. — 1½ M. *Dechenhöhle*. The **Dechenhöhle*, a highly-interesting stalactite cavern (admission in summer, 1-2 pers. 1 M 20, 3 or more pers. 40 pf. each), lighted with electricity, extends about 33 yds. into the hill.

3¼ M. *Iserlohn* (**Sander*; Post), with 24,700 inhab., is one of the most important manufacturing places in Westphalia, the chief products being iron and brass wares, needles, and wire. Extensive trade. The picturesque environs are crowded with factories of every kind. The *Stadtkirche* contains a fine carved altar of the 15th century. Near the station is the *Alexanderhöhe*, a place of popular resort, whence a pleasant walk, commanding admirable views, may be taken along the *Kulturweg*. — Beyond *Iserlohn* the line proceeds to (8½ M.) *Hemer*, a thriving industrial place, (12½ M.) *Menden* (Adler), and (15½ M.) *Fröndenberg* (p. 109).

7. From Cologne to Cassel viâ Arnsberg

171 M. RAILWAY in $5\frac{1}{4}$ -9 hrs. (fares, 22 *M* 50, 16 *M* 95, 11 *M* 20 pf.; express, 24 *M* 80, 18 *M* 40, 12 *M* 90 pf.). One fast train only runs daily by this line; the usual route from Cologne to Cassel, though a little longer, is viâ Soest and Altenbeken (R. 4; two quick trains daily in $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares as above).

Journey to ($52\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwerte*, the junction for Soest and Altenbeken, see R. 4. Then (59 M.) *Langschede*. — 62 M. *Fröndenberg* (Wildschütz); branch-line to Iserlohn and Letmathe, see p. 108; to Unna, see p. 95.

74 M. *Neheim-Hüsten*. *Schloss Herdringen*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., is the seat of Count Fürstenberg, the owner of some exquisite goldsmith's work by Meister Anton Eisenhoidt of Warburg (1585-1618). Near Arnsberg the train passes through a tunnel below the *Schlossberg*.

79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Arnsberg** (**Husemann*, R. $2\frac{1}{4}$, B. 1 *M*; *Helmert*; *Arnsberger Hof*, *Höynck*, both at the station), once the capital of the ancient Duchy of Westphalia, with 8000 inhab., is prettily situated on a height skirted by the Ruhr. The hill to the N., crowned with the ruins of a castle which was blown up in 1762, commands a charming prospect. Another excellent point of view is the *Eichholz*, a beautiful park on the S. side of the town.

The winding river is crossed five times between Arnsberg and Meschede. — 92 M. **Meschede** (*Hoff*; *Gercken*), an ancient town with 3000 inhab., prettily situated on the Ruhr, was once the seat of a nunnery founded in the 9th cent., with a late-Gothic church.

From (102 M.) *Olsberg* (Padberg) an excursion may be made to the *Kahle Astenberg* (2770 ft.), a fine point of view. Beyond Olsberg, on the hill to the right, are the huge *Bruchhauser Steine*. The train now quits the Ruhr and penetrates the watershed between the Rhine and Weser by a long tunnel.

107 M. Stat. **Brilon** is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. (diligence) from the town of that name (*Rosenbaum*, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), mentioned as early as the year 1100. Pop. 4600. It possesses a large Romanesque church with a late-Gothic choir and a huge tower; the sculptures on the N. portal are Romanesque (1150). From the station a branch-line runs to *Belecke* (p. 96).

The line then descends the narrow *Hoppeke-Thal*. At ($117\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bredelar* are iron-works, established in an old Cistercian monastery. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nieder-Marsberg* or *Stadtberge* (*Poelmann*; *Kesting*), a small town with a large lunatic asylum and important copper-works, lies at the foot of a hill, on which is situated the old town of *Ober-Marsberg*, once a strong fortress, but destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. This was the site of the ancient Saxon fortress *Eresburg*, near which stood the most celebrated of the 'Irmensäulen', or columns dedicated to the Germanic deity Irmin. The castle and column were destroyed by Charlemagne in 772, who founded here

the first church on Saxon soil. The church of St. Peter dates from the 12th and 13th centuries; in front of it stands a Roland's Column (p. 151). The chapel of St. Nicholas is an interesting structure in the transition style.

132 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Scherfede* (Railway Restaurant), the junction of a line to *Holzminden* (p. 101).

138 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Warburg* (*Hôtel zum Desenberge; Dadt*), an ancient town (5300 inhab.) on the *Diemel*, is the junction of the railway to *Allenbeken* (p. 97). To the left rises a conical hill, surmounted by the ruined tower of the castle of *Desenberg*.

FROM WARBURG TO CORBACH, 27 M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. — The only intermediate station of importance is (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Arolsen* (*Fürstenhof*, new; *Waldecker Hof*), with 2500 inhab., charmingly situated, the seat of Prince Waldeck, father-in-law of the late Prince Leopold of England (Duke of Albany), with a valuable collection of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii. Rauch (1777-1857), the sculptor, and Kaulbach (1805-74), the painter, were both born at Arolsen. The *Church* contains three statuettes in marble by the former. — 27 M. *Corbach* (*Waldecker Hof*), a small town with 2000 inhabitants.

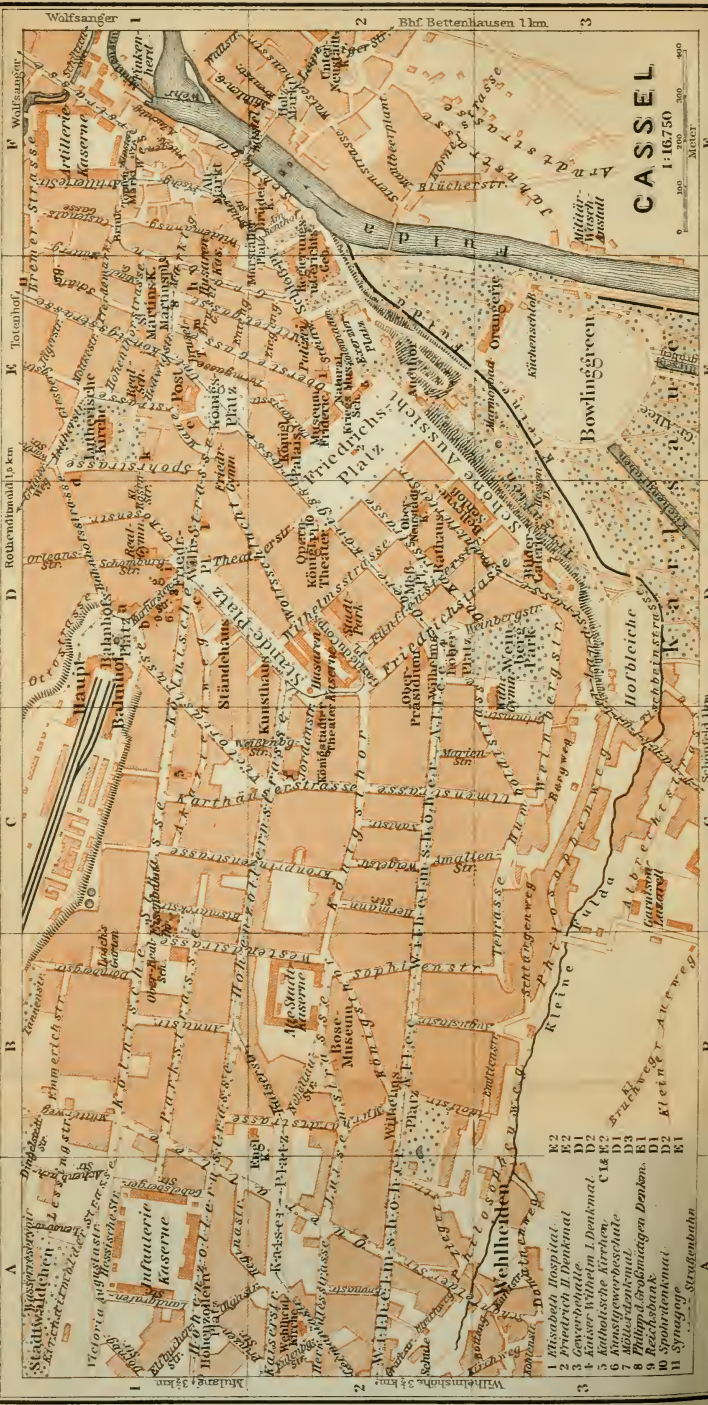
Beyond Warburg we obtain a view to the right of the pleasant valley of the *Diemel*. — 151 M. *Hümme* is the junction of a branch-line to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Carlshafen* (Schwan; Brandes), a small town prettily situated at the influx of the *Diemel* into the *Weser*, whence steamers ply in summer to Hameln (p. 98) and Münden (p. 149).

155 M. *Hofgeismar* (*Deutscher Kaiser; Hessischer Hof*), with a mineral spring. — 159 M. *Grebenstein*, with ancient watch-towers, at the foot of the *Grebenburg*. — 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mönchehof*; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., in a beautiful park, lies *Wilhelmsthal*, formerly a château of the Elector of Hesse, built in 1760, containing handsome rococo decorations and several pictures by Tischbein.

171 M. *Cassel*. — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* *HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. a; D, 1), R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 *M*; *ROYAL (Pl. b; D, 1), similar charges, with restaurant, both opposite the station; STÜCK'S HOTEL (Pl. g; D, 1), Museum-Str. 4, with restaurant; CASSELER HOF (Pl. i; D, 1), Museum-Str. 2, with restaurant, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Pl. c; D, 1), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 *M*; *CENTRAL HOTEL, new; DEUTSCHER KAISER (Pl. d; D, E, 1), Bahnhof-Str. 1; *GOLZE (Pl. k; E, 1), Spohr-Str. 6, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — *In the Town:* *KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN (Pl. e; E, 1), SCHIRMER (Pl. f; E, 1), these two in the Königs-Platz and of the first class, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; RITTER (Pl. h; E, 1), Mittelgasse 42, with restaurant; REICHSKANZLER, Oberste Gasse 56 (Pl. E, 2, 3). — Hotels at Wilhelmshöhe, see p. 118. — **Pensions:** *Von Buttlar*, Friedrich-Str. 7; *Frl. Rhode*, Wilhelmshöher Allée 8 (Pl. C, 2), second story (pens. 4-5 *M*); *Fräulein Werneburg*, Grosse Friedrich-Str. 12 (pens. 4-5 *M*).

Restaurants. BEER. *Hôtel Schi-mer*, etc., see above; *Gerhardt*, Obere König-Str. 28 (first floor); *Palais-Restaurant*, Obere König-Str. 30 (first floor), D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 *M*; **Kaletsch*, Hohenzollern-Str. 28; **Stadtpark*, Wilhelm-Str. 6, with café, concert every evening in summer (symphony on Frid.; in winter on Sun. and Wed.). — WINE. *Le Goullon*, Untere Karl-Str. 7; *Schäfer*, Wilhelm-Str. 3; *Wipplinger*, Oberste Gasse 41. — *Café-Restaurant* in the *Kartsaue*, p. 117; concert several times a week.

Cafés. *Schmoll*, Obere König-Str. 15; *Residenz*, König-Str. 39. — **Confectioners.** **Jung*, Friedrichs-Platz 2; *Paulus*, Stände-Platz 3 (also beer at these two); *Gretchen Stein*, Garde-du-Corps-Platz 3.

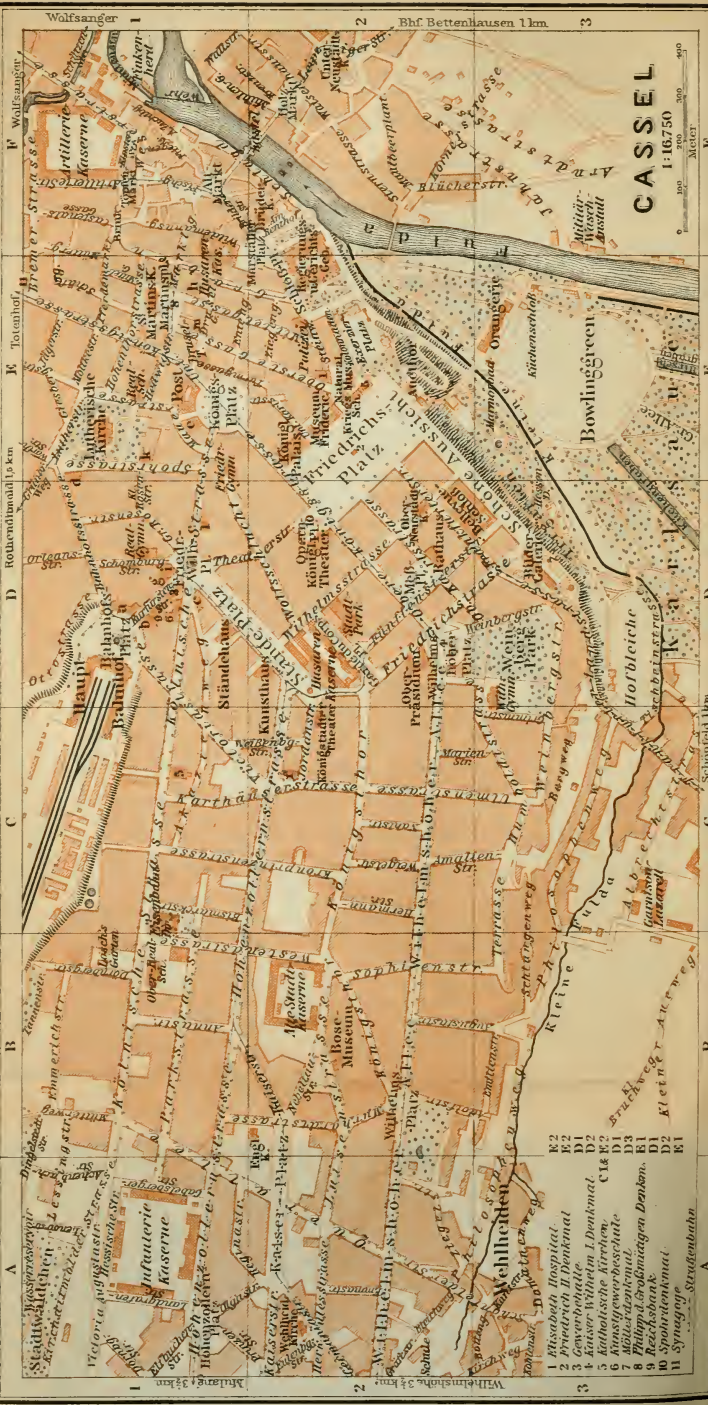


CASSEL

1:167,500

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter

- 1 Elisabeth Hospital.
- 2 Friedrich II Denkmal
- 3 Gewerbehalle
- 4 Kaiser Wilhelm I. Denkmal
- 5 Katholische Kirchen.
- 6 Kunstgewerbeschule
- 7 Mülhrendenkmal
- 8 Philippd. Großmütigen Denkmal.
- 9 Reichshof
- 10 Sporthallen
- 11 Synagoge



Cabs. Per drive of 2400 mètres (ca. 1½ M.), 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf. — By time: ¼ hr. 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., every additional ¼ hr. 30, 40, 60 pf. — Luggage under 22 lbs. free, 22-55 lbs. 10 pf., heavier boxes 20 pf. each. At night (10-7) double fares. — To *Wilhelmshöhe*, see p. 117. — Carriage and pair to *Wilhelmsthal* (p. 110; 1½ hr.) and back, 14 *M*; returning viâ *Wilhelmshöhe* 18 *M*.

Electric Tramways to *WILHELMSHÖHE* from (a) the *Königs-Platz* (Pl. E, 1) in 25 min.; (b) the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 1) and (c) the *Holländische Strasse* (beyond Pl. E, 1), in 25 min., car every 10 min. (fare 20 pf.). Also from the *Railway Station* to *Bettenhausen* (beyond Pl. F, 2). — **Horse Cars** from the *Altmarkt* (Pl. F, 1) to *Wolfsanger* (p. 117), 10-20 pf.

Steamboats to *Wolfsanger* (p. 117), twice a day; to *Münden* (p. 119), when the river is deep enough. Quay in the *Schützen-Str.* (Pl. F, 1).

River Baths, in the *Fulda*. — **Warm Baths** (with vapour-bath): *Erdmann*, *Mauer-Str.* 1 (Pl. E, 2).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 1), *Königs-Platz*.

Theatres. *Hof-Theater* (Pl. D, 2), *Obere König-Str.*, daily except Frid. (closed July 1st-Aug. 15th). — *Königstadt Theatre*, *Jordan-Str.* (Pl. C, 2), open-air theatre. — **Concerts.** Six symphony concerts are given in winter in the *Hof-Theater*.

The 'Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der Fremden in Cassel', *Museum-Str.* 8, is an institution for giving information to strangers.

English Church (*St. Alban's*), *Murhardt-Str.*; chaplain, *Rev. Jas. W. Thomas*, *M. A.*, 6 *Eulenburg-Strasse*.

U. S. Consular Agent, *Herr G. C. Kothe*.

Principal Attractions: *Picture Gallery* (p. 113), *Museum* (p. 112), walk through the *Auegarten* (p. 117), excursion to *Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 117).

Cassel (490 ft.), an important railway-centre, formerly the capital of the Electorate of Hesse, and since 1866 the seat of government of the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau, lies on the *Fulda*, which separates the *Altstadt* from the small *Unter-Neustadt*. To the S.W. of the *Altstadt* are the *Ober-Neustadt* and the new *West-Viertel* or *Hohenzollernstadt*. The population, which in 1864 was 35,980, is now about 100,000. The manufactures of locomotives, turbine-wheels, railway-carriages, surgical instruments, and fine tools are important.

From the station the short *Museum-Strasse* leads to the S.E. (right) to the *FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-PLATZ* (Pl. D, 1), in the middle of which is the *Löwenbrunnen*, an ornamental fountain by *Schneider*, erected in 1881, with figures of the rivers *Werra*, *Fulda*, *Lahn*, and *Eder* by *Echtermeyer*. On the N.W. side (corner of *Museum-Str.*) is the *Gewerbehalle* (Pl. 3), with an industrial and technological museum (open free 10-1; at other times 20 pf.), adjoined by the *School of Industrial Art* (Pl. 6). — To the S.W. of this square is the *STÄNDE-PLATZ* (Pl. D, 1, 2), with its double avenue of limes, in which are the *Ständehaus* (House of the Estates), and the *Kunsthau*s (Hall of Art), containing a modern picture-gallery (daily 10-2; Sun. 11-1; 50 pf.). — From the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz* the *Kölnische-Strasse* leads to the E. to the *KÖNIGS-PLATZ* (Pl. E, 1), containing the *Post Office*. Electric tramway to *Wilhelmshöhe*, see p. 117. — A little to the N.E., in the *Martins-Platz*, rises the *Protestant Church of St. Martin* (Pl. E, 1), in the Gothic style, of the 14th and 15th cent., judiciously restored in 1842.

The towers were completed in 1889-92. Sacristan, Hohenthor-Str. 25.

CHOIR. The *Monument of Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his wife the *Landgravine Christina of Saxony* (d. 1549), erected in 1568-70 by El. Gottfried and Adam Beaumont, in black marble with alabaster reliefs, stands in the apse. By the S. wall of the choir is a monument to *Prince Philip of Hesse*, son of the Landgrave Moritz (1592-1632), who fell in the battle of Lutter am Barenberge (p. 101); opposite to it is a brass, with a likeness of the Landgravine Christina.

No 23 in the neighbouring Markt-gasse (Pl. E, F, 1) is the house in which the *Brothers Grimm* (p. 113) resided in 1806-14 and wrote their fairy-tales.

The OBERE KÖNIG-STRASSE (Pl. D, E, 2), which leads to the S.W. from the Königs-Platz, is the chief business street of the town. It passes the Friedrichs-Platz, the Opern-Platz (see below), and the *Mess-Platz* (p. 113), and terminates at the Wilhelmshöher-Platz (p. 117).

The spacious FRIEDRICHS-PLATZ (Pl. D, E, 2), between the Altstadt and the Ober-Neustadt, is bounded on the E. by the **Royal Palace**, which was built in 1767, and enlarged in 1821 (shown by the castellan; 25 pf.); by the *Museum Fridericianum* (see below), the *Royal Military School*, and the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 5; containing a St. Francis from Rubens's studio). In the centre rises the *Statue of the Landgrave Frederick II.* (Pl. 2), a prince who in 1776-84 sent 12,000 of his subjects to aid the English in America in consideration of a sum of 22 million dollars. — The N.W. part of the Friedrichs-Platz is named the OPERN-PLATZ. Here stands the *Court Theatre*, in front of which rises a bronze statue of *Louis Spohr* (Pl. 10), who was conductor of the orchestra at Cassel from 1822 to 1859, by Hartzer (1883). — The S. side is terminated by the handsome **Aue-Thor** (Pl. E, 2), built in 1768, and enlarged in 1824. It is embellished with two bronze *Reliefs by *Siemering* (the farewell and return of the warriors), placed here in commemoration of the victories in 1870-71, and crowned with a large eagle by *Brandt*. From this point we obtain a fine view of the Karlsaue (p. 117), the valley of the Fulda, and the distant hills, of which the Meissner (p. 407) to the left is the most prominent.

The **Museum Fridericianum**, erected in 1769-79 by Landgrave Frederick II., contains a few good ancient sculptures and collections of plaster-casts, coins, prehistoric relics, etc. It is open free on Thurs. 10-1, and in summer on Tues. and Wed. also, 3-5 (entrance in summer by the principal portal, in winter at the back, through the court); at other times on application to the custodian, who lives in the little house by the S.E. passage at the back of the museum.

I. HALL OF THE FOUNDERS. 1. Bust of Landgrave Frederick II.; on the right and left busts of the Napoleonic family, some of them by *Canova* (?). — II. SEMICIRCULAR ROOM, containing the *Ancient Sculptures*. Victor, after Polyclethus; Athena, after Phidias; archaic statue of Apollo; Replica of the Doryphoros of Polyclethus (inaccurately restored); *Head of a Dia-

dumenos, a later Attic adaptation of that of Polycletus. — The rooms to the right and left of R. I. contain the extensive collection of *Plaster Casts*. Beyond those on the right (S.E.) we reach Room V (the first entered in winter), which contains small objects of ancient art, terracottas, and a collection of antique coins. On a pedestal: *Bronze statuette of Victory, a Greek work. — The rooms on the other side (N.W.) of R. I contain antiquities, mostly found on Hessian soil.

The LIBRARY (open daily, 10-12.45), occupying a large hall on the first floor, in front, contains 170,000 vols. and 1600 MSS. (*e. g.* the oldest MS. of the 'Hildebrandslied', 9th cent.). A representative selection of the MSS. and bibliographical rarities is shown on Mon. and Thurs., 11-12.30. *Jacob* and *William Grimm* were librarians here for about 15 years.

At No. 2 Steinweg, behind the Military School (p. 110), stands the **Natural History Museum** (open on Mon. and Thurs. 10-1, Tues. and Sat. 3-5), including the oldest herbarium in Germany, formed in 1556-92, and an *Ethnographical Collection*. An inscription on the N. outside wall records that Papin here made his first important experiments on the application of steam-power (1706). — The Steinweg ends in the Schloss-Platz, on the E. side of which rise the large *Law Courts and Government Offices* (Pl. E, F, 2; fine view from the terrace at the E. angle).

The OBER-NEUSTADT (p. 111), erected after 1638 for the Huguenots, has straight, Dutch-looking streets and low houses, mostly adorned with balconies. The *Church* (*Französische Kirche*; Pl. D, 2) is in the form of a long octagon, with a huge dome. A little to the W. is the Mess-Platz (p. 112), with the *Rathhaus* (Pl. D, 2; 1770) and a bronze bust of *Burgomaster Schomburg*, by *Echtermeyer*.

Along the S.E. boundary of the Neustadt runs the SCHÖNE AUSSICHT (Pl. D, E, 3, 2). The large *Bellevue Schloss* (Pl. D, 2, 3), the residence of King Jerome in 1811-13, is now that of the general of the 11th Corps d'Armée, and the seat of the *Academy of Arts*.

At the end of the street rises the ***Picture Gallery** (Pl. D, 3), a handsome Renaissance edifice with two corner-pavilions and a loggia in front of the principal story, erected in 1871-77 from plans by *Dehn-Rothfelser*. The plastic embellishments are by *Hassenpflug*, *Echtermeyer*, and *Brandt*. The main entrance, at the N.E. end, is flanked with statues of Rubens and Rembrandt. — The FIRST FLOOR, reached by a marble staircase, contains the valuable collection of about 800 pictures. Admission free: Sun. 11-1, Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 10-1; in summer on Mon. and Thurs. also, 3-5; at other times on application to the custodian. Catalogue 50 pf.; larger catalogue in preparation.

The Cassel Gallery was founded by the *Landgrave William VIII.*, who, when governor of Breda and Maastricht in the early part of last century, availed himself of that opportunity to collect a number of Dutch pictures, and after his return to Germany caused others to be purchased for him by his agents at Amsterdam and Hamburg. The gallery, though distributed throughout several different buildings, was more complete during the second half of last century than at present, as several of its gems were taken to Paris by the French in 1806 and not all restored after the second Peace of Paris. Moreover several important works, such as *Potter's Farm*,

Rembrandt's *Descent from the Cross*, and Claude Lorrain's landscapes were purchased by the Emperor Alexander and sent to St. Petersburg, where they now grace the Eremitage.

Among the best Italian works in the gallery are a fine portrait by *Titian* (No. 488, Room IV), painted about 1550, and a vigorous *Tintoretto* (No. 497, R. IV). — The Flemish and Dutch departments contain numerous gems. The Enthroned Madonna with saints by *Van Dyck* (No. 119, Room I), obviously composed under the influence of Rubens, the portraits by him (Nos. 118, 120-129, various rooms), a family-piece by the rare Antwerp master *Gonzales Coques* (No. 151, Cab. 7), and the Barber's Shop by *David Teniers the Younger* (No. 147, Cab. 10) are all specimens of the golden era of the Flemish school. — In works by Hals and Rembrandt, Holland's two greatest masters, the Cassel gallery is probably the richest in Germany. Among those of *Frans Hals*, the master of Haarlem, the following deserve special notice. His Laughing Toper (No. 216, Cab. 11) and above all the Cavalier with the broad-brimmed hat (No. 219, Cab. 12; a late work) afford admirable specimens of his humorous and dashing style. His Two young musicians (No. 215, Room II) and the portraits of a Dutch gentleman and his wife (Nos. 213, 214, Room I) also display the master's individuality, but are comparatively tame in execution. Of *Rembrandt's* pictures the most striking is his Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph (No. 249, Cab. 8), painted in 1656, a marvel of artistic skill and profound religious sentiment. The Woodcutter's Family (the Madonna with the Infant Christ in the foreground, and Joseph splitting wood in the background; No. 240, Cab. 14) shows the master's familiarity with idyllic subjects. Among the portraits both of the master's earlier and later period the palm is carried off by one of Saskia, the happy young wife of the painter (No. 236, Cab. 7), dating from 1634. To the same period belongs a portrait of the master himself in a helmet (No. 237, Room I). The early portrait of himself (No. 229, Cab. 8) and that of the old man with the golden cross (No. 231, Cab. 11) are works of the painter's first Leyden period. The two old heads in Cabinet 14, Coppenol, the writing-master (No. 234, Cab. 7), and Krul, the poet (No. 235, Room II), were painted soon after his removal to Amsterdam (1631). To his later period (1655-58) belong the Spear Bearer (No. 245, Room III), the studies of old men's heads in Cab. 8, his own portrait (No. 244, Cab. 8), and that of Nicholas Bruyningh (No. 243, Cab. 14). Rembrandt's landscapes, particularly the Mountain and the Winter Scene (Nos. 242, Room I; 241, Cab. 8), are also well worthy of inspection. — The Dutch masters *Ph. Wouverman*, *Jan Steen*, *Adr. van Ostade*, *Metsu*, and *Terburg* are also admirably represented.

The STAIRCASE is embellished with 8 marble statues, by *Echtermeyer*, of the nations most prominent in the history of art.

ROOM I (with RR. II and III, Netherlands School of the 17th cent.). — To the right: 115. *Fr. Snyders*, Kitchen scene; 346. *Ph. Wouverman*, Peasants resting; *139. *Teniers the Younger*, Boors playing cards; *213, *214. *Frans Hals* (d. 1666), Portraits; 277. *A. van Ostade* (d. 1685), Topers; *242.

Rembrandt (1607-69), Mountain landscape with a bridge (1650); *119. *Van Dyck*, Virgin and Child with saints; 141. *Teniers the Younger*, Ecce Homo. — 112. *Antwerp School*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *101. *Jac. Jordaens* (d. 1678), Pan sharing the meal of a peasant. — 124, 123. *Ant. van Dyck* (d. 1641), Family portraits; *237. *Rembrandt*, His own portrait (1634); 93. *Rubens*, Diana and her nymphs surprised by satyrs; 342. *Ph. Wouverman*, Riding-school; 378. *Hondecoeter*, Concert of birds.

Room II. Right Wall: 235. *Rembrandt*, Jan Krul, the poet (1633); 108. *Jordaens*, Bean King ('le Roi boit'); 418. *S. de Vlieger*, Sea-piece; *215. *Frans Hals*, Two young musicians; *92. *Rubens*, Portrait of an Asiatic; *239. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (?), formerly called Burgomaster Six (1639; freely restored); 351. *Ph. Wouverman*, Peasants resting; *398. *Jacob van Ruysdael* (d. 1682), Mountain scene with waterfall; 370. *G. Camphuysen*, Cattle; 246. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait. — *Jordaens*, *103. Education of Bacchus. 105. Porridge-eater; 397. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 439. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; 399. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. — 292. *Caspar Netscher* (d. 1684), Masquerade; 185. *Jan Lys*, The quartet; 171. *J. B. Huysmans*, Ideal landscape; 252. *Rembrandt* (copy), Samson blinded by the Philistines; 128, 129. *A. van Dyck*, Portraits; *152. *Gonzales Coques*, Family portraits; 379. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Hen and chickens; 91. *Rubens*, Victorious Mars (an allegorical work); 251. *Rembrandt*, Civic standard-bearer (copy; original in the Rothschild collection, Paris); 186. *Jan Lys*, Mora-players; 109. *J. Jordaens*, Triumph of Bacchus.

Room III. Right Wall: 444. *A. Mignon*, Still-life; 102. *J. Jordaens*, Satyr and peasant; 272. *Abr. van den Tempel*, Portrait; 86. *Rubens*, Jupiter in the form of Diana caressing Callisto; no number, *Fr. Snyders*, Game; 382, 381. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 262. *B. Fabritius*, Mercury and Argus. — 245. *Rembrandt*, Spear-Bearer (also known as 'the Sentinel'; 1655); 88. *Rubens*, Meleager bringing the head of the Calydonian boar to Atalanta; 83. *A. Janssens*, Diana and her nymphs (game by *Snyders*); 179, 180. *Ter Brugghen*, Flute-players.

Room IV. Italian and Spanish Schools. To the right: 484. *Bacchiacca*, Portrait; 499. *Palma Giovane*, Toilet of Venus; *501. *Paolo Veronese*, Cleopatra; *497. *Tintoretto* (d. 1594), Portrait; 511. *Moretto*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 476. *M. Cerezo* (?), John the Baptist; *488. *Titian*, Portrait of Don Alphonso d'Avalos or Giov. Franc. Acquaviva, Duke of Atri (?), of the master's later period; *Palma Giovane*, 500. Rescue of Andromeda, 502. Venus and Cupid. — *590. *Ribera*, Mater Dolorosa (1638); 482. *Filippino Lippi*, Crucifixion (studio-piece, in tempera). — 485. *Pontormo* (?), Portrait. — In an adjoining cabinet (left): 431-434. *J. de Wit*, The Seasons (grisaille). — From Room IV we now enter (left) —

CAB. 1. To the left: *459. *Nic. Poussin*, Bacchic scene in a wood; right, 462. *Lairesse*, Bacchic festival.

CAB. 2-4 contain unimportant works.

CAB. 5. 539. After *Raphael*, Holy Family in a landscape; 567. *Ag. Carracci*, Ecstasy of St. Francis; 549. *Carlo Maratta* (d. 1713), Holy Family.

CAB. 6-14. Netherlands School of the 17th century. In Cab. 6: 329. *P. van Laer*, Quack; 181. (over the door), *G. van Honthorst*, Satyr and Nymph.

CAB. 7. No number, *Rubens*, St. Francis with the Stigmata; *125. *Van Dyck*, *Snyders*, the artist, and his wife; 97. *Corn. de Vos* (d. 1651), Solomon Cock of Antwerp; 212. *Ravesteyn*, Portrait; 43. *Lambert Lombard*, Portrait of himself. — 41, 42. *Ant. Mor* (*Sir A. More*), Johann Gallus and his wife (?); 107. *J. Jordaens*, Family group. — *Rembrandt*, **231. Coppenol, the writing-master, **236. Saskia van Ulenburgh, his first wife; 218, 217. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; *Netscher*, 294. Lady and parrot, 293. Old lady; *151. *Gonzales Coques*, Young scholar and his sister; *127. *Van Dyck*, Isabella van Assche (?); 269. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait.

CAB. 8. 611. *Ad. Elsheimer*, Landscape with Mercury and Argus; 223. *Th. de Keyser*, Landgrave William IV. of Hesse; 257, 258. *Gerard Dou* (d. 1675), Portraits (perhaps *Rembrandt*'s parents); *393. *A. van der Neer*, Sunset; 229. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (ca. 1627). — *275, 276. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; *Rembrandt*, *238, 247, 248. Portraits, *241.

Landscape in winter (1636), 244. Portrait of himself (1658). — *249. *Rembrandt*, Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh in presence of their father Joseph and their mother Asenath (1656).

CAB. 9. *369. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; *299. *Gabr. Metsu* (d. after 1667), Lady and game-dealer; 222. *Th. de Keyser*, Portrait; 420, 421. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-pieces; 396. *A. van Everdingen* (d. 1675), Landscape; *289. *Ger. Terburg* (d. 1681), Woman playing a lute; 126. *A. van Dyck*, Syndic Merstraten of Brussels; *374. *Adr. van de Velde*, Sea-shore.

CAB. 10. *147. *Teniers the Younger*, Barber's shop; *Jordaens*, 104. Childhood of Jupiter, 106. Moor and horse; 90. *Rubens*, Girl with a mirror. — *122. *Van Dyck*, The painters L. and C. de Wael; *Teniers*. 148, 142, 143. Peasant-scenes, 144. Dentist. — *87. *Rubens*, Flight into Egypt (1614); 145, 146. *Teniers the Younger*, Archduchess Isabella (?) entering Brussels and Vilvoorden.

CAB. 11. 231. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old man with a gold cross (1630); *301. *Metsu*, The lute-player; *296. *Jan Steen*, Bean-festival (1663); 259. *Dom. van Tol*, Girl and fowl. — *Netscher*, 290. Portrait of himself (?), 291. Lady at her toilette; *377. *J. Weenix*, Dead hare; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 356. Peasant and grey horse, *355. Harvest-wain. — 361. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Battle; 300. *Metsu*, Lady and beggar-boy; *210. *Nic. Knupfer*, The Seven Works of Mercy; *216. *Frans Hals*, Laughing toper; *288. *Terburg*, Lady and gentleman playing.

CAB. 12. 368. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; 371. *Karel du Jardin* (d. 1678), Quacks. — 385. *J. van Goyen*, River-scene. — 196. *C. van Poelenburgh*, Landscape (cattle by *Claes Berchem*); 341. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Return from the hunt; *219. *Fr. Hals*, Man in a broad-brimmed hat; 375. *Adr. van de Velde*, Scene in front of a country-house.

CAB. 13. 67, 69. *Pieter Neefs the Elder*, Church-interiors. — 49, 50, 51. *Jan Brueghel*, Landscapes; 310. *W. van Mieris*, Peddler's stall.

CAB. 14. 84. *Rubens*, Drunken Hercules; 121. *Van Dyck*, Italian nobleman; *Rembrandt*, *230. Portrait of his father, **240. The Woodcutter's Family, a Holy Family in the homely Netherlandish style (1646), 232, 233. Portraits; above, 330. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; *118. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Wildens, the artist. — **243. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Nicolaus Bruyningh (1658).

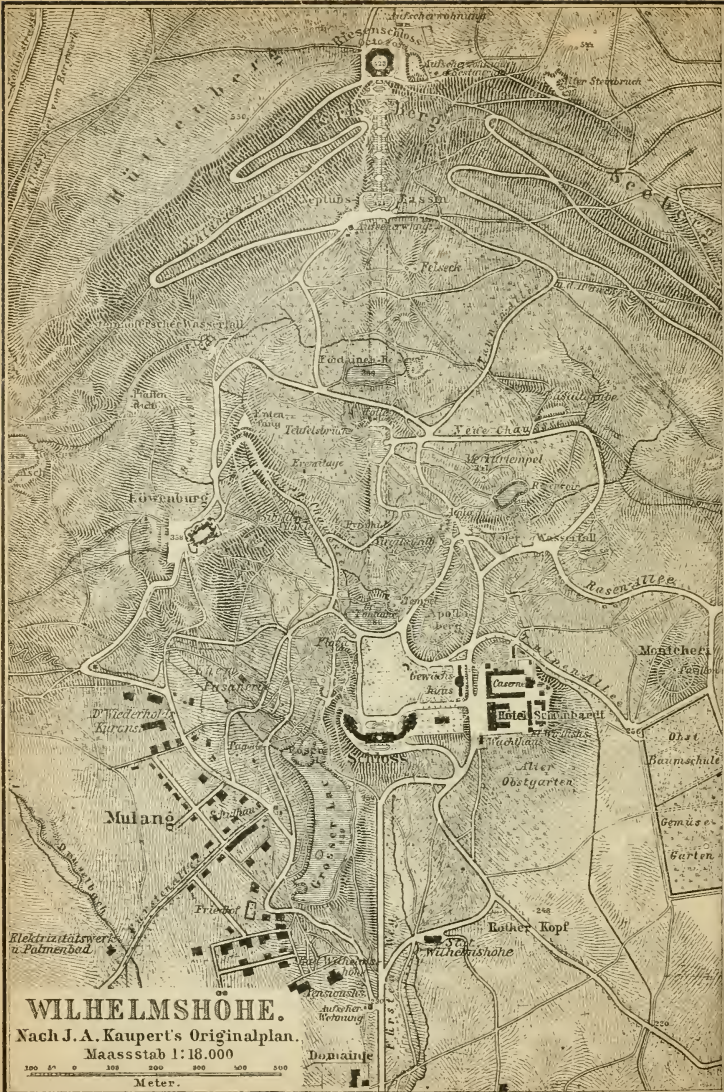
CAB. 15. German and Netherlands Schools of the 16th century. 17, 18. *Cologne School* (*B. Bruyn?*), Portraits; 13. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Judith; 5. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Hercules and Antæus. — 18. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Man with a rosary; 16. *Cranach the Younger*, Diana resting at a spring; above, 4. *Dürer*, Elsbeth Tucherin; *Cranach the Elder*, 15. Luther, 16. Melanchthon. — 11. *Cranach the Elder*, St. Barbara; 31. *Nic. Neufchatel*, Portrait; 33. *Jan van Scorel*, Family group; *42. *Adrian Key*, William the Silent of Orange.

CAB. 16 contains German and Netherlandish works of the 17-18th centuries. — CAB. 17. Paintings by *J. H. Tischbein* (1722-89), court-painter of Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse, and other German artists of the 17-18th centuries. — From CAB. 20, which contains a few modern paintings (also 743. *Thos. Gainsborough*, Landscape) we enter the beautiful vaulted —

*LOGGIA, with busts of painters and allegorical mural paintings.

The ART COLLECTIONS ON THE GROUND FLOOR are open free on Mon., 10-1; in summer also on Wed. and Sat., 3-5; at other times on application to the custodian. Catalogue 50 pf.

We first reach the *Collection of Casts*, chiefly of modern, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures. From the 1st Gallery we enter the collections of industrial art and smaller objects of art. ROOM I is the HESSIAN TEMPLE OF FAME, containing flags, trophies, weapons, and the like. — ROOM II: Works in gold and silver, watches and clocks, miniatures. — ROOM III: Objects in ivory and amber, medals, and gems. — ROOM IV: Objects in wax, clay, bronze, and other materials. — ROOM V: Objects in glass, stone, clay, and wood. — ROOM VI: Majolicas, mosaics, and scagliola work (imitation mosaic). — ROOMS VII, VIII: Porcelain and fayence. — ROOM IX: Coins and medals.



The building is surrounded with pleasure-grounds, in which is a bust to *E. von Möller* (d. 1880), the first Prussian governor of Hesse. Fine view from a pavilion farther on. A stone bridge across the Frankfurter-Str. brings us to the *Weinberg* (Pl. C, 5), with its modern villas and *Park* (Pl. D, 3). — In the adjacent *Wilhelmshöher Platz* (Pl. D, 2; p. 112) are a *Monument to Emp. William I.* (Pl. 4), by *Begas* (1898), and the *Ober-Präsidium*.

At No. 2 *Luisen-Str.*, in the West-Viertel (p. 111), is the *Bose Museum* (Pl. B, 2), bequeathed to the town by Countess L. Bose (d. 1883). It contains a picture-gallery, including many portraits of the ducal Hesse family (adm. Wed. & Sun. 11-1, Frid. 4-6.30).

The **Karlsruhe* or *Aue* (Pl. D, E, 3), bounded by the Fulda on the E., the favourite promenade of the inhabitants, was planned in the French style in 1709, and contains beautiful trees. Descending from the *Aue-Thor* (p. 112), we soon reach the large *Orangery* (Pl. E, 3), built in 1701-11. The pavilion adjoining it on the W. is the *Marmorbad*, a bath-room erected in 1720-28, adorned with marble statuary, chiefly by *P. E. Monnot* (d. 1730), a French sculptor (Faun, Bacchante, Bacchus, etc.; reliefs from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*). Admission on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 10-12, Sun. 11.30-1; or by giving the custodian, who lives in the W. corner-pavilion of the orangery, a fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 *M.* Beyond the flower-terrace, known as the 'Bowling Green', the *Grosse Allée* (passing near a café-restaurant, p. 110) leads to the *Aue-Teich* (boats for hire). — In the vicinity, below the *Schöne Aussicht* (Pl. D, 2), rises a *Monument* by *Kaupert*, representing a sleeping lion, erected in 1874 to the memory of Hessians who fell during the French domination. — In the *Schlösschen Schönfeld*, to the W. of the Karlsruhe, is a small *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf.; band at 4 p m.).

WALKS. To the N.E. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wolfsanger*, on the Fulda (Curanstalt Luisenthal, with restaurant; tramway and steamboat, see p. 111); above the village is *Raabe's Felsenkeller* (view). The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sandershauser Berg*, on the opposite bank, also commands a fine view. — To the W. by the *Kölnische Allée* (Pl. B, C, 1) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Reservoir* (Pl. A, 1; view). — To *Münden* (p. 119), by the picturesquely wooded and winding valley of the Fulda, 4 hrs.; steamboat, see p. 111.

FROM CASSEL TO WILHELMSHÖHE.

Electric Tramways, see p. 111. — **Railway** from Cassel to stat. *Wilhelmshöhe* in 7 min. (fares 40, 30, 20 pf.); thence to the entrance of the park nearly 1 M. (tramway).

Carriage and pair to the *Pensionshaus* 8, to the *Hôtel Schombardt* and the *Palace* 9, to the *Cascades* 12, to the *Riesenschloss* 15 *M.*, including the drive back and fee. Cab with one horse ('Droschke') to the *Hôtel Schombardt* or *Pensionshaus*, 1 pers. 2 *M.*, 2 pers. 2 *M.* 20, 3-4 pers. 2 *M.* 50 pf.; return-fare one-half; the driver is bound to wait $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. without extra charge. On Sundays more is demanded.

Hotels. **SCHOMBARDT'S HOTEL*, in the park, open throughout the year, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. (1 p.m.) 3, board 5 *M.*; **LEDDERHOSE*, *Mulang-Str.*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4, board 5-6, D. 2 *M.*; *PENSIONSHAUS WILHELMSHÖHE*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2, board 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M.* — *Sanatoria* (open throughout the year). *DR. WIEDERHOLD'S CUR-ANSTALT*, R. 1-3, board 4 *M.*, medical treatment 15 *M.* per week; *BAD*

WILHELMSHÖHE, a hydropathic, R. 1-4, board 4 *M*; GOSSMANN'S NATUR-HEILANSTALT, pens. 50-90 *M* per week.

Restaurants at the hotels and also at the Octagon and at the foot of the Cascades.

The Fountains play from the beginning of May till October on Sun. at 3 and on Wed. at 3.30 p.m. (the 'Cascades' and the 'New Waterfall' on Sun. only); also on Ascension Day and Whit-Monday. The visitor is recommended to be at the foot of the Cascades in good time (thence to the Teufelsbrücke, Aqueduct, Great Fountain, and New Waterfall), as the supply of water is limited and the exhibition therefore of brief duration.

From the Wilhelmshöher-Platz (p. 112; Pl. D, 2) the *Wilhelmshöher-Allée* (Pl. A-D, 2), flanked with handsome villas, leads by the villages of *Wehlheiden* and *Wahlershausen* to (3 M.) **Wilhelmshöhe*, formerly the summer-residence of the Electors of Hesse, and celebrated for its park and fountains. The beautiful grounds were partly laid out in 1701 by the Italian *Giov. Franc. Guernieri*.

The SCHLOSS, erected in 1787-94, and occupied by Napoleon III. when a prisoner of war in 1870-71, is a somewhat heavy building, the body and wings of which are disposed in the form of a semi-circle. The interior (shown on week-days; tickets 25 pf.) is sumptuously fitted up. The castellan lives on the groundfloor, close to the entrance. When any members of the imperial family are in residence, the Schloss and part of the grounds are closed to the public. Near the Schloss are the *Guard House*, the *Marstall*, or stables, which have been converted into a barrack, and *Schombardt's Hotel* (see p. 117).

A visit to the finest points in the *PARK, which requires about 4 hrs., may be made in the following order (compare Plan).

From the Hôtel Schombardt winding paths lead to the *New Waterfall*, 130 ft. in height. We ascend thence to the left to the *Temple of Mercury*, and proceed by wood-paths to the *Riesenschloss*, or *Octagon* (1714), the highest point in the grounds, 1360 ft. above the Fulda, a bold structure consisting of three vaulted stories, the highest of which is borne by 192 clustered columns 48 ft. in height. The platform, which is easily ascended, and commands a beautiful *Panorama, bears an obelisk, 98 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Farnese Hercules in copper (33 ft. in height; room in the club for 8 pers.; fee 50 pf.; when the fountains are playing, free). The *Grotto* in front of the Octagon, to the right, contains a water-puzzle.

The *Eleven Beeches* (*Elf Buchen*), 1½ M. to the N. of the Octagon, command a fine view (tower); the route to them passes the restaurant and crosses the plateau of the *Habichtswald*. Equidistant to the S. is the view-tower on the *Hohe Gras* (1950 ft.; restaurant).

The *Cascades* descending from the Octagon are 300 yds. in length, with large basins at intervals of 50 yds. On each side are long flights of steps (842 steps in all). Pleasant walks descend to the right, passing the *Steinhöfer Waterfall*, to the *Löwenburg*, an imitation of an ancient castle (1793-96). The view from the platform of the tower is the chief attraction here (fee, 25 pf.).

To the N.W. of the Löwenburg are the *Teufelsbrücke* (devil's bridge) and the *Hölle* or *Grotto of Pluto*, a little to the E. of which is the *Aqueduct*, with a fine waterfall. Thence a path leads in 5 min. to the **Great Fountain*, one of the highest in Europe, which sends up a jet of water 1 ft. in thickness and 200 ft. in height. We now proceed to the S.E. to the *Grosse Lac*, or to the hotels and electric tramway (p. 111) in the former 'Chinese village' of Mulang.

About 1½ M. to the S. of the Löwenburg (see above) or Mulang opens the *Druselthal* (restaurants), whence the *Hirzstein* or the (¾ hr.) *Hohe Gras* (see above) may be visited.

The Fürsten-Allée or Rasen-Allée leads from Wilhelmshöhe to (5 M.) *Wilhelmsthal*, see p. 110.

8. From Cassel to Hanover.

103 M. RAILWAY in 3-5 hrs. (express fares 15 M 10, 11 M 20, 7 M 80 pf.; ordinary 13 M 40, 10 M 10, 6 M 70 pf.).

Cassel, see p. 110. — The train crosses the *Fulda* at (6½ M.) *Kragenhof*, by a bridge 130 ft. high, and for a long distance skirts the picturesque banks of the stream.

15 M. *Münden*. — *Hotels*. **HESSISCHER HOF*, near the station. R. 1¾ 4½, B. ¾, D. 2 M; *KRONE*, Burg-Str., R. & B. 2¼, D. 1¼-1½ M; **ANDREE'S BERG*, 1 M. from the station, D. 1½. pens. 4¼ M; *TIVOLI*, pens. 4½ M; *KNOKE'S BERGSCHLÖSSCHEN*, R. from 1½ M.

Münden, charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, the united waters of which form the *Weser*, is a pleasant, old-fashioned little town. Pop. 9300. To the left of the road from the station to the town is a *War Monument* for 1870-71. The *Church of St. Blasius*, of the 14-15th cent., contains a Gothic font (1392) and the tomb of Duke Erich I. of Brunswick (d. 1540) and his wife; fine view from the tower. The Renaissance *Rathhaus* was completed in 1619. The *Schloss*, built by Duke Erich II. of Brunswick about 1571 and restored in 1898, accommodates the district-court, the collections of the *Forst-Academie*, and the municipal *Museum* (Sun. 11-1, Wed. 2-5, free; at other times 25 pf.). Near the *Schloss* is the *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1869. Picturesque views are obtained from *Andree's Berg* (10 min.; see above) beyond the suburb of *Blume*, on the other side of the *Werra*, and from the *Watch Tower* on 'Tilly's Schanze' among the woods on the left bank of the *Fulda*, about 1½ M. from the town (restaurant).

FROM MÜNDEŒ TO HAMELN. A steamboat descends the *Weser* from *Münden* to *Hameln* thrice weekly in summer, when the water is high enough, in 10½ hrs. (upstream 16 hrs.); fare 6½ M. This is the pleasantest way of visiting the pretty *Valley of the Weser*. The following are a few of the most noteworthy points. To the left (½ hr.), *Hilwartshausen*, with an ancient nunnery (founded in 960 by Otho the Great). r. *Bursfelde*, at the mouth of the *Nieme*, with a famous Benedictine monastery (1093-1542), now suppressed. — l. *Carlshafen* (p. 110), also a station on the railway. — l. *Herstelle*, with the ruined *Zuydtwykburg*. — l. *Beverungen*, on the *Holzminden* and *Scherfede* railway (p. 110); opposite (r.) is *Lauenförde*, a station on the *Ottbergen-Northheim* railway. The imposing château of *Wehrden* now rises on the left. On the right

bank the elevated village of *Fürstenberg* (Hôtel Fürstenberg), with its old porcelain-factory, is conspicuous. The mountains seen to the E. are the isolated *Sollinger Wald*. The steamer now shoots the bridge of the Ottbergen-Northeim railway, passes the *Brunsborg* on the left, and reaches *Höxter* (see p. 101). — In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we pass under the Westphalian railway bridge and reach (l.) *Corvey* (p. 101), and in another hour we reach the station of *Holzminden* (p. 101). — l. *Polle* (Stadt Hannover), with a ruined castle; just beyond is the *Steinnühle*, at the foot of the cliff, with a waterfall. — l. *Bodenwerder* (Goldener Anker), the residence of Baron Münchhausen, famous for his marvellous adventures; l. *Kemnade*, with an ancient abbey-church. At *Hehlen* (l.) rises the imposing château (16th cent.) of the counts of Schulenburg. — l. *Emmerthal* (station), on the Hanover and Altenbeken railway, which here crosses the river. — r. *Hameln*, see p. 98.

From Münden to Cassel, steamers, see p. 117.

The train crosses the *Werra* (fine retrospect of Münden), follows the valley of the *Weser* for some distance, ascends gradually to (26 M.) *Dransfeld*, the culminating point of the line, and finally descends to the valley of the *Leine*.

36 M. *Göttingen*. — *Hotels*. **GEBHARD'S HOTEL*, Allée-Str. 23, near the station, R. 2-2 $\frac{3}{4}$, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; *KRONE*, Weender-Str. 41, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *ROYAL*, Barfüsser-Str. 11, these two well spoken of; *DEUTSCHER Hof*, Weender-Str. 64, cheaper. — *Pens. Internationale*, Hainholzweg 4-6 ($\frac{1}{4}$ *M*).

The *Deutsche Garten*, outside the Geismar-Thor, and the *Stadt-Park*, in the Theater-Platz, are popular resorts (concerts almost daily in summer).

Göttingen, an old town with 25,500 inhab., is famous for its *University* (Georgia Augusta, 1200 students), founded in 1737 by George II. Many of the houses bear inscriptions to the memory of distinguished scholars and students: thus, in the Allée-Str. 6, are recorded the names of *Jacob* and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1829-37), and on the ramparts close to the *Leine*, is a one-storied house, bearing the name of *Prince Bismarck* (1832-33). Near the station are the *War Monument*, the *Post Office*, the *Anatomical Institute*, containing Blumenbach's collection of skulls, and the *Natural History Museum*. Immediately beyond the *Leine Canal* is the extensive *University Library*, with upwards of 490,000 vols. and 5940 MSS. (open daily, 10-1 and 2-6; Sat. 10-2). — The *Rathhaus*, in the market-place, is a picturesque building of the end of the 14th cent.; the main hall, restored in 1880, is adorned with mural paintings by Schaper (adm. free, 9-1, 3-6). The adjoining streets contain several old timber-houses. — In the *Wilhelms-Platz*, which is adorned with a statue of *King William IV.* (d. 1837), rises the *Aula*, containing a collection of casts and a cabinet of coins. Adjacent, in the *Ritter-Plan*, is the municipal *Collection of Antiquities* (open free on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 2-4; on other days, 10-4, fee 1 *M* for 1-2 pers.). — At the end of the *Weender-Str.* rises a large building for *Lectures*, in front of which is a statue of *Wöhler* (d. 1882), the chemist, by Hartzer. Adjacent is the *Botanical Garden* (daily, 7-6), beyond which are the *Agricultural Institute* and the *Clinical Institutes*. No. 40 *Kurze Geismar-Str.*, near the Geismar-Thor, is the *Picture Gallery*, with several early-German

and Dutch pictures (such as Christ on the Cross by Joh. Raphon of Eimbeck, Antony and Cleopatra by Jan Steen); adm. free, Sun. 11-1 and Wed. 2-4. Close by are the *Chemical Laboratory*, the *Institute for Physical and Electrical Chemistry*, and a monument (erected in 1899) to *Gauss* (1777-1885) and *W. E. Weber* (1804-91). The town is encircled with ramparts planted with lime-trees, and affording a pleasant walk.

On the (1½ M.) *Hainberg* is a memorial stone to the Göttinger 'Hainbund'. Above, to the left, is the *Rohns*, a pleasure-garden. On the top of the hill is the *Bismarck Tower* (view). — In the cemetery, outside the Weender-Thor, is a bronze bust of *G. A. Bürger* (d. 1794), the poet.

A favourite excursion is to the ruin of *Plesse* (see below), with its two towers, on a wooded height, commanding a charming view, and thence down to *Mariaspring* (2½ hrs.; music in summer on Sun. and Wed.). — In the pleasant *Bremker-Thal* to the S.E. lies (5 M.) *Reinhausen*, at the foot of the wooded *Gleichen*, which are surmounted with ruins.

FROM GÖTTINGEN TO EICHENBERG (12 M.) by railway in 35 min., ascending the broad valley of the Leine. Thence to *Bebra* (and *Frankfort*), *Gotha*, *Erfurt*, and *Halle*, see R. 49.

40 M. *Bovenden*, commanded by the ruin of *Plesse* (see above). Above (42 M.) *Nörten* rises the ruin of *Hardenberg*; below, a modern château. — 48 M. **Northeim** (*Sonne*; *Englischer Hof*, R. 11½-21½ M), an old town, with a good church of 1519 (old carving on the altar; remains of fine stained glass of 1404 in the choir), is also a station on the line from Nordhausen (p. 390) to Ottbergen (p. 142).

From (56 M.) *Salzderhelden*, with a saline spring and ruined castle, a branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Einbeck* (*Goldener Löwe*), with numerous quaint old buildings, and (11 M.) *Dassel*.

60 M. **Kreiensen** (p. 101) is the junction for the Holzminden and Magdeburg line (R. 5). — 66 M. *Freden* is situated in one of the prettiest parts of the valley of the *Leine*, on which the ruins of *Freden* and the *Winsenburg* look down from the heights. — 72 M. *Alfeld* (*Peck's Hotel*), with 4700 inhab., lies at the base of the *Sieben Brüder*, a group of hills, the highest of which is 1480 ft. above the sea-level. Various pleasant excursions may be made hence. The mountainous district is now quitted.

Beyond (83 M.) *Elze*, the junction for (18 M.) *Hamel*n (p. 98), the Leine is crossed. On an eminence to the left rises **Schloss Marienburg* (no adm.), built in the mediæval style by Hase, with a frieze by Engelhard, illustrating northern mythology.

87 M. *Nordstemmen* is the junction for the *Hildesheim-Ringelheim* line (pp. 101, 99). — 88½ M. *Barnten*; 95½ M. *Rethen*; 98½ M. *Wülfel*.

103 M. **Hanover**, see p. 124.

9. From Rotterdam to Hanover viâ Salzbergen.

265 M. RAILWAY in 9¾-13 hrs. (fares 19 fl. 95, 15 fl. 25, 10 fl. 3 cts., or 31 M 80, 24 M 50, 16 M 50 pf.). — Shortest route between Rotterdam and Berlin (express in 13 hrs.). Custom-house formalities at Bentheim (p. 122).

From *Rotterdam* to (96 M.) *Zutphen*, see *Baedeker's Belgium*

and Holland. The line then crosses the *Yssel*, traversing a district intersected by numerous canals. Five unimportant stations. Branch-lines diverge from (114 M.) *Hengelo*, N. to *Almelo*, S. to *Enschede* and *Münster* (p. 143). Beyond (121 M.) *Oldenzaal* the line crosses the Prussian frontier. The custom-house is at (141 M.) **Bentheim** (**Bellevue*; **Bad Bentheim*, open from June to Sept. only; *Hôtel Wallis*, commercial), a small town with an old château (partly of the 12th cent.) and a cold sulphureous spring. — 149 M. *Salzbergen* (Restauration *Oberhuus*, with beds; junction for Emden, p. 157). — 154 M. **Rheine** (p. 157; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for Münster and Hamm, where carriages are changed.

The Osnabrück line crosses the *Ems*. On the right rises a wooded chain of hills, the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburgian Forest (p. 91). — 167 M. *Ibbenbüren*, on the *Aa*; 174 M. *Velpe*; 177 M. *Lotte*.

183 M. **Osnabrück**. — *Hotels.* **SCHAUMBURG* (Pl. a; C, 3), $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Central Station, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *GERMANIA* (Pl. e; C, 3), *Möser-Str.*, new, with café; *CENTRAL* (Pl. h; C, 3), *Möser-Platz*, **DÜTTING'S* (Pl. b; B, 3), *Domhof*, these two with restaurants; *KAISERHOF* (Pl. c; B, 3), with garden, R. & B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *HÔTEL REWWER* (Pl. d; C, 3), both well spoken of; **HOHENZOLLERN* (Pl. g; D, 3), opposite the Central Station, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 *M*, plain.

Cabs. 1-2 pers. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 60, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 90 pf., 1 hr. 1 *M*; 3-4 pers. 80 pf., 1 *M* 20 pf., and 2 *M*.

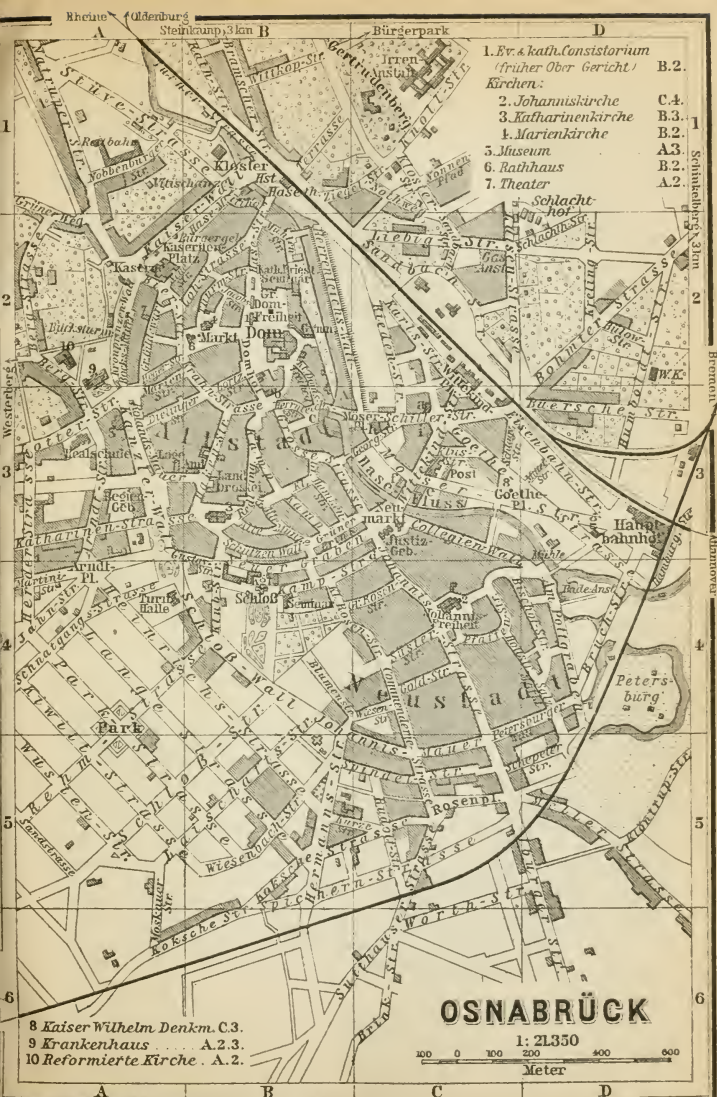
Osnabrück (190 ft.), a prosperous town on the *Hase*, with 47,000 inhab., the capital of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 785, but suppressed in 1803 (governed alternately by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant prince after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648), has since 1858 again been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 3) the *Möser-Str.* leads to the town, viâ the *Goethe-Platz* (Pl. C, 3), with an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (1899), and the *Möser-Platz* (Pl. C, 3). A little farther on rises the **Cathedral** (Rom. Cath.; Pl. B, 2), dedicated to SS. Peter, Crispin, and Crispinian. The spacious cruciform structure (12-13th cent.) is partly Romanesque and partly transitional, and has an octagonal tower above the crossing and two square W. towers. The choir-ambulatory and the S.W. tower (in its present form) date from the 15th century. The whole is now undergoing a complete restoration (verger, No. 4, *Kleine Domfreiheit*).

The INTERIOR contain a bronze font of the 12th cent., a large wooden crucifix of the 13th cent., and eight late-Gothic figures of the Apostles (in the ambulatory). The **Treasury*, in the late-Romanesque sacristy (closed at present), includes five fine reliquaries (12-15th cent.), crucifixes, croziers, etc. An ivory comb and set of chessmen, said to have belonged to Charlemagne, really date from the 12th century. — The CLOISTERS, originally of the 12-13th cent., have been largely restored.

The *Grosse Domfreiheit* (Pl. B, 2), to the N. of the cathedral, is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Justus Möser*, the patriotic author and philanthropist (d. 1720-94), by Drake.

A little to the W. is the MARKET-PLACE (Pl. B, 2), with several gabled houses in the Gothic style and the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 6;



custodian, Bier-Str. 17), erected at the close of the 15th cent., where the negotiations for the Peace of Westphalia were carried on from 1643 to 1648. The statues of emperors on the façade are modern. The 'Friedenssaal', restored in 1890, contains portraits of princes and ambassadors, and other reminiscences of that period (comp. p. 155).

The adjacent ***Marienkirche** (Prot.; Pl. 4, B 2) is a noble Gothic structure, borne by very lofty, slender columns. The nave was erected in 1306-18, the choir and the retro-choir about 1420. The carved altar dates from the beginning of the 16th cent.; the tower, partly in the Romanesque and partly in the transition style, from the 12th century. — In this neighbourhood are several timber buildings of the Renaissance period, and on the *Promenades* on the former ramparts (to the N.W.) are some towers of the 16th century.

In the Kanzlerwall, to the S., is the **MUSEUM** (Pl. 5; A, 3), containing a natural history cabinet and Germanic antiquities (open free on Sun. 11-1; at other times 50 pf.). — The Gothic *Katharinenkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 3, B, 3) dates from the 14th cent., and contains chalices in the transition-style; the tower is 330 ft. high. — In the Neumarkt (Pl. C, 3) is a *War Monument* in memory of 1870-71. — The *Royal Palace* (Pl. B, 4), a handsome baroque edifice, was built in 1662-75 and enlarged in the 18th century. — In the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 2; C, 4), of the 13th cent., are some interesting wood-carvings, statues, etc. — The *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. C, 1), on the Gertrudenberg, occupies the site of a Benedictine nunnery, suppressed in 1803. — The *Bürger-Park* (to the N.), the *Schinkelberg* (500 ft.), and (2 M.) *Steinkamp* are pleasant resorts for walkers.

About 15 M. to the N. of Osnabrück lies the estate of *Barenau* (carr. from Osnabrück in 2 hrs., 7 *M.*), where, as well as throughout the entire *Venner Moor* lying in front of the N.W. slope of the Wiehengebirge, Roman coins of the Augustan era have frequently been found. This fact, supported by topographical and military considerations, renders it probable that this neighbourhood was the scene of the great victory of Arminius over Varus in B. C. 9 (comp. p. 91).

FROM OSNABRÜCK TO BREMEN AND HAMBURG, 147 M., railway in 4-6 hrs. (fares 19 *M* 80, 14 *M* 90, 9 *M* 90 pf.). The line runs to the N.E., passing numerous small stations. — 15½ M. *Bohmte*; 3 M. to the S. (diligence) are the small saline baths of *Essen* (Sieck's Inn, pens. 3½-4 *M.*). — To the left appears the *Dümmer-See*. 27 M. *Diepholz*, on the *Hunte*, has an old château. — At (55 M.) *Bassum* is an old abbey-church of the 14th cent., restored in 1866. Beyond (69 M.) *Dreye*, we cross the *Weser*. — 76 M. *Bremen*, see p. 194. — 83 M. *Obernland*, with a fine park known as 'Höpken's Ruh'. 115 M. *Rotenburg*, with 2350 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Roßau* and *Wümme*. From (128 M.) *Buchholz* a branch-line diverges for Lüneburg and Wittenberge (p. 195). Beyond (140 M.) *Harburg* (p. 159), the *Elbe* is crossed. — 147 M. *Hamburg* (Hannoverscher Bahnhof), see p. 159.

From Osnabrück to *Quakenbrück* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 157; to *Brackwede*, see p. 90.

193 M. *Westerhausen*; 197 M. *Melle* (Elzemeyer's Inn), on the *Else*; 207 M. *Bünde* (Schierholz; Deutscher Kaiser), also on the *Else*.

213 M. *Löhne*, where the Cologne and Hanover line is reached (see p. 92). From *Löhne* to —

265 M. *Hanover*, see R. 3.

10. Hanover.

Hotels. Near the station: *HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. a; D, 3), R. from 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 *M*; *RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. b; D, 3), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *BRISTOL (Pl. c; D, 3), R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 *M*; GRAND (Pl. d; D, 3); these four first-class, with restaurants. — *BORNEMANN'S (Pl. e; D, 3), R. 2, B. 1, D. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; HÔT. DU NORD (Pl. f; D, 3), R. & B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; KAISERHOF, R. from 2 *M*; CENTRAL, R. 2-3 *M*. — In the town (not far from the station): *CONTINENTAL (Pl. g; D, 3), Georg-Str. 20, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, with restaurant; *KASTEN'S (Pl. h; D, 3), Theater-Platz 9, with restaurant, R. from 3, D. 3 *M*; *MONOPOL (Pl. i; D, 3), at the corner of the Sophien-Str. and Theater-Platz, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, with wine-restaurant. — *VICTORIA (Pl. k; D, 3), Georg-Str. 27, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; DASEKING'S HOTEL, Georg-Str. 46, R. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 *M*, with restaurant; HÔT. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. l; D, 3), Luisen-Str. 4; BAIRISCHER HOF (Pl. m; D, 3), Luisen-Str. 10, with restaurant; REICHSHOF, Grosse Packhof-Str. (Pl. D, 3), with restaurant; VIER JAHRESZEITEN (Pl. n; D, 4), Ægidienthor-Platz 2.

Pensions. *Mrs. Constable*, Detmold-Str. 14; *Frau von Eichstorf*, Bleichen-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 4), 90-150 *M* per month; *Frau Gewecke*, Langelaube 20 (Pl. C, 3), 100-150 *M*; *Frau Dr. Harras*, Hölty-Str. 11 (Pl. D, 4), 100-120 *M*; *Fräulein Sannemann*, Heinrich-Str. 44 (Pl. D, 3), 4-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M* per day; *Frau Schüler*, Friesen-Str. 44 (Pl. D, 2, 3), 100-120 *M*; *Frau von Thielen*, Prinzen-Str. 2 (Pl. D, 3, 4), 100-160 *M*; *Wuthmann*, Heinrich-Str. 34 (Pl. D, 3), 4-5 *M* per day; *Mrs. Browne*, Masch-Str. 6.

Restaurants. Besides those mentioned above: *Münchener Bürgerbräu*, Theater-Str. 14; *Münchener Bierhalle*, Luisen-Str. 5, with garden, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; *Culmbacher Rizzibräu*, Bahnhof-Str. 13; *Rabe*, Ægidienthor-Platz; *Pilsener Bierkeller*, Windmühlen-Str. 2b; *Kriegerheim*, Nikolai-Str. 10, with garden. — **WINE ROOMS:** **Michaelis*, Windmühlen-Str. 5, D. (1-3 p. m.) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; **Zu den Drei Männern*, *Lucke*, Ständehaus-Str. 4 and 1; *Eilers*, Langelaube 46, with quaint fittings; *Grand Restaurant Victoria*, Theater-Platz 7; **Mosella*, Braunschweiger-Str. 38; *Rathskeller* (p. 126); **Rheingau*, Sophien-Str. 6; *Continental Bodega*, Georg-Str. 38.

Cafés. **Kröpcke* (late *Robby*), at the pavilion in the Theater-Platz; *Kaiser-Café*, same place; *Wiener Café*, Georg-Str. 37. — **Confectioners.** **Kreipe*, Bahnhof-Str. 12; *Suhr*, Georg-Str. 29; *Hartmann*, Grosse Packhof-Str. 2; *Jahns*, Theater-Str. 7.

Amusements. In the town: *Tivoli* (Pl. D, 3), König-Str., concerts in summer every evening (adm. 1 *M*). — Outside the town: *Zoological Garden* (p. 130), band on Sun., Mon., Wed., & Frid; *Lister Thurm*, *Neues Haus* (p. 130), in the Eilenriede; *Parkhaus*, *Stadt-Park*, both near Herrenhausen; *Bellavista*, by the Neue Thor (Pl. B, 6), symphony concerts on Wed. & Sat.

Theatres. **Royal Theatre* (Pl. D, 3; closed in June, July, and Aug.); parquet (stalls) 3-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, dress-circle 3-5 *M*; concerts in winter. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. D, 4), Markt-Str. 47 (closed from April to Aug.), comedies and operettas, reserved seat 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — *Stadt-Theater*, Reuter-Str. 10, for operettas (closed in summer). — *Union-Theater* (Pl. D, 4), Masch-Str. 12, a summer-theatre, stall 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 *M*. — Music-Halls. *Mellini-Theater*, Artillerie-Str.; *Apollo-Theater*, Schiller-Str.

Baths. *Hannoversche Badehalle* (Pl. C, 4), Friedrich-Str. 18, with Turkish, Russian, and swimming baths for ladies and gentlemen; *Luisenbad*, Luisen-Str. 5 (Pl. D, 3); *Dianabad*, Bahnhof-Str. 13 (Pl. D, 3). — *Schrader's River Baths*, behind the Archive Building (p. 127).

Cabs. Per drive in the interior of the town: 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 75 pf. (from the station 10 and 15 pf. more); small articles free, each box 25 pf. — Outer quarters of the town, and to the Zoological Garden: 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M*. — After 10.30 p.m. double fares. — *By time:* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 90 pf.; 1 hr., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 *M*.

Electric Tramways. Lines 5-6, 8-13 intersect at the *Ernst-August-Platz* (Railway Station; Pl. D, 3), and all the lines, except 2 and 7, touch the Theater-Platz (Pl. D, 3). — 1. From *Döhren* (S.) to *Letnhausen* (20 pf.). —



2. From *Limmer* to the *Pferdethurm* (10 pf.). — 3. From *Limmer* to the *Zoological Garden* (10 pf.). — 4. From *Linden* (Göttinger-Str.) to the *Pferdethurm* (10 pf.). — 5. From *Linden* (Niemeyer-Str.) to the *Pferdethurm* (10 pf.). — 6. From *Linden* to the *Zoological Garden* (10 pf.). — 7. Circular line from the *Fischerhof* viâ the *Egidienthor* and *Falken-Str.* to the *Fischerhof* (1 hr.; 20 pf.). — 8. From *Ricklingen* to *List* (10 pf.). — 9. From the *Markt-Halle* to *Buchholz* (10 pf.). — 10. From the *Bödeker-Str.* to *Vahrenwald* (10 pf.). — 11. From the *Bödeker-Str.* to *Hainholz* (10 pf.). — 12. From the *Pferdethurm* to *Hainholz* (10 pf.). — 13. From the *Pferdethurm* to *Vahrenwald* (10 pf.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), in the Ernst-August-Platz.

United States Consul: vacant; vice-consul, *Kirke Lathrop, Esq.*

English Church, in the Nicolai-Capelle, Goseriede (Pl. C, 3); services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. W. J. Smallwood, M. A.*, Geibel-Str. 19.

The Anglo-American Agency, Laves-Str. (Pl. D, 3), supplies gratuitous local information of every kind.

Hanover (255 ft.), formerly the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, and now that of the Prussian province of that name, and the headquarters of the 10th Corps d'Armée, with 209,000 inhab. (245,000, including the suburb of *Linden*), is situated in a well-cultivated plain on both banks of the *Leine*, which here becomes navigable, just above the influx of its small tributary the *Ihme*. The irregularly-built old town still contains a number of antiquated houses of the 15-17th cent., while handsome new quarters have arisen to the N. and E. In contrast to the older stucco fronts, most of the modern buildings are constructed of sandstone or brick, an improvement mainly due to the architect *K. W. Hase* (b. 1818).

In the spacious ERNST-AUGUST-PLATZ (Pl. D, 3), in front of the **Railway Station**, rises an **Equestrian Statue of Ernest Augustus* (d. 1851), in bronze, by *A. Wolff* (1860). — Ernst-August-Platz No. 25 is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (1881).

The Bahnhof-Strasse leads direct from the station to the GEORG-STRASSE (Pl. C, D, 3), the chief thoroughfare of the town. Following this to the left, we reach the THEATER-PLATZ (Pl. D, 3), in which rises the **Royal Theatre**, built in 1845-52 by *Laves*. The principal façade is adorned with a handsome portico and statues of twelve celebrated poets and composers. In the Theater-Platz are statues of the composer *Marschner* (1795-1861; conductor of the royal orchestra 1831-59), *Stromeyer* (1804-76), the famous surgeon, and *Karmarsch* (1803-79), the founder and director of the Polytechnic Academy at Hanover. The first (Pl. 9) is by *F. Hartzer*, the others (Pl. 10 and 8) by *Rassau* of Dresden.

In the GEORGS-PLATZ (Pl. D, 4), to the S. of the Theater-Platz, is the *Lyceum and Real-Gymnasium*, in front of which rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, by *Engelhard* (1863). At the corner of the Landschaft-Str. is the *Industrial Exhibition* (open daily, except Mon., 11-2 and 5-8; 20 pf.). On the W. side of the square is the *Imperial Bank* (1895-96). — To the S. of the Georgs-Platz lies the ÆGIDIENTHOR-PLATZ (Pl. D, 4), an important tramway-centre. The Breite-Strasse leads hence to the W. towards the Altstadt, passing

the Gothic *Ägidien-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4; 14th cent.), with a Renaissance tower. Near the church (Oster-Str. 59) is the old *Justiz-Kanzlei* (Pl. 1), a beautiful late-Gothic brick building, with a lofty gable (18th cent.). — The Markt-Str., in which is a bronze statue of *Hannovera*, by Wegener, runs hence to the N.W. to the MARKET-PLACE (Pl. C, 4), the centre of the Altstadt.

The **Marktkirche** (Pl. 5; C, 4), a brick building of the 14th cent., is open on Thurs. and Frid., 11-1 (sacristan, Markt 3). The interior, restored in 1855 and adorned with painting by Schaper in 1893, contains fine modern stained glass and a modern altar carved in oak. The glass in the choir is of the 14th century. In the chapel under the tower are the banners of the Anglo-German Legion of 1803-15. Tower 300 ft. high. — The old ***Rathhaus** (Pl. D, 4), opposite the church, erected in the late-Gothic style in 1439-55, was restored in 1878-79 and enlarged in 1890-91. The large reception-hall and the Rathskeller (p. 124) are decorated with frescoes by *Schaper*. — In front of the Rathhaus is a Gothic *Fountain*, in bronze (1881), and in the Schmiede-Str., near the Marktkirche, is a *Statue of Pastor Bödeker* (Pl. 7), erected in 1880. No. 10 in the latter street, at the corner of the Kaiser-Strasse, was once **Leibnitz's House* (Pl. C, 3), a sandstone building of 1652, with rich plastic ornamentation, restored by Haupt in 1891-92. The interior, which now contains the *Kunstgewerbe-Museum*, an interesting collection of art-industrial objects and antiquities (open daily 10-2, Sun. 11-2; adm. 20 pf.), affords an excellent idea of a German merchant's house of the period. — The neighbouring *Kreuzkirche* (Pl. C, 3; 14-15th cent.) contains a good altar-piece by Gonne.

The extensive **Royal Palace** (Pl. C, 4), with its back to the Leine, is situated in the Lein-Strasse, to the S.W. of the market-place. It was built in the 17th cent., and altered in 1817 (open daily, 10-6, 25 pf.; entrance by Portal No. 2). The chapel contains an altar-piece by *L. Cranach*, representing the Crucifixion, and frescoes of the Ascension by *Oesterley*.

Opposite the palace is the *Alte Palais* (Pl. C, 4), now the residence of the governor. — In the adjacent Holzmarkt is a tasteful Gothic fountain by Lürer (1896). — The Mühlen-Str., passing the turretted *Water Works* (Pl. 3), erected in 1897-98, leads hence to the Friedrich-Str., at the corner of which is the old palace of George V. (d. 1878), now the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 28; C, 5). Farther on in the Friedrich-Str. is the *School of Industrial Art*.

The **Kestner Museum** (Pl. D, 4), in the grounds adjoining the Friedrich-Strasse (open daily, 11-2, also in summer 3-6 on Wed.; catalogue 10 pf.), contains the collections presented to the town in 1884 by Herr Hermann Kestner (grandson of Charlotte Kestner, the original of Lotte in Goethe's 'Werther'; comp. p. 129), consisting of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities, coins, cameos, paintings, and engravings, and a library of 10,000 volumes. It also

contains the collection of mediæval works of art, rare books, autographs, and paintings left by *Senator Culemann*, and bought by the town for 600,000 *M* (30,000*l.*), and the *Town Library* (open daily, 11-1). — On the S. side of the Friedrich-Strasse Grounds is a *Fountain* with a statue of Gutenberg.

A new building for the *Provincial Museum* (see below), by Stier, is now being erected a little to the S. of this point; and a new *Rathhaus* is to be built in the Masch-Anlagen.

To the W. of the Friedrich-Str. flows the *Leine*, beyond which extends a spacious drill-ground called the *WATERLOO-PLATZ* (Pl. C, 4), at the farther end of which rises the *Waterloo Column*, 154 ft. in height, erected in 1826-32. Good survey of the town from the top (188 steps; in summer opened by a keeper for a trifling fee; in winter the key is obtained at the barracks to the right, No. 3). On each side are barracks, and to the left are also the spacious *Arsenal* built in 1846 (adm. to the 'Fahnenhalle' on Wed. & Sat., 10-11.45, gratis; at other times on application at the Artillery Depôt, 50 pf.) and the *Military School*. At the N. end is the *Statue of Count Alten* (1764-1840; Pl. 6), the Hanoverian general at Waterloo, and commander of the Foreign Legion in Spain. In the grounds between this and the barracks is a small temple with a bust of *Leibnitz* (d. 1716), by the Irish sculptor Hewetson (1790). Leibnitz is interred in the neighbouring *Neustädter-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4).

At the back of General Alten's monument is the building of the *Royal Archives and Library* (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1719 and enlarged in 1891-92. The Library (adm. Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 9-1, Wed. & Sat. 9-12 and 2-4) contains 160,000 vols., a collection of autographs, and memorials of Leibnitz. Adjacent are the *Ministerial Offices*, a Romanesque structure by Hunæus. — The *Ernst-August Palais* (Pl. C, 4), in the Adolf-Str. (No. 2), now contains the military headquarters of the province.

The *Poor House* in the Neue-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 4) bears an inscription to the effect that the Duke of Brunswick dined here in 1809 (the house being then an inn) when on his expedition from the Erzgebirge to the North Sea (comp. p. 140). — In the vicinity is the *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 4), built in an oriental style by Oppler (1870). — In the Goethe-Platz (Pl. C, 3) is the Romanesque *Garrison Church*, built by Hehl in 1891-93. Adjacent is a *Panorama*. — We may now return viâ the busy Goethe-Strasse (Pl. C, 3) to the Georg-Strasse.

A few yards to the E. of the Theater-Platz (p. 125) is the **Hanoverian Provincial Museum** (Pl. D, 3), Sophien-Str. 2, a Romanesque edifice by Hase, completed in 1858, and adorned with statues of Leibnitz, A. von Humboldt, Dürer, and Peter Vischer. In front of the entrance are copies of two Egyptian lions in the Capitoline Museum. The groundfloor is occupied by the rooms of the *Artists' and Architects' Clubs* (introduction necessary) and the Col-

lection of Casts; the first and second floors by the *Natural History Collection* and the *Modern Pictures*. An addition to the Museum, built by *Götze*, contains the *Cumberland Gallery* (pictures and sculptures), an *Ethnographical Collection*, and the *Guelph Museum* (transferred from Herrenhausen in 1896). The museum is open daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11-2; closed on the chief festivals.

FIRST FLOOR. Adjoining the *Natural History Museum* (good minerals) is the collection of —

Modern Paintings. Room I. 315. *H. F. Gude*, Norwegian coast; 312. *K. Piloty*, Death of Cæsar; 493. *H. Breling*, Battle of Beauce la Rolande (1870); 344. *E. Dücker*, Rügen; 317. *G. Spangenberg*, Vandals in a Christian basilica; and landscapes by *Koken*, *Schuch*, *Schultz*, *Fr. Hoffmann-Fallersleben*, and *T. Kotsch*. — Room II. Portraits by *Fr. and Fr. Aug. von Kaulbach*; 182. *G. F. Waldmüller*, Peasant family; 91. *P. von Cornelius*, Joseph interpreting dreams (cartoon). — Room III. 487. *Österley*, Landscape; 497. *H. Friedrich*, Portrait of Bennigsen; 449. *M. Liebermann*, Dutch village; 501. *A. Herring*, A recovery; 187. *G. Busse*, The Palatine; 301. *L. Munthe*, Landscape; 199. *Joh. Geyer*, Reception of the prince; 214. *A. Achenbach*, Beach; 292. *Preller*, Sketch; 200. *F. Flüggen*, Legacy-hunters; 353. *Wenglein*, Landscape; 313. *Schuch*, Quack; 339. *H. Baisch*, Cattle; 207. *Hübner*, The veteran; 334. *Bokelmann*, Arrest; 232. *R. Jordan*, Interment; 446. *Oehmichen*, Singing-lesson; 502. *Kallmorgen*, Ferry; 350. *Vogel*, Duke Ernest the Confessor receiving the Eucharist in both kinds; 253. *A. Northen*, Battle of Waterloo. — The adjoining rooms, occupied from Feb. 24th to April by the annual exhibition of the *Kunstverein*, contain cartoons by *Kreling*, landscapes by *Kotsch*, etc. — We return to R. I and traverse an antechamber, with Lower Saxon altar-pieces by *Joh. Rap-hon* (16th cent.), to the —

Cumberland Gallery. — FIRST FLOOR. The Main Room contains the ancient masters. Cabinet I. 646. *A. van Everdingen*, Waterfall in Norway; 371. *A. Palamedesz*, Guard-room; 90. *B. G. Cuyt*, 'Peace on Earth'. — Cab. II. 478. *D. Ryckaert III.*, Merry party; 318. *J. M. Molenaar*, Peasants; 335. *Netscher*, Pensionary De Witt; 511. *Snyders*, Animals; 307. *M. J. Miervelt*, Portrait. — Cab. III. 477. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 302. *Master of the Female Half-Lengths*, Lute-player; *G. Dou*, 652. Moor, 118. The old scribe. — Cab. VI. 627-630. *Canaletto*, Views in Venice. — Cab. VII. *G. Pannini*, 377. St. Peter's, 378. Piazza Navona; 1137. *Bramantino*, Madonna and saints. — Cab. VIII. 146. *Perugino*, Madonna and saints; 19. *Sodoma*, Madonna and SS. Joseph and Bernard of Siena; *49. *Paris Bordone*, The nursery, with charming genre episodes (the gem of the collection); 526. *After Titian*, Portrait of himself. — Cab. IX. 167. *Dirk Hals*, Lesson on the flute; 666. *Horemans*, Fiddler; *465. *Rubens*, Rape of Dejanira; 588. *P. de Vos*, Bear-hunt; 212. *Honthorst*, Portrait; 603. *E. de Witte*, Church-interior; 370. *Jürgen Ovens*, Grandmother and grandchild. — Cab. X. 183. *Herrera the Elder*, Last Supper; 332. *Parrocel* (?), Battle; *581. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait of himself; 619. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait. — Cab. XI. 358. *Lower Rhenish Master* (?), Madonna with the donor; *Holbein the Younger*, 187. (?) Portrait, *186. Edward VI. of England, (no number) Melanchthon (medallion); 185. *Holbein the Elder*, Christ and Mary at Golgotha; 269. *H. von Culmbach*, SS. Stephen and Rochus. — Cab. XII. Portraits by *R. Mengs*, *Tischbein*, *Ziesenis*, etc.

SECOND FLOOR. The Main Room contains modern paintings. — Cab. I. 131. *A. Northen*, Battle of Waterloo; 113. *Lessing*, Emp. Henry IV. at the convent of Prüfening; 42. *A. Carl*, Italian landscape. — Cab. II. 2. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 107. *Kretzschmer*, Storm in the desert. — Cab. III. 25. *L. Blanc*, Gretchen; 91. *Koch*, Historical landscape; 135. *Oesterley*, Leonore. — Cab. IV. 121. *Metz*, Scene in the Peasants' War; 110. *Sir Thos. Lawrence*, William Pitt. — Cab. V. 40. *Camphausen*, Puritans; 150. *Rottmann*, Sicyon; 28. *Bleibtreu*, Battle on the Katzbach; 134. *Oesterley*, Jephtha's Daughter; 158. *Schirmer*, Wood; 16. *Begas*, Lorelei; 1. *A. Achenbach*, Briel harbour. — Cab. VI. 41. *A. Carl*, Landscape; 94. *Köhler*, Semiramis. — Cab. VII. 21. *Bergmann*, Emp. Charles V. at Yuste; 125. *Morgenstern*, Valley of the Isar. — Cab. VIII. 88. *Knille*, The dead Cid.

The collection of ANCIENT AND MODERN SCULPTURES, mainly on the staircase and in the central corridor of the last-mentioned room, includes nothing of great moment.

On the GROUND FLOOR is the Collection of Antiquities, chiefly from the Guelph Museum, including altar-furniture, tapestry, armour, carvings, furniture, etc.

A few yards to the E. of the museum, at the beginning of the pleasant street named AM SCHIFFGRABEN (Pl. D, E, 3), which leads to the Eilenriede (p. 130), stands the House of the *Provincial Diet*, an edifice in the Italian Renaissance style by Wallbrecht (1880). — To the S., in the Marien-Str., is the *Gartenkirche* (Pl. D, 4), rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1887-91. In the churchyard lies Charlotte Kestner, Werther's Lotte (d. 1828), who lived at Ægidien-Str. 4.

The Misburger-Damm (Pl. E, F, 4; the E. continuation of the Marien-Str.), the Schiffgraben, and the König-Str. (Pl. D, E, 3), the chief approaches to the Eilenriede (p. 130), traverse a pleasant residential quarter. — In the Misburger-Damm are the new *Veterinary College* (1895-99) and the *Central Cattle Market and Slaughter House*. The circular space at the end of the König-Str. is embellished with a *War Monument* (Pl. D, E, 3) by Voltz, erected in 1884.

To the E. of the railway-station are the *Law Courts* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1880-82. Adjacent are the large *Prison*, some new *Schools*, and two new Gothic churches, the *Apostelkirche* and the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche*.

From the Georg-Str. (p. 125), the short Nordmann-Str. leads to the N.W. past the *Nicolai Chapel* (Pl. C, 3), now the *English Church*, and the disused Nicolai Cemetery, to the *Klages-Markt* (Pl. C, 3; horse-market). On the N.W. side of this square is the *Christuskirche* (Pl. C, 2), a handsome modern Gothic church (1864), with stained glass (sacristan, Gustav-Adolf-Strasse 1).

Dr. Windthorst (d. 1891), long the leader of the 'Centrum', or Roman Catholic party, in the German Reichstag, is buried in the *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), in the Paul-Str., to the N. — In the Hahnen-Str. (Pl. B, 2) is the new *Luther-Kirche* (1898).

The Celler-Str. leads to the N.E. from the Nicolai Cemetery to the *Welfen-Platz* (Pl. D, 2), with its large barracks. In the Vahrenwalder-Strasse, farther to the N., is the *Military Riding Institute* (Pl. D, 1), for providing a uniform training for the riding-masters of the army.

The Georg-Str. is continued towards the N.W. by the LANGE-LAUBE (Pl. C, 3). No. 1 in this street is the so-called *Haus der Väter*, of 1619, now occupied by the Men's Choral Society. — Farther on, beyond the Königsworther-Platz, at the beginning of the Herrenhauser Allée (see p. 130), is the imposing *Welfenschloss*, or Palace of the Guelphs, in the Romanesque style, with five towers, fitted up in 1878-80 as a **Polytechnic School** (Pl. B, 2). Above the portal are statues of Henry the Lion, Ernest the Confessor, the

Electors Ernest Augustus, and King Ernest Augustus; the corridor is adorned with a frieze by Engelhard, representing scenes of Northern Mythology. The collections it contains may be inspected on application to the castellan. In the square in front is a colossal figure of the Saxon Horse. Behind the Palace is the pretty *Welfen-Garten*.

ENVIRONS OF HANOVER (tramways, see p. 124). 1. From the Königsworther-Platz (p. 129) the HERRENHÄUSER ALLÉE (Pl. A, B, 2), a fine avenue of limes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and 120 yds. wide, laid out in 1726, leads to Schloss Herrenhausen. On the right, beyond the Welfenschloss, stands the *Prinzenhaus* (Pl. B, 2; removed hither from the Goethe-Str.). In 1774-95 it was occupied by Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg, father of Queen Louise of Prussia and Queen Frederica of Hanover. — On the other side of the avenue is the *Georgs-Garten* (Pl. A, B, 2), which extends to Herrenhausen and contains a royal *Palace* and a *café*.

Schloss Herrenhausen (Pl. A, 1; no admission), at the farther end of the avenue, was built in 1698 and was the favourite residence of George I. (d. 1727), George II. (d. 1760), and George V. (d. 1878). The *Garden (Pl. A, 2), 120 acres in area, laid out in the old French style, contains statues copied from antiques, monuments of Hanoverian princes, fountains, and hot-houses. The colossal statue of the Electress Sophia, by Engelhard, stands on the spot where she expired in 1714. Near the *Orangery* (1692), on the E. side, is a large *Garden Theatre*. The fountains play every Wed. and Sun. from June (after Ascension Day) to Sept. (in May, June, and Aug. 5-7, in July 5.30-7.30, in Sept. 3-5). The waters of the great fountain rise to the unusual height of 222 ft. — To the N. of the Schloss is the *Berggarten* (Pl. A, 1), containing palm, orchid, and Victoria Regia houses, etc. (fee, 30-50 pf.). — At the end of the garden is the **Mausoleum*, built in 1842-46, containing the monuments of King Ernest Augustus (d. 1851) and his Queen Frederica (d. 1841) by *Rauch* (open from April to Sept. 9-6, Oct. to March 10-4; closed on Sun.; apply to the castellan in the W. front wing of the Schloss, No. 1a).

In an annexe of the Schloss are the *Historical Portrait Gallery*, the *Family Museum*, and the *Wagenburg* and *Geschirr-Kammer* (adm. on week-days; fee).

2. The **Eilenriede** (Pl. E, F, G, 1, 2), a wood belonging to the town, affords beautiful walks and contains numerous restaurants (**Lister Thurm*; *Pferdethurm*; *Neues Haus*; *Bischofshole*; *Steuern-dieb*). — On the S. side of it, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, is the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. F, 3), with well-kept grounds and a good restaurant (adm. 50 pf., Frid. 75 pf., first Sun. of each month from April to Oct. 30 pf.; concerts several times a week).

3. To the S.W. of Hanover lies **Linden** (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), an industrial suburb, with a new Gothic *Rathhaus* and the *Martins-Kirche* (1722). — Visitors are admitted on week-days to the Municipal Waterworks on the *Lindener Berg* by tickets obtained at the 'Stadtbaupamt', in the old *Rathhaus* (p. 126). Extensive view.

HILDESHEIM

1:15.000

A horizontal number line with tick marks at 0, 100, 200, 300, and 400.

Meter

—Elektr. Strassenbahn



To the N.W. of Linden is the little bathing-place of *Limmerbrunnen*, with sulphureous springs.

The *Deer Park* at *Kirchrode* (railway on Sun. and holidays 25 pf.; carr. 4, through the *Eilenriede* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), which contains tame deer, is much visited.

Hanover is connected by ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS with *Hildesheim* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.; 2 hrs.; fare 60 pf.), *Gehrden* (8 M.), *Pattensen* ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and *Haimar* (17 M.).

From Hanover to *Visselhövede*, see p. 94.

11. Hildesheim.

Hotels. *HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. a; C, 2), Hoherweg, R. from 2, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *BRISTOL (Pl. f; C, 1), Bernward-Str. 1, R., L., & A. from 2 *M*; *KAISERHOF (Pl. c; C, 1), at the station, R. $13\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; WIENER HOF (Pl. b; C, 3), Friesen-Str. 5, R. & B. from $23\frac{1}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ –2 *M*, with restaurant; HOTOPP (Pl. d; C, 1), at the station; BAIRISCHER HOF (Pl. e; C, 2), Alms-Str. 42; KRONE (Pl. g; C, 2), Alms-Str. 21, plain.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant*; *Unionhaus* (Pl. B, 3); *Hasse*, Markt-Str. 11, opposite the Rathhaus (Pl. C, 2); *Knaup's Etablissement*, An der Zingel (Pl. C, D, 3, 2). — Wine. **Domschenke*, at the E. corner of the Domhof (Pl. B, 3); *Rathskeller*, under the Rathhaus; *Limpricht*, in the Markt.

Hildesheim (280 ft.), an ancient town with 41,000 inhab. ($\frac{1}{3}$ Rom. Cath.), situated on the *Innerste*, has retained many mediæval characteristics. It became an episcopal see in 814, and attained its greatest prosperity in the 15–16th centuries. After the inhabitants had succeeded in shaking off the supremacy of the bishops it became a member of the Hanseatic League (1241), and was a free town of the Empire down to 1803.

At a very early period Hildesheim attained great importance as a cradle of art, chiefly owing to the exertions of *Bishop Bernward* (993–1022). A number of buildings were erected by him; and in particular several fine specimens of *Bronze Workmanship*, such as the cathedral doors, the Bernward Column, and the candelabrum and chalice in the cathedral-treasury, were executed under his auspices. Under the fostering care of Bernward and his successors *Godehard* (d. 1038) and *Hezilo* (1051–79), and that of bishop *Bernhard* (1130–54), Hildesheim became one of the most important seats of ROMANESQUE ART in Germany. Nor is the interest attaching to this venerable town confined to its mediæval art, for one of its most attractive and characteristic features consists of its timber-architecture in the German RENAISSANCE style. In several of the buildings the traveller will observe traces of the obstinate resistance offered by the Gothic forms to the more modern ideas, the full sway of which was not established till the end of the 16th century. The richly-decorated façades, executed by wood-carvers and sculptors, bear testimony to the taste, the humour, and the enterprise of the burghers of that period.

Entering the town from the station, we reach the *ALTSTÄDTER MARKT (Pl. C, 2), a fine mediæval square surrounded by several interesting buildings. The late-Gothic Rathhaus (Pl. C, 2), with its arcades, was erected at the end of the 14th cent. and restored in 1883–92. The hall is adorned with ceiling-paintings by *Mittag* (after those in St. Michael's, see p. 132) and with *Frescoes by *Prell*. To the S. are the *Templer-Haus*, also in the Gothic style (14th cent.), with a handsome oriel (1591) and two round corner-turrets, and the *Wedekind House*, dating from 1598, and adorned with carving. To the W. stands the **Knochenhauer-Amthaus*, or former guild-house

of the butchers, built in 1529, and probably, though injured by fire in 1884, the finest timber building in Germany. It is adorned with admirable carving (comp. p. xxx) and is now used as a savings-bank. The *Fountain* in the middle of the Platz, with a small figure of Roland on the top, was erected in 1540 (comp. p. 151). — In the Roland-Str. is the *Roland Hospital* (Pl. B, 2), a building of 1611. The *Kaiserhaus* (Pl. B, 2), Langer Hagen No. 12, is a Renaissance edifice of 1586-7, adorned with medallion-reliefs and statues of Roman emperors.

In the **ANDREAS-PLATZ** (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), a little to the S.W. of the market-place, is the Protestant **Andreaskirche**, with a choir of 1389 and a tower 385 ft. high, completed in 1893. The hall between the church and the tower is occupied by a small *Museum*, with remains, sketches, and models of timber-houses, stone sculptures, etc. (open free on Sun., 11-12; on other days key obtained at Andreas-Platz 5). — The *Trinity Hospital*, Andreas-Platz No. 21, the lower part of which dates from 1334, is now a factory. Opposite is the *Mercers' Guildhouse* (1482; restored). No. 28, the *Pfeilerhaus*, has some elaborate carving.

***St. Michael's Church** (Pl. A, B, 2; sacristan, Michaelis-Platz 3), formerly belonging to the Benedictines, founded by Bishop Bernward and built in 1001-33, was restored in 1186 and finally by Hase (p. 127) in 1854-57, when it was fitted up as a Protestant parish-church. It is one of the finest Romanesque churches in Germany, and possesses aisles, a double transept, and an elevated W. choir (restored about 1200); the crypt beneath it was consecrated in 1015. The church once boasted of six towers. The E. choir was torn down in 1650.

The **INTERIOR** is borne by pillars and columns alternately, two of the latter being placed between two of the former. The pillars and several of the columns (e.g. those at the junction of the transepts) date from the time of Bernward. Part of the three-decked galleries of the transepts is of the same period. The other columns, with their fine capitals, belong to the building of 1186. The interesting ***PAINTINGS** on the flat wooden ceiling of the nave (genealogy of Christ up to Jesse, prophets, fathers, Christ as Judge, on a deep blue ground) date from the close of the 12th cent., and are the only ancient works of the kind on this side of the Alps. They were restored in 1855. — In the N. transept are clumsy stucco figures (Mary, four apostles, St. Benedict, St. Bernward holding a model of the church); above them, facing the choir, are finely executed stucco-reliefs of angels; and in the S. transept are stiffer works in the same material — all dating from the 12th century. The bronze font in the S.E. transept was made by Dietrich Mente of Hildesheim (1618). — The **CRYPT** (used by the Roman Catholics), resting on 10 pillars and 8 columns, contains the stone sarcophagus of St. Bernward, his monument, of the 14th cent., and the original slab from his tomb. The paintings are by Schaper. — The adjacent abbey-buildings are now used as a lunatic asylum. The cloisters (1241-59), to which visitors are admitted on application at the gate, are in the Transitional style.

The **Church of the Magdalen** (Pl. A, 3; sacristan, No. 21, opposite the church, to the S.W.), built in 1234-94 and entirely renewed in 1794, contains several interesting works from the studio of Bishop

Bernward (p. 131), including a gold cross (994) and several candelabra.

The **Römer Museum** (Pl. B, 3), endowed by Senator Römer (d. 1894), occupies the Gothic *St. Martin's Church* and the adjoining buildings (open free on Sun., 11-1; on other days on application, fee; catalogue 20 pf.). It contains casts of interesting mediæval and classical antiquities, some carved altars, a number of paintings of the early-German school, and cartoons by Cornelius and Kaulbach; also a natural history collection, in which the geological section is especially rich, and an ethnographical collection. In front of the museum is a bronze bust of the founder, by Hartzer.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, 3), in the Romanesque style, erected in 1055-61 (under Bishop Hezilo) on the site of an earlier church (before 872), with late-Gothic aisles (ca. 1388) and N. transept subsequently added (1412), was entirely disfigured in the interior in 1712-30, while the W. towers were rebuilt in 1839 without reference to their original form (sacristan, Domhof 10).

The brazen *Doors* which separate the W. vestibule from the nave, executed by Bishop Bernward in 1015, are adorned with sixteen reliefs (the Fall and Redemption) of considerable interest. The brazen *Font* of the 13th cent., with reliefs, in the first chapel on the left, and the large *Candelabrum* in the nave (walls and gates of the Heavenly Jerusalem), presented by Bishop Hezilo (d. 1079), are also worthy of notice. A small polished column of calc-sinter near the choir is erroneously said to have been an *Irmensäule* (p. 109). The *Rood Loft* is a fine Renaissance sculpture in stone, executed in 1546. On the right and left of the high-altar are the gilded *Sarcophagus of St. Godehard*, with figures of the Apostles of the beginning of the 12th cent., and the gilded *Tomb of St. Epiphanius*, with silver reliefs, of the beginning of the 11th century. To the right of the choir rises a bronze *Easter Column* (*Christus-Säule*) by Bishop Bernward (1022), 15 ft. high, with 24 groups in low relief of scenes from the life of Christ. — The Romanesque *Crypt* (restored in 1896) contains the tomb of St. Godehard (p. 134); adm. on application to Canon Hagemann, Domhof 8. — The *Cantabona* or large bell of the cathedral weighs 8½ tons.

The ***Cloisters**, in the late-Romanesque style, on the E. side of the cathedral, in two stories, date from the 11th century. In the upper story are the *Cathedral* or *Beverin Library*, and the old *Rittersaal*, containing 16th cent. tapestry and church antiquities (adm. 50 c.). The *Chapel of St. Anne* in the centre of the *Cloister Garth, was erected in 1321 and restored in 1838. On the outside of the apse of the cathedral-crypt grows a venerable *Rose Bush*, upwards of 30 ft. in height, and 30 ft. in width, connected by tradition with Louis the Pious and the founding of Hildesheim. It is said to be 1000 years old, and its history is known since the 16th century. The Romanesque *Chapel of St. Lawrence* (1226), on the S. side of the cloisters, has a later bay in the Gothic style.

The ***Treasury**, above the sacristy (shown on application by the sacristan on week-days 10.30-12.30 and after 3. on Sun. and festivals 12-1 and after 4; 1 pers. 1½ *M.*, each member of a party 1 *M.*, ten or upwards 10 *M.*), contains a number of very valuable works of art of the 9-12th cent.: e.g. a silver cross, a Byzantine work, with portraits of Constantine the Great and his mother Helena; an octagonal casket of the 10th cent. enclosing the head of Oswald, King of Northumbria (d. 642); reliquary of the 9th cent., said to have belonged to the chaplain of Louis the Pious; the silver *Bernward's Chalice* (15th cent.); *Head of St. Bernward*, silver-gilt (13th cent.); a drinking-horn and fork of Charlemagne; a small winged altar-piece by Fra Angelico da Fiesole (1387-1455); several codices with miniatures (11th cent.); silver statues, ivory carvings, croziers, enamels, etc.

In the quiet and shady Domhof rises a *Statue of St. Bernward*, by Hartzler (1893). — The new *Post Office* has a late-Gothic oriel dating from 1518. Opposite are the *Government Buildings* (1888).

***St. Godehard's Church** (Pl. B, C, 4; sacristan, No. 16 Godehardi-Platz), built in 1133-72, restored in 1848-63, and like the church of St. Michael, one of the finest Romanesque edifices in Germany, is a basilica with aisles and flat ceiling, a handsome choir in the French style, and three massive towers. The **Stucco Reliefs* in the arch of the N.W. portal (13th cent.) are worthy of note.

The body of the church rests on 6 pillars and 12 columns, the choir on 2 pillars and 6 columns. The candelabrum, an imitation of that in the cathedral, and the mural paintings in the choir in the Romanesque style, by Welter of Cologne, are modern. The church possesses a pyx of St. Godehard, supposed to date from the beginning of the 11th cent., a Gothic monstrance of the 15th cent., and a valuable Romanesque chalice executed in 1146-53. The Albani Psalter (12th cent.; miniatures) is shown by permission of the vicar (Godehardi-Platz 2).

Besides these buildings, Hildesheim contains many handsome private houses of the 16th and 17th cent. (e.g. in the Oster-Str., Markt-Str., Domhof, Andreas-Platz, and Hohenweg). Many of them are adorned with quaint inscriptions. — The ramparts afford pleasant views. On the High or Michaelis Rampart (Pl. A, 2, 3) is a monument to the Hildesheim soldiers who fell in 1870-71.

The suburb of *Moritzberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of Hildesheim, possesses an abbey-church founded in 1040, the only pure columnar basilica in N. Germany, but partly modernised. The **Bergholz*, to the S. of Moritzberg and 1 M. from Hildesheim, is a beautiful point of view (concert at the restaurant two or three times a week). — Near the *Galgenberg* (500 ft.), another fine point of view to the E. of Hildesheim, some valuable ancient Roman silver plate, now preserved at Berlin (p. 46), was found in 1868.

A pleasant excursion may be made by train to (1 hr.) *Wohldenberg*, and thence on foot to the (20 min.) top of the *Wohldenberg* (680 ft.), with a ruin (view). The walk may be continued to the *Bodensteiner Klippen* and down to station *Lutter* (p. 101).

12. Brunswick.

Hotels. **DEUTSCHES HAUS* (Pl. b; D, 4), Ruhfäutchen-Platz, R. from 4½, B. 1¼, omn. $\frac{3}{4}$ M; **SCHRADER'S HOTEL* (Pl. a; C, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 7, R. 2-4½, B. 1, D. 2½-3, omn. ½ M; **PREUSSISCHER HOF* (Pl. m; D, 5), Damm 26, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 M; **BLAER ENGEL* (Pl. c; C, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 4, commercial; **DANNE* (Pl. n; D, 1), August-Platz 1; **ST. PETERSBURG* (Pl. d; C, 5), Kohlmarkt 11, R. 2¼ M, B. 80 pf., D. 2¼ M; **SÄCHSISCHER HOF* (Pl. i; C, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 42, R. 1½, D. 1 M; **CENTRAL* (Pl. k; E, 4), Steinweg 29, R. from 2 M. — At the station: **MONOPOL* (Pl. e; C, 6), R. 2-6 M; **KAISERHOF* (Pl. f; C, 5), R. from 2. B. 1, D. 2 M; **WARNECKE'S* (Pl. g; B, 5), Gilden-Str. 16, moderate; **STADT BREMEN* (Pl. h; C, 5), Bank-Platz 7, R. 2-6. B. 1, D. 2½ M, these two well spoken of.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant*; **Preussischer Hof* (see above), with garden; **Lück*, Steinweg 22, with garden, D. 1½-2½ M; **Culmbacher Rizzibräu*, Damm 9; **Danne* (see above), with garden; **Wilhelmsgarten*, see p. 135; **Brüning's*, see p. 135; **Felten*, Helmstedter-Str. 10; **Schwarzer Walfisch*, Sack 21. — **Wine Rooms.** **Schrader & Oberländer*, Post-Str. 8; **Rheingauer Weinstube*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 10; **Sievers*, Auf der Höhe 27. — 'Mumme', a sweet and unrefreshing kind of beer made from wheat, is sold by *Steger*, Bäckerklint 4, and *Nettelbeck*, Beckenwerper-Str. 26.



BRAUNSCHWEIG
1:15.000

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Cafés. *Bauer*, Damm 17; *Hohenzollern*, Bohlweg 73; *Central*, Kohlmarkt 1; *Wagner*, Bohlweg 42. — **Confectioners.** *Kohlmann*, Bohlweg 42; *Kurdelbaum*, Steinweg 34.

Pleasure Resorts. * *Wilhelmsgarten* (Pl. D, 3), Wilhelm-Str. 20; *Brüning* (Pl. D, 5), Damm 16 (in winter, variety theatre); *Holst's Garden* (Pl. D, E, 7), with an open-air theatre.

Theatre (Pl. E, F, 4), dress-circle $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$, parquet $3\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; closed from June 1st. to Aug. 15th. — *Summer Theatre* in *Holst's Garden*, see above.

Baths. *Köhler*, Bohlweg 40a; *Wilhelmsbad*, Wilhelm-Str. 6; *Puhst*, Am Fallersleber Thor 12; *Hase*, Am Bruchthor 4 (the last two with swimming-baths).

Cabs. Drive within the town, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 1 *M*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 50 pf. Each trunk 20 pf. Double fares at night (10-7).

Electric Tramways (10 pf.; cars may be changed twice for one fare). 1. *Richmond* (beyond Pl. E, 8) to the *Schützenhaus* (beyond Pl. C, 1), green board. — 2. *Richmond* to the *Nord-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. E, 1), white board. — 3. *West-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A, 8) to the *Gliesmaroder Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. F, 1), red board. — 4. *Madamen-Weg* (Pl. A, 5) to the *Central Cemetery* (beyond Pl. F, 6), yellow board. — 5. *August-Thor* (Pl. D, E, 6) to *Ötper* (beyond Pl. A, 2), blue board. — 6. *Ruhfäutchen-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Stadt-Park* (beyond Pl. F, 3), black board. — 7. *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz* (Pl. C, 5, 6) to the *Kastanien-Allée* (beyond F, 5), crimson board. — **Electric Railway** from the *August-Thor* (Pl. D, E, 6) to (6 M.) *Wolfenbüttel* (p. 380), every 12 min. (fare 30 pf.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 3.

U. S. Consul, *T. J. Albert*, Esq.

Principal Attractions. Altstadtmarkt; Cathedral; Lion Monument; St. Catharine's Church; Palace; Lessing's Monument; War Monument; View from the Windmühlenberg; Ducal Museum.

Brunswick, Ger. *Braunschweig* (240 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of that name, with 125,000 inhab., lies on the *Oker*, which flows through the town in several arms, in a fertile plain bounded on the S. by wooded hills. It is now an important industrial place, the staple products being sugar, tobacco, woollen goods, machinery, and carriages; and its sausages, cakes, and asparagus are also exported.

Brunswick is said to have been founded in 861 by *Bruno* and *Dankwart*, the sons of Duke Ludolph of Saxony, and named *Brunonis Vicus*, or *Brunswick*, the thousandth supposed anniversary of which event was celebrated with great festivities in 1861. The place first acquired importance under *Henry the Lion* (1139-95), whose favourite residence was a fortified castle here. His son *Emp. Otto IV.* granted the town important exemptions from customs, and it gradually attained to almost entire independence, while its favourable situation on the great route from Lübeck and Hamburg to S. Germany soon rendered it one of the most important commercial places in the interior of Germany. The town enjoyed its highest prosperity during the latter half of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th cent., when it was the capital of the Saxon-Westphalian section of the Hanseatic League (p. 185). The Brunswickers afterwards eagerly embraced the reformed faith, and as early as 1528 appointed the eminent Reformer Bugenhagen their preacher. With the decline of the Hanseatic League Brunswick fell into decay. After various vicissitudes and internal dissensions during the 16th and 17th centuries, the town at length succumbed to the power of the dukes in 1671. It has been the ducal residence since 1753. On the death of Duke William I. in 1884 without issue, Prince Albert of Prussia was elected Regent of Brunswick.

Like Dantsic and Lübeck, this city of the Guelphs (from whom Queen Victoria and the ex-royal family of Hanover are descended) has externally preserved a marked mediæval aspect, and occupies an interesting position in the history of art (comp. pp. xx, xxi). In pleasing contrast to the large public buildings are numerous fine specimens of *Timber Ar-*

chitecture, both of the late-Gothic and the Renaissance period. A peculiar feature of these buildings is, that the gable-end is turned towards the street, and not the façade.

The ***ALTSTADT-MARKT** (Pl. B, C, 5) forms the centre of the W. quarter of the town, which adjoins the railway-station. The Platz is embellished with a *Fountain*, cast in pewter in 1408, and restored in 1847, bearing ornaments, arms, and texts from Scripture in the Low-German dialect.

The ***Altstadt-Rathhaus** (Pl. B, 4, 5), consisting of two wings at right angles to each other, is an elegant Gothic edifice, first mentioned in 1253, rebuilt in 1393-96 and 1447-68, and restored in 1841-52. Facing the market-place, both stories of both wings have open arcades with graceful tracery, on the nine pillars of which are statues of Saxon princes, from Henry the Fowler to Otho the Child, and their wives, most of them executed about 1455 by *Hans Hesse*.

The beams supporting the Gothic roof of the *Great Hall* (or 'Dornse') in the interior are richly painted. Two *Smaller Halls* contain the picture-gallery of the Brunswick *Kunst-Verein* (open on Sun., 11-1), with several modern pictures by *Hildebrandt*, *Lessing*, and *Kindler*, and others chiefly by Brunswick painters. — When the town lost its independence in 1671 the Rathhaus was closed, and until its restoration was opened on the occasion of fairs only.

***St. Martin's Church** (Pl. B, 5), opposite the Rathhaus, originally a Romanesque basilica of the end of the 12th cent., was enlarged in the Transition style about 1250 and converted into a Gothic building in the 14th cent.; the Chapel of St. Anne, added on the S.W. side in 1434-38, is of the late-Gothic period; the choir was built in 1490-1500. On the S. and N. façades are rich portals and fine sculpturing; to the S. is the so-called Priests' Gate, to the N. the Bridal Portal (14th cent.). The W. portal is Romanesque.

A tombstone built into the wall at the corner towards the Rathhaus represents the *Ensign von Rauchhaupt* in full armour, who fell in the service of the duke during a siege of the town in 1615.

In the INTERIOR (sacristan Turnier-Str. 1) the brazen *Font* with reliefs of 1441, by *Barthold Sprancken*, is of considerable artistic merit. The *Pulpit*, by *G. Röttger*, 1617, is adorned with reliefs in marble. Opposite to it is the monument of a burgomaster by *Hans Jürgen*, the inventor of the spinning-wheel, adorned also with a likeness of himself (1554).

Adjoining the church on the S. is the former *House of the Diet of Brunswick* (1792), to the E. of which rises the picturesque Gothic *Gewandhaus* (Pl. C 5), with an E. gable in the Renaissance style (1590). — Thence we may proceed viâ the Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 5), embellished with a Renaissance fountain, and the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str., in which is the *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 5), to the busy FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-PLATZ (Pl. C, 5, 6). (*Central Railway Station* and *Bruch-Thor Promenade*, see p. 140.)

The street 'Am Bruchthor' leads hence to the Bank-Platz (Pl. C, 5), with the *Brunswick Bank* (No. 6). — At the corner of the Stein-Str., a little to the W., stands the *Synagogue* (Pl. B, 5), built by *Uhde* in 1875 in a Moorish-Byzantine style (apply to the custodian of the adjacent school).

There are many handsome old PRIVATE HOUSES in this part of the town; e.g. the *Huthaus* (end of the 17th cent.), Altstadt-Markt 8; Post-Strasse No. 5 (Renaissance, 1591); Stein-Strasse No. 3 (1512), with a curious relief; Knochenhauer-Strasse Nos. 11 and 13 (Gothic, 1489); and the *Witte-kopsche Haus* (Renaissance, 1592), Bank-Platz No. 1. To the N. of the Altstadt-Markt may be mentioned: Neue-Str. No. 9 (Pl. C, 4); Schützen-Str. No. 32; Gördelinger-Str. No. 38; Bäckerklint No. 4 (Pl. B, 4), with a (restored) Renaissance façade. — Till Eulenspiegel is said to have worked and played some of his pranks at No. 11, Backerklint.

The **Brüdern-Kirche** (Pl. C 4; sacristan, Schützen-Str. 23), a large Gothic edifice, completed in 1451, and restored in 1865, contains a late-Gothic font in copper of 1450, with reliefs, borne by four standing figures, and an admirable Gothic winged altarpiece with numerous gilded and painted figures, dating from the close of the 14th century. Fine stained glass and choir-stalls. The *Refectory* of the old Franciscan convent attached to the church, erected in 1486 and now a military magazine, has a fine Renaissance portal of 1604. Late-Gothic cloisters.

We now proceed to the S.E. viâ the Schild to the SACK (Pl. C, 4), in which is the **Demmersche Haus* (No. 5), built in 1536, restored in 1890, distinguished for its rich burlesque ornamentation. — The street 'Vor der Burg' leads to the E. to the —

BURG-PLATZ (Pl. D, 4), in the centre of which rises the ancient **Burg Dankwarderode**. The original castle, traditionally founded by Dankwart (p. 135), was burned in 1091 but was speedily replaced by a handsomer edifice by Henry the Lion. The building, repeatedly injured by fire, rebuilt, and enlarged, long served military purposes, and was finally restored in a uniform Romanesque style in 1884 and adorned with paintings by Quensen and Peters. It has two stories, and is 130 ft. long and 42 ft. wide. The tower marks the site of the old chapel. The passage to the cathedral (p. 138) has also been restored. — In the Burg-Platz, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises a bronze **Lion*, on a modern pedestal, erected here in 1166 by Henry the Lion as a symbol of his supremacy, and restored in 1616 and 1858.

The **Cathedral* of *St. Blasius*, or *Burgkirche* (Pl. D, 4), has a vaulted interior borne by pillars, and a spacious crypt. It was begun in 1172-73 in the Romanesque style by Henry the Lion, after his return from the Holy Land, and completed in 1194. The Gothic S. aisle (double) was added after 1322, the N. aisle (also double) with its spiral columns in 1469-74. The towers were burned down in 1195, and have never been wholly rebuilt. The chapel in front of the S. transept was completed in 1891.

Interior* (adm. 50 pf.; the sacristan lives at No. 5, opposite the W. portal; printed guide to the cathedral 50 pf.). — **NAVE. The **Monument* of the founder (d. 1195) and his consort Matilda (d. 1189), in the Romanesque style, executed about 1250, with lifesize recumbent figures in sandstone, is a work of great value in the history of art (Henry holds a model of the cathedral in its original form). Nearer the choir, beneath a brass of 1707, reposes Emp. Otho IV. (p. 135). Monument of Duke Lewis Rudolph (d. 1735), in zinc, in the outer S. aisle. The old figures of saints on the pillars

have been restored; the nave has been painted from the designs of Prof. Essenwein. The candelabrum suspended in the nave is a copy of that in the cathedral at Hildesheim (p. 133). — **CHOIR.** The Romanesque altar, a slab of marble resting on five columns of metal, was presented by the Duchess Matilda in 1188. The seven-branched candelabrum, adorned with quaint monsters, was executed by order of Henry the Lion. To the right and left of it are Romanesque sandstone and alabaster figures of Henry the Lion and Bishop Hermann of Hildesheim (13th cent.; painting restored). — The walls and vaulting of the choir and the S. TRANSEPT are adorned with Romanesque **Mural Paintings*, dating from about 1224 (but freely restored), and representing scenes from the Bible and from the lives of Thomas Becket and other saints; those in the N. transept are modern. In this transept are shown the drinking-horn of Henry the Lion (?); an ancient crozier; Gothic monstrances, etc. Also, wooden figures of SS. Blasius and John the Baptist (13th cent.; painting restored). — The N. TRANSEPT, now fitted up as a chapel, contains the stone coffin of the *Margravine Gertrude* (d. 1117), grandmother of Henry the Lion. Adjacent is the end of the passage leading from the castle (see p. 137) to the new royal gallery in the N. aisle. Here, too, are some wood-carvings (figure of Christ of the 13th cent., crucifix of the 11th cent.) and a Passion Pillar of the 15th century. — The **CRYPT** (uninteresting), partly supported by pillars and partly by columns, was converted in 1681 into a burial-vault for the Bevern line of the house of Guelph. Nine of the forty-five members of the last branch of the elder Brunswick line buried in this crypt fell in battle (comp. p. 139).

On the E. side of the Burg-Platz is the handsome new **Stadthaus** (1896-99), with its massive tower. — The *Alte Stadthaus* (Pl. D, 4), Kleine Burg 1, to the S.W. of the cathedral, has since 1899 been the temporary depository of the **Town Museum**, a collection of old German ecclesiastical and national antiquities, coins, dies, plans, casts, etc. (open on Sun., 11-1, and in summer also on Thurs., 3-5).

We now proceed to the N. from the Burg-Platz. To the right in the Ruhfäutchen-Platz (Pl. D, 4) is the *Finance Office* (1894), occupying part of the old *Pauline Convent*, the church of which, dating from the 14th cent., was converted into an *Arsenal* (Pl. D, 4) in 1712. Adjacent, on the N., is the **BRUNSWICK MUSEUM** (*Vaterländische Museum*; Pl. D, 4), containing weapons, uniforms, flags, portraits, views of Brunswick, coins, costumes, etc. (open free on Sun., 11-1). — The **HAGENMARKT** (Pl. D, 3) is embellished with a *Fountain Statue of Henry the Lion* by A. Breymann, executed in bronze by Howaldt. — The ***Church of St. Catharine** (Pl. D 3; the sacristan lives at No. 5, to the S.) is a handsome edifice, probably begun by Henry the Lion, altered and enlarged in 1252 and in the 14th cent., and restored in 1887-90. It contains numerous tombstones of the 16-18th centuries. The choir dates from about 1600. — The covered passage at the N.W. angle of the Hagenmarkt leads to a *Markthalle* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1897. — The 'Hagenbrücke' leads to the W. to the *Neustadt-Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 4), a late-Gothic edifice, sadly disfigured in the 18th cent., containing the *Town Archives* and the *Town Library* (27,000 vols.; Mon. and Frid., 10-1). The council-chamber has fine panelling of 1573.

St. Andrew's (Pl. C, 3) was begun in the transition-style about 1200, but the greater part was rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1360-1420; the S. tower, built in 1518-32, and rebuilt in 1680 and

1740, is 300 ft. high. The gable of the S. aisle is adorned with curious sculptures of 1419, representing the Annunciation and the Magi, the Flight into Egypt, and Christ on a throne, on the steps of which cripples of every description are standing. This is an allusion to the tradition that the church was founded by wealthy cripples. The adjoining street still bears the name of *Kröppel-Strasse*. A chapel-like edifice here, erected in 1418 (restored in 1862) as the library of St. Andrew's, is the only antique brick building in the town. — The **Alte Waage* opposite the church, to the S.E., is a handsome late-Gothic timber structure of 1534, restored in 1856.

Among the interesting PRIVATE HOUSES in this part of the town are those at Wenden Str. No. 2 (Gothic, 1491); Fallersleber-Str. No. 8 (late-Gothic, restored 1869); Wilhelm-Str. No. 95 (1619; now a school); Reichen-Str. No. 1 (Gothic, restored 1869) and No. 3 (1630, with fine baroque portal and oriel); and Lange-Str. No. 9 (Pl. B, C, 3), of 1536, with curious wood-carving.

The STEINWEG (Pl. D, E, 4), which leads to the E. from the Burg-Platz (p. 137), and the BOHLWEG (Pl. D, 5, 4), which intersects the W. end of the Steinweg, are now the busiest streets in the inner town. The Bohlweg runs S. to the SCHLOSS-PLATZ (Pl. D, 4, 5), in which, in front of the palace, are admirable equestrian **Statues of the Dukes Frederick William*, by Hähnel, and *Charles William Ferdinand*, by Pönniger, erected in 1874.

The **Palace (Residenz-Schloss; Pl. E, 4, 5)*, erected by *Ottmer* in the Renaissance style on the site of the 'Graue Hof', which was burned down in 1830, and almost entirely rebuilt after the destructive fire of 1865, is a sumptuous edifice, now occupied by Prince Albert of Prussia. The principal façade towards the town is 137 yds. in length and 110 ft. in height. The imposing portal is crowned by a celebrated **Quadrige* designed by *Rietschel*, and executed by Howaldt in copper. The colossal statues of Otho IV. and Otho the Child, and also the group in the pediment are by *Bläser*. The façade at the back is tastefully adapted to its position overlooking the gardens. The interior is shown on application to the castellan at the portal. The public are permitted to pass through the portal and to visit the gardens.

The Stoben-Str. runs hence to the S. to the ÆGIDIEN-MARKT (Pl. D, 5), at No. 12 in which Lessing died on Feb. 15th, 1781. A **Statue of Lessing*, designed by *Rietschel*, was erected in the neighbouring Lessing-Platz (Pl. D, 6), in 1853. — The Ægidienhalle, a Gothic church of the 13-14th cent., is now used for exhibitions of art and industry. *Spohr* (1784-1859), the celebrated violinist and composer, was born at No. 7, Spohr-Platz (Pl. D, 6). — From the Ægidien-Markt we proceed to the N.E. to the *Church of St. Magnus* (Pl. E, 5), at the back of the palace. The building, consecrated in 1031, dates in its present form from the 13th and 14th cent., and was restored in 1877. The interior contains some interesting monuments. — Thence we pass through the former Magni-Thor and follow the Sandweg to the Ducal Museum (p. 140).

The ancient fortifications of the town were levelled in 1797, and their site has since been converted into beautiful **Promenades*. In the midst of those on the S. side of the town is the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 6); to the E. of it are the *Waterworks*, with a tower commanding a good view. — In the *SIEGES-PLATZ* (Pl. D, 6) rises the **Monument of Victory** in memory of the campaign of 1870-71, designed by Breymann and Dietz, and consisting of a colossal Germania on an obelisk adorned with reliefs in bronze.

Near the *August-Thor* (Pl. D, E, 6) rises the *Windmühlenberg* (Pl. E, 6), which commands a good view of the town. To the N.E. is the *Monument-Platz* (Pl. E, 5, 6), adorned with an iron *Obelisk*, 40 ft. in height, erected in 1822 to the memory of Dukes Charles William Ferdinand (d. at Ottensen in 1806) and Frederick William (d. at Quatrebras in 1815).

The space between the *Steinthor* and the *Fallersleber-Thor* (Pl. E, F, 3-4) is occupied by the **Ducal Park** (*Theater-Park*; open to the public).

On the S. side of the park stands the ***Ducal Museum** (Pl. F, 4), a handsome building erected in 1883-87 from the design of *Oskar Sommer*. The foundation of the valuable collections it contains was laid by *Duke Anton Ulrich of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel* (d. 1714), who purchased a number of paintings and works of art during his travels in the middle of the 17th century. With these and other materials *Duke Charles I.* formed a museum at Brunswick in 1755. The *Picture Gallery*, like most of the German collections founded in the 17th cent., is especially strong in the Dutch School. Another important feature of the Museum is the extensive collection of *Italian Majolica*, while the *Collection of Enamels* is the most important public collection of the kind in Germany. The Museum is open daily, except on festivals: June-Sept. 10-4, Sun. 11-2; March, April, May, & Oct. 10-3 and 11-2; Nov.-Feb. 11-2; it is closed for cleaning for one week in spring and another in autumn. Director, *Prof. Herm. Riegel*. Catalogue 1, with illustrations 1½ *M.*

Ground Floor. From the entrance-hall, where sticks and umbrellas are deposited (no fee), we enter Room I, containing the *Collection of Antiquities*: Roman sculptures, ancient glass, statuettes, etc. — Room II. *Mediaeval Collection* (catalogue 70 pf.). 1. Imperial mantle of Otho IV., an Oriental work of the 13th cent.; 53. Rune-casket, of Irish workmanship, 7th or 8th cent.; *69. *A. Dürer* (? more probably *G. Schweiger*), Preaching of John the Baptist, relief in lithographic stone; 111. Saddle of Magnus II., Duke of Brunswick (d. 1373); 122-127. Wedding-dishes with oil-paintings, 16-17th centuries. — Room III. *Industrial-Art Collection*: Furniture, clocks, and tapestry of the 17-18th centuries. Also, 86. Ivory crucifix attributed to *Giov. da Bologna*. — Room IV. *Historical Relics and Weapons*, chiefly connected with the house of Brunswick. — Rooms V-XI. *Plaster Casts* (special catalogue 20 pf.).

First Floor. — **Picture Gallery*. The arrangement begins in R. XII, to the left.

Room XII chiefly contains works of the German School of the 16th century. *18. *Holbein the Younger*, Merchant of the London Steelyard (1533). 19, 20. *Amberger*, Portraits; 33. *Rap-hon* (?), Large altar-piece (1506); also several works by *Cranach the Elder*.

CABINETS XIII-XXIII chiefly contain works of the Netherlandish School of the 16th and 17th centuries. CAB. XVIII. 234. *Rembrandt*, Philosopher; *340. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape. — CAB. XIX. *Rembrandt*, 232, 233, Portraits (about 1631-33); *235. The Risen Christ with Mary Magdalen (1651); *236. Storm-scene; 237. Armed warrior. — CAB. XX. 300. *A. van Ostade*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; 304. *Dou*, Astronomer; 325. *Molenaer* (?), Guard-room; 334. *Dusart*, Peasants. — CAB. XXI. 302. *Adr. van Ostade*, Tavern; 305. *Wouverman*, Ascension; *316. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Girl with a wine-glass; 364. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian mountain-scenery; 375. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Sand-hills. — CAB. XXII. 303. *Dou*, Portrait of the artist; 315. *Metsu*, Beer-house; *377, 378. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfalls. — CAB. XXIII. 448, 449. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers.

Room XXIV. Netherlandish School of the 17th century. 417. *J. M. de Jong*, Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen; 243. *Lievens the Elder*, Old man. — R. XXV. *Elsheimer*. 549, *550. Landscapes. — R. XXVI, with portraits by *Kupetzky*, *Graff*, etc., is adjoined by a room (XXXI) containing studies by the painters *Henneberg* (1-25-76) and *Brandes* (18-3-68) of Brunswick. — Passing straight through the following room (XXXIII, Drawings), we turn to the right and reach —

SALOON XXVII (adjoining Room XXIV), containing unimportant Netherlandish works of the 16-17th centuries.

SALOON XXVIII. Dutch Masters. 440, 441. *Mignon*, Flower-pieces; 363. *A. van Everdingen*, Waterfall; 359. *Berchem*, Vertumnus and Pomona; *228. *Moyaert*, Calling of St. Matthew; *238. *Rembrandt*, Family group (1638), the gem of the collection; *206. *Jan van Ravesteyn*, Family group; *376. *J. van Ruysdael*, Mountain-landscape; *393. *Hondecoeter*, Noah's Ark; 396. *Bellevois*, Storm on a rocky coast; *313. *Jan Steen*, The Marriage Contract, one of the master's best works; *242. *Lievens the Elder*, Sacrifice of Abraham; 444, 445. *Ruych*, Fruit and flowers.

SALOON XXIX. Flemish School: 441. *Peeters*, Bank of a river; 55. *Pourbus the Elder*, Man with a glass; *38. *Ant. Mor* (*Sir A. More*), Portrait; *Rubens*, *87. Judith with the head of Holofernes, 85. Portrait of General Spinola, *86. Portrait; *Van Dyck*, *125. Portrait of a Genoese nobleman, *127. Portrait; *39. *Floris*, Falconer; 48. *Key*, Portrait; 134. *Jan Fyt*, Two horses in a landscape; *Jordaens*, 119. Bean-feast, 117. Holy Family; 109. *Corn. de Vos the Elder*, Allegorical scene.

SALOON XXX. Italian, French, and late-German Masters. 497. *Caravaggio*, Portrait of the artist; 499. *Salvator Rosa*, Raising of the Cross; *453. *Palma Vecchio*, Adam and Eve; 498. *Lo Spagnoletto*, Portrait of Zurban, the Spanish artist; *480. *Guido Reni*, Cephalus and Procris; *Ann. Carracci*, 476. Pieta, 477. Shepherd and shepherdess; 579. *Kupetzky*, Peter the Great (1718); 534, 535, 532. *Pesne*, Portraits; 531. *Raoux*, Vestal Virgins; 524. *Rigaud*, Princess Palatine Elizabeth Charlotte, mother of the Regent Philip of Orleans. — We now regain the staircase.

Second Floor. Continuation of the Collection of Antiquities. — Room XXXV (to the right of the staircase) contains prehistoric antiquities, chiefly from North Germany and Denmark. — Rooms XXXVI, XXXVII, and XXXVIII contain the *Ceramic Collection, including the highly valuable *Italian Majolicas* of the 16-17th cent., etc. — In Room XXXIX is the valuable *Collection of Enamels, Jewels, etc., chiefly from Limoges, (16-17th cent.). Also, 220. Luther's 'doctor's ring'; 221. Catharine von Bora's wedding-ring; 222. Seal-ring of Queen Mary Stuart; silver reliefs and statuettes; objects in agate, etc. — R. XL. Objects in tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl, glass, etc. — R. XLI. Objects in wax. — R. XLII. Wood-carvings. — R. XLIII. Ivory carvings of the 17-18th centuries. — R. XLIV. *Collection of Bronzes, from Italy, France, Germany, and the Netherlands (15-18th cent.). — R. XLV. Smaller works in stone. — R. XLVI. Embroidery, lace, book-bindings. — R. XLVII. Chinese and Japanese articles, etc. — R. XLVIII. Coins (24,000), Medals, and Gems. Among the last is the so-called **Mantuan Vase* (No. 300), which came in 1666 into the possession of the Princes of Brunswick. It is cut out of a single sardonyx, consisting of five variously shaded laminæ, and is almost certainly of ancient workmanship.

In the park rises the handsome **Theatre** (Pl. E, F, 4), in the Romanesque style, opened in 1861. On its N. side is a monument erected in 1891 to *Franz Abt*, the composer. — Outside the *Fallers-leber-Thor*, opposite the large *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. F, 3), is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. E, F, 2), open daily, except Sun., 8-12 and 2-7. — Farther on, towards the *Wenden-Thor*, in the New Promenade, stands the **Technical College** (Pl. D, E, 1, 2), a Renaissance building completed in 1877.

Interior. The vestibule contains two groups by *Echtermeyer*, representing Art and Science. The staircase is adorned with two ceiling-paintings by *Groll* of Vienna. — The groundfloor is occupied by extensive collections illustrative of *Architecture, Engineering, Mechanics*, and *Physics* (with Guericke's air-pump and other historical relics), and by a *Cabinet of Minerals*. — The N. staircase ascends to the *Natural History Collection* (Sun. 11-1, Wed. & Sat. 2-4), the ornithological section of which is particularly fine.

The *Ducal Hospital* (Pl. D, 2), by the *Wenden-Thor*, contains a good *Anatomical Museum*. — On the S.W. side of the *Gaussberg* (Pl. D, 2) rises a **Statue of Gauss* (1777-1855), the great mathematician, by *Schaper*. Gauss was born at No. 30 in the adjacent *Wilhelm-Str.* Between the *Gaussberg* and the *Petri-Thor*, to the right of the *Insel-Promenade*, is the *Bammelsburger Teich* (Pl. B, 2), a pretty little artificial lake.

The fashionable **KAISER-WILHELM-STRASSE** (Pl. F, 3) leads to the E. from the Theatre (see above) to the *Stadt-Park* (tramway, see p. 135), which is adjoined by the former drill-ground, now being converted into a park. — A column on the *Nussberg* (295 ft.) commemorates *Gen. Olfermann*, the commander of the Brunswickers at Waterloo after the death of the Duke.

From the *Stein-Thor* the *Adolf-Str.* and *Leonhard-Str.* lead past the *New Gymnasium* (Pl. F, 5) to the *St. Leonhards-Platz*, bounded on the W. side by cemeteries. Lessing's grave in the cemeteries of *St. Magnus* here is marked by a monument with a relief by *Th. Strümpel*. — At the S.E. corner of the *St. Leonhards-Platz* rises the **Monument of Schill**, erected in 1837 to that officer and the fourteen soldiers of his corps who were shot on this spot, where their remains and Schill's head are interred (see p. 204).

The small *Chapel* adjoining the custodian's house contains memorials of Schill and his period (1809), 'a year full of glory and disaster', as it is termed by the inscription.

About 1 M. beyond the *August-Thor* (Pl. D, E, 6) the electric railway to *Wolfenbüttel* (comp. p. 135) passes the château of **Alt-Richmond**, erected in 1768, and the villa *Neu-Richmond*, a Norman-Gothic edifice of 1830, with beautiful grounds, both now belonging to the Duke of Cumberland. Visitors admitted to the former. — The line goes on via *Melverode*, with a small Romanesque church of the 12th cent., and through the picturesque *Lechlumer Holz* (**Sternhaus Restaurant; Cur-Höl*, 1 M. from *Wolfenbüttel*).

To the E. of Brunswick, 2 M. from the *Steinthor*, lies **Riddagshausen** (*Herrenkrug, Manegold*, restaurants; *Grüne Jäger*, a pleasure resort), with a fine **Church* in the transition-style, once belonging to a Cistercian monastery, and consecrated in 1278. Handsome W. portal.



13. From Hamm to Münster and Emden.

133 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{3}{4}$ -5 hrs. (fares 17 *M* 20, 12 *M* 90, 8 *M* 60 pf.).

Hamm, see p. 90. — Several small stations. Beyond (14 M.)

Rinkerode we cross the Dortmund and Ems Canal. — 22 M. *Münster*.

Münster. — **Hotels.** *KÖNIG VON ENGLAND (Pl. a; E, 3), Prinzipal-Markt 5, with lift and electric light, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *MOORMANN (Pl. b; E, 4), Ludgeri-Str. 54, R. & B. from $2\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 *M*; *RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. c; E, F, 3), Telgter-Str. 21, R. from 2 *M*; *RENNE's (Pl. f; E, 3), Ludgeri-Str. 5, unpretending, R. & B. from 2 *M*; CENTRALHOF. — At the station: *KAISERHOF (Pl. d; F, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 45, with restaurant, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 *M*; WESTFÄLISCHER HOF, Wolbecker-Str. 1 (Pl. F, G, 4), R. & B. from 2, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Restaurants. *Schmedding* (wine), Ludgeri-Str. 1; *Beiderlinden* (wine), Klemens-Str. 40; **Ludgerihof*, **Centralhof* (beer); *Rail. Restaurant*. — Garden-Restaurants: **Linnenbrink* (concerts in summer), *Gertrudenhof*, *Lindenhof*, etc. — 'Alt-Bier' houses (peculiar to Münster): *Appels*, Neubrücken-Str. 12; *Krampe*, Alter Steinweg 12. — Confectioner, *Steiner*, Prinzipal-Markt 25.

Public Baths, in the Promenade, near the Zoological Garden (Pl. B, C, 4).

Cabs. Per drive: 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 75 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.; each trunk 25 pf. By time, 1-2 pers. per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1, per hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Münster, situated on the *Münstersche Aa*, in a flat district, the capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia and headquarters of the 7th Corps d'Armée, with 60,000 inhab., has been an episcopal see since the 9th century. In the 13th and 14th cent. it was a prosperous Hanseatic town, and even carried on commerce beyond seas on its own account. At the time of the Reformation it was the scene of the fanatical excesses of the Anabaptists under Johann of Leyden (1534-35; see below), and in 1661 it finally succumbed to the episcopal yoke of the warlike Bishop von Galen. In the 18th cent., when Fürstenberg, Hemsterhuis, the Princess Galitzin, Hamann, Count F. L. von Stolberg, etc., resided here, Münster was a place of some literary importance. The bishopric was secularised in 1803 and annexed to Prussia.

The town still retains many mediæval characteristics, which are most conspicuous in the Prinzipal-Markt (No. 27) and Roggen-Markt (No. 10) with their arcades, picturesque old gabled houses, the church of St. Lambert, and the Rathhaus. Besides these Gothic buildings, there are many dwelling-houses of the Renaissance period, and even those of the 17th cent. present a mediæval appearance, with their lofty gables and arcades on the ground-floors. Amongst the peculiarities of Münster, are the 'Höfe', or mansions of the wealthy noblesse, some of which are in the rococo style of the 18th century. Among the most interesting of these are the *Merfeldter-Hof* (1701), Ludgeri-Str. 36 (Pl. D, E, 4); *Beverförder-Hof* (1699-1703), König-Str. 46 (Pl. D, 4); *Erbdrosten-Hof* (1757), Salz-Str. 38 (Pl. E, 3); and *Romberger-Hof* (18th cent.), Neubrücken-Str. 65 (Pl. E, 2). The fortifications of the town were converted into promenades after the Seven Years' War, the only relic of them being the *Zwinger* (Pl. E, 2) and the *Buddenthurm* (Pl. C, D, 2). New quarters have sprung up outside the old line of fortifications.

In 1533 a number of Dutch *Anabaptists*, headed by John Bockhold, a tailor from Leyden, and Matthiesen, a baker from Haarlem, settled at Münster, where with the aid of the Pastor Rottmann and Councillor

Knipperdolling they succeeded in establishing their supremacy in the town and in banishing the episcopal party. Bockhold (John of Leyden) was proclaimed king of the 'New Sion' in 1534. A reign of terror now began, polygamy was introduced, and many atrocities committed, while famine and pestilence devastated the town. Münster, however, was compelled to capitulate to the bishop and his army in the following year, and the leading Anabaptists were put to death with torture.

To the left as we enter the town from the station, by the former *Servatii-Thor* (Pl. F, 4), is the *Church of St. Servatius* (Pl. E, F, 3), erected in the Romanesque style in 1197, rebuilt in 1537, and judiciously restored in 1854-58. The fine domed *Clemenskirche* belongs to the large public *Hospital of St. Clement* (Pl. E, 3).

The beautiful Gothic **Church of St. Lambert* (Pl. E, 3), built after 1375, is characterised by graceful proportions, bold vaulting, rich window-tracery, and imposing exterior. The chief portal dates from the beginning of the 15th cent.; over the S. portal, the genealogy of Christ. The interior was restored in 1868. On the present **Tower* (310 ft.), built in 1887-98 by *Hertel*, are suspended the three iron cages in which the bodies of the fanatics *John of Leyden*, *Knipperdolling*, and *Krechting*, the leaders of the Anabaptists (see above), were exposed on the old tower in 1536.

Near the church are the *Schoehaus* (1525), the interesting old guild-hall of the shoemakers, *Alter Fischmarkt 27*, and the *Krameramthaus* (Pl. E, 3), *Alter Steinweg 7*, built about 1620 (with the library of the Historical Society).

To the S. of the Lambertikirche is the *Prinzipal-Markt*, surrounded by Gothic arcades (comp. p. 143). Here stands the **Rathhaus* (Pl. E, 3; 14th cent.), with a beautiful Gothic gable, containing the 'Friedenssaal' where the Peace of Westphalia was signed on 24th Oct., 1648 (apply to the custodian; $\frac{1}{2}$ M).

The *FRIEDENSSAAL*, built in 1577 and restored in 1853, contains a picturesque chimney-piece of 1577, and 35 portraits of ambassadors and princes, present at the conclusion of the peace, painted by *J. B. Floris* in 1646-49. The portrait of the representation of Ulrecht is attributed to Terburg. On the first floor is the *LARGE SALOON*, in the Gothic style, designed and executed by Salzenberg, which was added in 1862, and is adorned with twelve historical portraits.

Adjoining the Rathhaus, Prinzipal-Markt 8, is the old *Weigh House*, a Renaissance building of 1615, with a gable and balcony. — On the S. side of the Rathhaus, Prinzipal-Markt 18, is the old *Stadtkeller*, another Renaissance edifice with traces of the mediæval style (1569-71). It contains the *Picture Gallery* of the *Kunstverein* (Pl. E, 3), consisting mainly of early Italian and German paintings. The Westphalian school is represented by *Conrad of Soest* (ca. 1400), the *Meister von Liesborn* (ca. 1465), *Ludger tom Ring* (d. 1547), and other masters. Entrance from the Klemens-Str. (daily 10-2; $\frac{1}{2}$ M); visitors ring.

We now proceed through the Michaelis-Platz to the *DOM-PLATZ* (Pl. D, 3), which is shaded with lime-trees and embellished with a bronze *Statue of Fürstenberg*, the statesman (1729-1810). To the left are the *Government Offices* (1886-89) and the Gothic *Post Office*

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 3), begun in 1225 on the site of an earlier building, was completed in 1261, with two choirs and double transepts. The cloisters on the N. side date from 1377. The W. choir was disfigured in the 16th and 18th cent.; its present portal is of 1516. The vestibule of the S.W. transept contains *Statues of apostles, saints, etc. (after 1261). The so-called 'Servator Gable', of the S.E. transept, dates from the 16th century. The pentagonal E. choir is surrounded by a low ambulatory, and is adjoined by three chapels added in 1633-34.

Interior (closed 12-2; the E. Choir and Chapter House are shown by the verger, $\frac{1}{2}$ M). The ancient decorations were almost entirely destroyed by the Anabaptists, and the harmonious proportions of the building have lately been disguised by gaudy painting. In the W. CHOIR, a *Pietà* by *Achtermann*. Over the portal of the S.W. TRANSEPT, Last Judgment in relief, 1692. Opposite to it, over the portal of the N.W. TRANSEPT, is an old painting of the 14th cent., Frisians offering tribute to St. Paul. — N.E. TRANSEPT: Raising of Lazarus, by *Hermann tom Ring*. — S.E. TRANSEPT: Crucifixion by *Hermann tom Ring*. — E. CHOIR: Choir-stalls of 1539; above, marble-reliefs by *Gröninger* (1720); ciborium of 1536; paintings of the Romanesque period on the vaulting (restored). — RETRO-CHOIR. On the wall, an astronomical clock, constructed in 1400. 3rd Chapel: Monument of the warlike bishop *Bern. von Galen* (d. 1678). 4th Chapel: *Achtermann's* Descent from the Cross, a fine group in marble. — The ***Chapter House** is adorned with the finest wood-panelling in Germany, carved by *Joh. Kupper* in 1514-52.

In the Dom-Platz is the *Episcopal Residence* (Pl. D, 3). Adjoining it are the *Academy* (a university in 1771-1818), with faculties of theology and philosophy (ca. 600 students), and the unimportant *Museum of Christian Art* (No. 25; always open to strangers). — To the S. of the cathedral is the handsome *Ludgerus Fountain*, by *Fleige*, erected in 1889, with statues of St. Ludgerus, first bishop of Münster (d. 809), Bishop *Suitger* (d. 911), and Bishop *Erpho* (d. 1097).

Behind the Academy, in the old Jesuit College, is the *Pauline Library*, containing fine carved wood-work and interesting portraits of John of Leyden and others. Beyond is the *Pauline Gymnasium* (Rom. Cath.), one of the largest in Prussia, with a chapel.

Opposite the cathedral is the *Ständehaus* (Pl. D, 3), or Chamber of the Estates; at the entrance, the statues of *Arminius* and *Wittekind*. — Behind it are the *Ludgerianum* and the *Borromaeum*, two halls for theological students; part of the latter was the house of John of Leyden.

The noble Gothic **Church of Our Lady** or *Ueberwasser-Kirche* (Pl. D, 2) dates from the 14th century, but most of the internal decorations belong to a recent period. In the choir are three fine stained-glass windows. The mural paintings, by *Mosler* and *Settegast*, depict the foundation of the original chapel on this site by Bishop *Ludger* (802-809), and the foundation of the Convent of the Virgin in 1040. Below the organ-loft are two votive pictures by *Hermann tom Ring*, and in the sacristy are paintings of the Evangelists by the same artist. The finest part of the *Tower*, which was begun at the beginning of the 14th cent., is the upper story, dating from the 15th century. — The small *Ludgeri Chapel*, adjoining the

Liebfrauenkirche, is the oldest building in Münster, dating from the 11th century. Adjacent is the large *Priests' Seminary*, in front of which is a *Statue of Bernhard Overberg* (1754-1826), by A. Rüller (1897).

St. Ægidius (Pl. D, 4), once the church of the Capuchins, of the 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes executed by Settegast, Welsch, and Mosler from Steinle's designs. The small *Kreuzcapelle*, behind the high-altar, contains a group (Christ and the disciples at Gethsemane) by Fleige.

St. Ignatius (Pl. D, 4), a modern Gothic church of the Jesuits (1856-58), is sumptuously fitted up.

The **Ludgeri-Kirche** (Pl. D, E, 4), with a *Tower terminating in a picturesque lantern, was erected in the Romanesque style in 1170 and extended in the Gothic style after a fire in 1383. The whole was judiciously restored in 1856-60. — By the Ludgeri-Thor (Pl. D, E, 5) is a *War Monument* in memory of 1870-71, by Allard.

Skirting the old fortifications at the W. and N.W. we next reach the small *Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 3, 4; adm. 50 pf.), on the so-called 'island'. It contains the *Provincial Museum of Natural History* (open 10-1 and 4-6), in which also are the collections of the Westphalian Antiquarian Society. — A little to the N. is the Neu-Platz or Schloss-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), on the S. side of which are the *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 3), and on the W. side the royal *Palace* (Pl. B, 3), formerly the episcopal palace, built in 1767, and now occupied by the *Ober-Präsidium* and the *Military Headquarters*. The rich plastic decorations are by *Pfeil*. In front of the Palace rises an equestrian *Statue of William I.*, by Reusch (1897); and behind it is the pleasant *Schloss-Garten* (restaurant), occupying the site of the old citadel and including the *Botanical Garden* (open on week-days 6-12 and 2-7).

In the Hörster-Platz, outside the Hörster-Thor (Pl. E, F, 2), are the building of the *Municipal Archives* (1889) and the small *Franciscan Convent*, founded in 1853.

The Gothic church of *St. Martin* (14th cent.; Pl. E, 2), restored in 1859, has a tower dating in its lower part from an earlier building of 1187.

Outside the Mauritz-Thor, to the left, is the new *Landeshaus* (Pl. F, 3). Farther on is the abbey-church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. H, 3), founded about 1070, and rebuilt in 1862 in the Romanesque style, with three towers and a Gothic choir of 1451. The chief tower dates from the 12th century. The monuments of the founders, Bishop Frederick (1063-84) and Bishop Erpho (1084-97), were demolished by the Anabaptists, but restored in 1576 and 1620. The stained glass and mural paintings are modern.

A branch-line (35 M., in 1¾-2½ hrs.) runs from Münster to *Burgsteinfurt* and *Gronau* (p. 90); another (45½ M., in 5 hrs.) to *Lippstadt* (p. 96) viâ *Warendorf* and *Rheda* (p. 90).

The train next traverses a flat, moorland country, passing several unimportant stations.

46 M. **Rheine** (*Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôtel Schulze*, R. & B. 3, D. 2 *M*), a cotton-manufacturing town on the *Ems*, with 9300 inhab. and a fine late-Gothic church, is the junction of the line to Oldenzaal and Hanover (R. 9).

51 M. *Salzbergen* (p. 122); 65 M. *Lingen* (Heeger), with 6700 inhab.; 77½ M. *Meppen* (Brüggemann), with 4000 inhab., at the confluence of the *Haase* and the *Ems*. In the market-place is a statue of *Windthorst* (d. 1891; p. 129). — 106 M. *Papenburg* (7000 inhab.; *Hôtel Triep*; Brit. vice-consul), the largest settlement on the *Hoch-Moor*, a marshy district 120 sq. M. in extent, intersected by canals. 112 M. *Ihrhove*, whence a line diverges to *Neuschanz* and other places in Holland (see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

118½ M. **Leer** (*Prinz von Oranien*, R. 2-3, B. 1, omn. 1½ *M*, well spoken of; *Victoria*; *Union*), a busy mercantile place, with 11,500 inhab., lies on the *Leda*, at its union with the *Ems*. The *Plietenberg*, near the town, is probably an ancient pagan holy place. Pleasant walks to (1½ M.) *Leerort*, on the *Ems*, and to *Schloss Evenburg* with its park. (Railway to Oldenburg and Bremen, see R. 15. Steamboats to Borkum, see p. 148.)

133 M. **Emden**. — *Hotels*. WEISSES HAUS, opposite the *Rathhaus*, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½-3 *M*; CENTRAL-HOTEL, R. from 2 *M*; BELLEVUE, UNION, R. 1¼-2¼, B. ¾ *M*; HEEREN'S: GERMANIA, these four near the station and steamboat-quay; PRINZ VON PREUSSEN, plain. — Brit. vice-consul.

Emden, with 14,800 inhab., formerly situated on the *Ems*, but now 2½ M. distant from it, is a prosperous, Dutch-looking place, intersected by navigable canals, which are connected with the *Ems* and the *Dollart*. The **Rathhaus*, a rich Renaissance structure of 1574-76, contains an interesting armoury, where a number of very curious old firearms of the Thirty Years' War and various French weapons, captured in 1870-71, are preserved (fee ½-1 *M*). The tower commands a good survey. In front of the *Rathhaus* is a Monument to Emp. William I. (1896). The *Grosse Kirche* contains the marble monument of Count Enno II. of Ost-Friesland (1548). The *Natural History Museum* possesses a fine collection of specimens of amber (adm. 50 pf.). The Museum of the *Gesellschaft für Kunst- und Vaterländische Alterthümer* contains a collection of pictures (mostly Flemish and Dutch), coins, and antiquities.

FROM EMDEN TO JEVER, 51 M., railway in 4¾-6¼ hrs. — Most of the stations are unimportant. From (11 M.) *Georgsheil* a branch-line diverges to (7 M.) *Aurich* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Piqueurhof*), the principal town of E. Friesland, pleasantly situated, with 5900 inhabitants. — 20 M. *Norden* (*Zum Weinhaus*; *Deutsches Haus*, R., L., & A. 2 B. ¾ *M*; *Central-Hotel*), an industrial town of 7000 inhab., with a pretty church of 1445. — 38 M. *Esens* (Wessel's Inn, R. 2 *M*), chief town of a marshy but fertile district called the *Harlingerland*. — 51 M. *Jever* (*Hof von Oldenburg*, R. & B. 3 *M*, well spoken of; *Erbgrossherzog*; *Rail. Restaurant*), with 5300 inhab., was formerly fortified. It is united with the *Jade* by a canal. In the palace is a fine

casseted ceiling of oak (1566), one of the finest Renaissance works in Germany. The *Jeverland* was independent down to 1575, and has belonged to Oldenburg since 1818. — Continuation of the railway to *Wilhelmshaven* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 156.

Emden is a good starting-point for *Norderney* (viâ Norden, p. 147, and Norddeich) and *Borkum* (direct steamer), the principal of the EAST FRISIAN ISLANDS, a group of sandy islets almost destitute of vegetation, but popular among the Germans as sea-bathing resorts. Steamers ply to *Norderney* also from Bremerhaven and Hamburg, and to *Borkum* from Leer and Hamburg. — Full particulars as to the routes and also of the communications with the smaller islands are given in the German time-tables; and a more detailed description of the islands will be found in the German edition of this Handbook.

Norderney (*Kaiserhof*; *Europäischer Hof*; *Kaiser Franz Joseph*; *Bellerue*; *Schuchardt*; *Deutsches Haus*, at these, board 6 *M.*, R. extra; *Ebeling*, *Reichsadler*, *Central*, *Engelhausen's Family Hotel*, etc., less expensive; numerous private apartments), i.e. 'northern island', with 3500 inhab., about 8 M. long, and 1½ M. broad, is the largest of the East Frisian Islands. The village, which is at present the most popular German sea-bathing place (24,000 visitors yearly), lies at the S.W. angle of the island and owes its reputation to its fine beach, excellent drinking-water, and mild climate. It is also frequented as a winter-residence by persons with delicate chests, and a large institution has been built for scrofulous children. The season lasts from June 1st to Oct. 10th (visitors' tax 2-6 days 5, a week or more 15 *M.*), and a *Conversations-Haus*, a *Strand-Etablissement*, with a glazed veranda on the side next the sea (frequent concerts in the evening), a *Reading Room*, a *Theatre*, etc., are provided for the convenience of visitors.

Borkum (*Köhler's Hotel*; *Kaiserhof*; *Victoria*; *Nordsee-Hotel*; *Bakker's*; *Eltze's*, etc.; private rooms 15-40 *M.* weekly), situated at the mouth of the Ems, 9 M. from the Dutch coast and between the channels called the *Oster Ems* and *Wester Ems*, is the westernmost of the E. Frisian Islands. It is 5 M. long and 2½ M. broad, and possesses pleasant green pastures, which support an excellent breed of milch cattle. The island is visited by about 14,000 sea-bathers annually. Excellent beach for bathing, ¾ M. from the village, but suitable at high tide only. There is also an establishment with warm baths. In the village is an old lighthouse, 153 ft. in height, and near it a new one, 40 ft. higher. — The E. side of *Borkum* and the Dutch island of *Rottum* are the haunts of thousands of sea-fowl, which breed there (ticket of admission to breeding-place 30 pf.).

The most important of the other E. Frisian Islands are *Wangeroog*, *Juist*, *Spiekeroog*, and *Baltrum*, all also frequented for sea-bathing.

14. From Hanover to Bremen.

77 M. RAILWAY. Express in 2 hrs. (fares 10 *M.* 20, 7 *M.* 60, 5 *M.* 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 3 hrs. (9 *M.* 10, 6 *M.* 80, 4 *M.* 60 pf.).

From Hanover to (13 M.) *Wunstorf*, see p. 93. Country poor, flat, and sandy. In the distance, to the W., we observe the *Steinhuder Meer* (p. 93). Several unimportant stations. 34 M. *Nienburg* (Kanzler), with 9100 inhab., on the *Weser*. From (44 M.) *Eystrup* a branch-line diverges to (5 M.) *Hoya*. The train crosses the *Aller*. 54 M. *Verden* (*Hôtel Hannover*), with its cathedral destitute of tower (1290), where Charlemagne founded an episcopal see; pop. 9600. 58 M. *Langwedel*, junction of the Berlin line (p. 94). — 72½ M. *Sebaldsbrück*, junction for the *Osnabrück* line, is connected with Bremen by a tramway-line (p. 149). To the left is the handsome new church of *Hastedt*. — 77 M. *Bremen*.

Bremen.

Hotels. *HILLMANN'S (Pl. a; E, 4), R. from 4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, with restaurant, *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; F, 4), R. from 3 *M*, with café, both in the Heerdenthor-Steinweg (Nos. 51 and 50); *GRAND HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. c; F, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 14, R. from 3, D. 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf.; CENTRAL (Pl. d; F, 4), R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*. — *SIEDENBURG (Pl. e; F, 5), Wall 175, with restaurant, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 1-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, ALBERTI (Pl. f; F, 4), R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, well spoken of; SCHAPER (Pl. g; F, 4), R. from 3, D. 3 *M*; BELLEVUE (Pl. h; F, 4), R. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; these three in the Bahnhof-Strasse; *VICTORIA (Pl. i; F, 4), Heerdenthor-Steinweg 17, unpretending, R. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 *M*; BAHNHOF-HOTEL (Pl. k; F, 4), same street No. 30, R. 2, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; GERMANIA (Pl. m; F, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 32; STADT ALTENBURG, Kleiner Barkhof 4, unpretending but clean. — Pensions. *Barleben*, Fedelhören 48 (Pl. F, 4); *Dannemann*, Sielwall 40 (Pl. G, 5, 6); *Kräger*, Born-Str. 60 (Pl. E, 4); *Smith*, Umland-Str. 15 (Pl. G, H, 4).

Restaurants. **Rathskeller* (p. 151); **Altbremer Haus*, in the Essig-Haus (p. 153); **Kapf's Keller*, Wacht-Str. 43a, by the Weser Bridge (good wine). — **Beer.** **Rutenhof* (p. 152); *Eicke*, Am Wall 161; *Liebfrauen*, Söge-Str. 4; **Beckröge*, Katharinen-Str. 15. — **Cafés.** *Wiener Café*, at the Hôt. de l'Europe (see above); *Central-Café*, Schlüsselkorb 11; *Roland*, Knochenhauer-Str. 6

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. F, 5), Am Wall, from Sept. to April only. — *Tivoli* (Pl. F, 4), An der Weide, a summer theatre. — *Ahlborn's Winter-Garten*, Ansgarii-Thor-Str. 20 (Pl. E, 4), variety theatre. — **Concerts**, in summer daily in the *Bürger-Park* (p. 151), and in the *Garden of the Tivoli Theatre*. — *Panorama* (Pl. F, 3).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, F, 5), Domsheide.

Baths. *Hufeland's River Baths*, in the Werder, on the Kleine Weser (Pl. E, 6); *Wolter's*, near the Altmannshöhe (p. 153). — **Warm Baths:** **Public Baths* (Pl. F, 4), adjoining the railway-station (Turkish and Russian baths 2 *M*, warm baths 1 *M*, swimming-bath 40 pf.).

Cabs. Per drive within the city, 1-2 pers. 70 pf.; to the suburbs or the Venlo-Hamburg Station 1 *M*; *Bürger-Park* 1 *M* 20, *Emmasee* 1 *M* 50 pf.; dairy in the *Bürgerwald* 1 *M* 70 pf.; for each additional person 20 pf. more; box 20 pf. By time: 1-2 pers. for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 80 pf., each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40 pf., each additional pers. 10 pf. — The charge for the so-called 'Taxameter Cabs' is 70 pf. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., each 3 min. additional 10 pf.; with luggage or to the *Bürger-Park* 70 pf. per 10 min., each 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ min. more 10 pf.; at night (11-7) 70 pf. per 6 min., each 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ min. more 10 pf.

Tramways (Nos. 1, 2, & 3 electric). 1. From the *Market* (Pl. E, 5) to *Horn*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 20 pf. — 2. From the *Bürger-Park* (Pl. G, H, 2, 3) to the *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 4) and the *Freihafen* (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), 20 min., 10 pf. — 3. From the *Exchange* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. D, 5), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 10 pf. — 4. From *Walle* to *Sebaldsbrück* (traversing the town from W. to E.), 1 hr. 10 min., 20 pf. — 5. From the *Nord-Str.* (Pl. C, 2) to the *Ringbahn*, 35 min., 10 pf. — 6. From *Arslerdam* to *St. Jürgen-Str.* (Pl. H, 5), 35 min., 15 pf. — **Steamboats to Bremerhaven** (p. 154) twice daily in summer in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From Bremerhaven to London (40 hrs.) twice and Hull (36 hrs.) once weekly; to New York (North German Lloyd) twice weekly (in which travellers for England may return to Southampton). For particulars apply at the offices of the North German Lloyd (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Papen-Str. 5-16 (Pl. E, 4). — A steamboat also plies fortnightly from Bremerhaven to Leith (50s. or 25s.).

Consulates. British Vice-Consul, *Robert Boyes, Esq.*, Börsen-Nebengebäude 23. United States Consul, *H. W. Diederich, Esq.*, 15 Söge-Str. (9.30 a.m.-2 p.m.).

Bremen, the second in importance of the three independent Hanseatic cities, with 142,000 inhab., one of the chief commercial places in N. Germany, lies in a sandy plain on both banks of the *Weser*, about 46 M. from its influx into the German Ocean. On the right bank is the *Altstadt*, formerly enclosed by ramparts, round which the *Suburbs* are situated, and on the left bank is the *Neu-*

stadt. Many well-preserved old buildings testify to the mediæval importance of the place, while the numerous handsome new edifices entitle it to a respectable rank among the modern cities of Europe.

The Bishopric of Bremen was founded in 787 by Charlemagne. In the 10th cent. the town, in consequence of certain privileges accorded to it by the archbishops, began to flourish as a seaport and a commercial place; but in the 13-14th cent. the citizens contrived gradually to shake off the archiepiscopal yoke. They joined the Hanseatic League (p. 185) in 1276, but for a long time kept aloof from its proceedings. In 1285 they were formally excluded from it, and, although admitted again in 1385, they were afterwards repeatedly expelled. In 1522 Bremen embraced the Reformation, and in 1547 gallantly repelled an attack by the Imperial army. The citizens bravely defended themselves against the Swedes also (1666), who had obtained possession of the episcopal see by the Peace of Westphalia, and finally in 1731, after having been subject to Hanover for 12 years, vindicated the position of Bremen as a free city of the Empire. The executive power is in the hands of the *Senate*, of 16 life-members, from among whom are chosen the two burgomasters; the legislative power belongs to the *Bürgerschaft*, a body of 150 members elected for 6 years. The town is now chiefly indebted for its importance to its seaport, Bremerhaven (p. 155), which was entered in 1897 by 3991 sea-going vessels of 1,767,920 tons' burden. Bremen joined the Zollverein, or German Customs Union, in 1888. The value of the imports in 1898 amounted to 931 million, of the exports to 887 million marks. The staple commodities are tobacco, petroleum, rice, grain, wool, and cotton. In 1899 the merchants of Bremen possessed 498 sea-going vessels of 496,098 tons, including 256 steamers, more than half of which are engaged in the Atlantic traffic. Bremen is one of the principal emigration-ports in Germany (in 1896-98, 174,324 emigrants).

The principal business part of Bremen consists of the three squares, the Domshof, Domsheide, and the Market, situated near each other in the *Altstadt*; from the market diverge also the Langen-Strasse (containing several buildings of the 16th cent.; e.g. Nos. 13, 16, 75), the Oberrn-Strasse (p. 162), and the Söge-Strasse.

In the *MARKET PLACE (Pl. E, 5) are the Rathhaus, the Exchange, the 'Schütting', and several handsome old houses. Among the last is the *Raths-Apotheke*, furnished with a new façade in 1894.

The *Rathhaus (Pl. E, 5), mainly a Gothic building, was erected in 1405-7; in 1609-12 a new Renaissance façade was added on the S.W. side, resting on twelve Doric columns, and remarkable for its richly-decorated oriel-window and handsome gable. The sixteen statues between the windows are mediæval, those towards the market represent the Emperor and the seven Electors.

From the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz, on the N.W. side, we ascend a winding wooden staircase to the *GREAT HALL, which is always open to the public (about 49 yds. long and 15 yds. wide). On the side next the market-place an elaborately carved *Winding Staircase (1616) ascends to the upper oriel room above the 'Gulden-Kammer'. On the opposite wall are a large painting by *Hüntten*, representing the battle of Loigny (Dec. 2nd, 1870) and a fresco of 1532 (Charlemagne and St. Willihad with a model of the Cathedral). Over the next door are reliefs of Wisdom, Peace, and Justice (1577). From the ceiling, which is adorned with medallion-portraits of German emperors from Charlemagne to Sigismund, are suspended old models of ships. The stained-glass windows contain names and armorial bearings of councillors of Bremen. In a corner of the hall stands a marble *Statue of Smidt* (d. 1857), Burgomaster of Bremen (p. 155), by Steinhäuser.

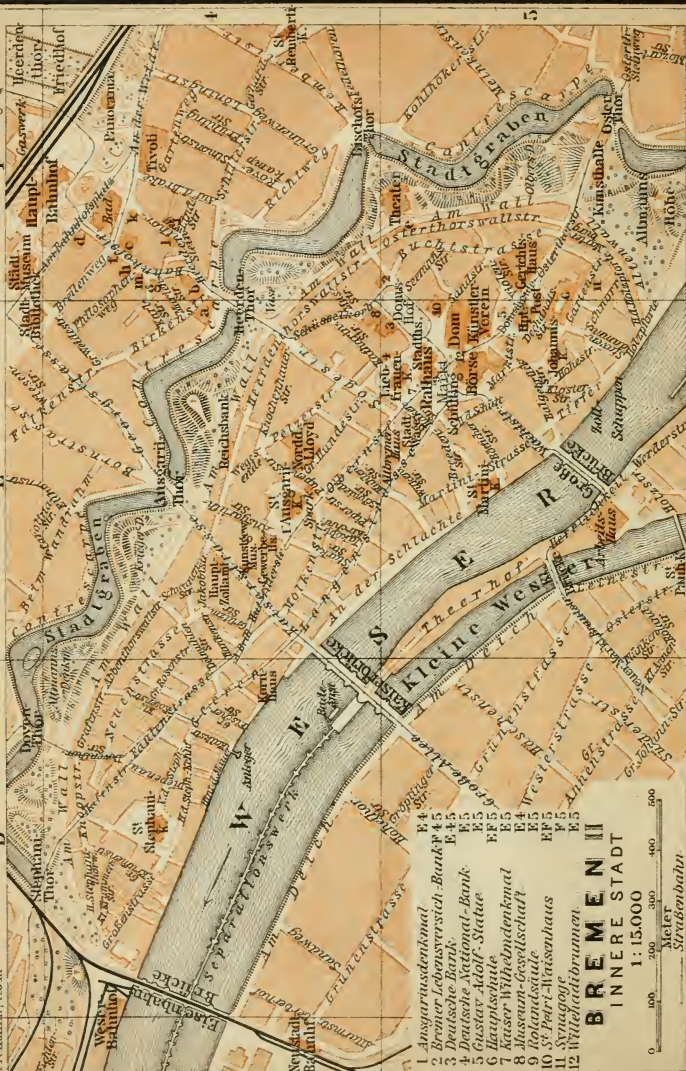
Freihafen, 140 m

F Bürgerpark 2,2 km

D

E

5



- 1 Ausgarusdenkmal
- 2 Bremer Lebensversich.-Bank
- 3 Deutsche Bank
- 4 Deutsche National-Bank
- 5 Gustav Adolf-Statue
- 6 Hauptschule
- 7 Kaiser Wilhelmdenkmal
- 8 Museum-Gesellschaft
- 9 Rolandssäule
- 10 St. Petri-Waisenhaus
- 11 Synagoge
- 12 Wilhelmbrunnen

BREMEN II

INNERE STADT

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0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter

Strassenbahn

D

On the W. side is the entrance to the celebrated **Rathskeller*, considerably enlarged in 1874 and adorned with admirable frescoes by *Fitger*. The cellar, which contains German wines exclusively, is open daily till 11 p.m. (on Sundays not before 3 p.m.). Wine may be purchased by the glass or bottle; cold and (after 7 p.m.) warm viands are also supplied. The oldest casks are the 'Rose' (dating from 1653) and the 'Twelve Apostles'. The 'Rose' derives its name from a large rose painted on the ceiling, beneath which the magistrates are said in ancient times to have held their most important meetings, such deliberations '*sub rosa*' being kept profoundly secret. Travellers versed in German literature will recognise several of the '*dramatis personæ*' in *Hauß's* '*Phantasien im Bremer Rathskeller*', to which some of the frescoes refer. The cellarer enquires from time to time in the upper rooms whether any of the visitors desire to inspect the cellars (gratuity).

In front (to the S.W.) of the *Rathhaus* stands the **Roland* (Pl. 9), a colossal figure in stone, 18 ft. high, erected in 1404 on the site of an earlier figure of wood, a symbol of municipal jurisdiction, and the palladium of civic liberty. In his left hand the giant bears a shield with the imperial eagle, and a naked sword in his right.

On the S.E. side of the market rises the **Exchange* (Pl. E, 5), designed by *H. Müller*, an imposing edifice in the Gothic style (1861-64). The W. façade is adorned with six figures emblematical of the different branches of commerce and manufacture. At the N. portal are figures of Peace, Diligence, the Weser, and the Ocean. The handsome *Hall* (business-hour 1-2), with a coffered ceiling, and richly decorated with gilding, has double aisles supported by twelve columns. The galleries and staircase are adorned with mural paintings by *Arthur Fitger*, and the S. wall of the hall is occupied by a large painting by *Janssen*. Over the entrance is a figure representing *Brema*, by *Kropp*.

To the W. of the Exchange, opposite the *Rathhaus*, is the *Schütting*, or *Chamber of Commerce*, erected in 1538-94 (façade restored in 1898).

The **Cathedral* (Pl. E, 5), a Romanesque edifice with double choir, the main parts of which belong to the original building, was begun in the 11th cent. and greatly altered in the 13th. The N. aisle, which is of equal height with the nave, was added in the 16th century. The S. tower fell in 1638, and the N. spire was burned in 1767; but a thorough restoration of the church was begun in 1888. The whole of the W. façade has now been restored and a tower above the crossing was added in 1898-99.

The INTERIOR (entered through the house of the sacristan, Sand-Str. 9), fitted up for Protestant worship in 1547, is at present only partly accessible. Admirable *Organ*. In front of it are fine reliefs dating from 1500, representing Charlemagne, St. Willehad with the model of the cathedral, bishops, and others; the modern *Stained Glass Windows*, with portraits of Luther and Melancthon, were executed at Nuremberg. Rococo *Pulpit*, presented by Queen Christina of Sweden (1654). In the low S. Aisle is a *Font*, in bronze, of the 12th century. A few steps here descend into the *Bleikeller* (i. e. lead-cellar, where the lead for the roof was melted), which contains several mummies, the oldest having been 400, the most recent 100 years in this undecayed condition. This vault still possesses the property of preventing decomposition. — One of the *Crypts* is to be occupied as a museum.

In the **DOMSHOF** (Pl. E, F, 5), an extensive Platz on the N. side of the cathedral, is the *Rutenhof*, a private edifice erected in 1875. The court (open to the public) contains a frieze with frescoes from German history, painted by Fitger. — At the S. E. corner of the Platz stands *St. Peter's Orphanage* (Pl. 10), the chapel of which is adorned with a frieze by Fitger, representing the 'Golden Garden' described in Luther's well-known letter to his son Hans (contribution to funds of the institution expected).

Adjoining the S. tower of the cathedral, at the back, is the Gothic building of the *Künstlerverein* (artists' association). The staircase is adorned with portraits of the Reformers and their contemporaries by Fitger.

The **DOMSHEIDE** (Pl. E, F, 5) is adorned with a *Statue of Gustavus Adolphus* (Pl. 5), designed by the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg, and cast in bronze at Munich. It was destined for Gothenburg, but the vessel in which it was conveyed having been wrecked, the statue was rescued by boatmen of Heligoland, and purchased by merchants of Bremen in 1856. — The *Post Office*, in the Renaissance style, was completed in 1878. Opposite are the handsome *Law Courts* (Pl. F, 5), in the style of the German Renaissance (1891-95). Beyond are the *Hauptschule*, the *Roman Catholic Orphanage*, and the *Synagogue*. — The Roman Catholic *Johanniskirche* (Pl. E, 5) has a nave 60 ft. in height, borne by eight slender columns; it contains some fine stained glass. — In the oldest part of the town, between the Weser and the market-place, rises the *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. E, 5), founded about 1229 and rebuilt in the 14th and 15th cent.

In the **Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz**, on the N.W. side of the *Rathhaus*, is an equestrian *Statue of William I.* (Pl. 7), by Bärwald. Adjacent is the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. E, 5), dating from the 12th and 13th cent., restored in 1893.

From the **Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz** the *Obern-Strasse* (Pl. E, 4, 5), passing the *Savings Bank*, leads to the N.W. to the 13th cent. **Ansgarii-Kirche** (Pl. E, 4; restored), with an altar-piece by Tischbein and modern stained-glass windows. The tower, 375 ft. in height, commands an extensive view. Opposite the W. portal is a group in sandstone by *Steinhäuser*, representing St. Ansgarius, the apostle of the north, and first archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg (d. 865), in the act of releasing a heathen boy from the yoke of paganism. — Beyond it is the **Gewerbehaus*, erected in 1609-21 as a guild-hall of the cloth-merchants, with a well-preserved Renaissance façade in sandstone. The interior is restored, and contains portraits of Burgomasters of Bremen, etc. (apply to the steward). — Nos. 20-22 in the *Kaiser-Str.* contain the *Museum of Industrial-Art* (adm. daily, except Sat., 10-1). — *St. Stephen's Church* (Pl. D, 4), at the N.W. end of the old town, a Romanesque building of the 12th cent., was restored in 1891; the spire is modern.

We now return to the market-place via the Langen-Strasse (Pl. E, 4, 5), with its quaint old houses: the *Kornhaus* (No. 75; 1590-91), the *Stissersche Haus* (No. 16), the *Altbremer* or *Essig Haus* (No. 13; 1618, restored 1897), and the *Weigh House* (*Stadt-Wage*; Pl. E, 5), dating from 1587.

The ***Promenades**, or *Wall-Anlagen*, laid out after 1815 by *Altmann*, on the old ramparts, and separating the old town from the suburbs, constitute the principal ornament of the city. — The moat is crossed by six bridges, named after the old gates (comp. Plan). In the promenades, not far from the *Heerden-Thor* (Pl. E, F, 6), is a *Marble Vase* with reliefs by *Steinhäuser*, representing the so-called 'Kloster-Ochsenzug', which formerly took place here annually. Near the *Ansgarii-Thor* (Pl. E, 4) is a **Monument* to the natives of Bremen who fell in 1870-71; the bronze relief represents the battle of Sedan. Beside the *Bischofs-Thor* (Pl. F, 4) is the *Theatre* (Pl. F, 5).

Near the *Oster-Thor* is the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. F, 5), containing pictures, chiefly modern, a few sculptures, and a good collection of drawings by Dürer, old engravings, woodcuts, etc. Admission daily in summer 10-5, on application to the keeper, 50 pf.; in winter on Sun. 2-4, 20 pf., Tues. 11-2, 50 pf. Entrance on the left side. — The *Collection of Engravings*, on the groundfloor, is accessible only after written application.

The *Altmannshöhe* (Pl. F, 5), at the S. end of the promenades, affords a pleasant view of the busy Weser and the Werder; opposite lie the water-works of the town.

The **New Quarters** of the town beyond the moat, especially the *Osterdeich* on the banks of the Weser (Pl. F, G, 4, 6), the *Sielwall*, with a monument to *Theodore Körner* (Pl. 16; G, 5), and the streets near the railway-station, contain many handsome private houses. The modern Gothic *Friedenskirche* (Pl. 13; H, 5) and *Rembertikirche* (Pl. F, 4), and the *Centaur Fountain* (Pl. 15; G, 4), by A. Sommer, are also noticeable.

The *Heerdenthor-Steinweg* and the *Bahnhof-Str.* (Pl. F, 4) lead from the *Heerden-Thor* (see above) to the *Railway Station*. — On the N.W. side of the **BAHNHOF-PLATZ** stands the **Museum of Natural History, Ethnology, and Commerce** (Pl. F, 3), completed in 1896 (open in summer, free on Sun., 10-3, and Wed. and Sat., 2-6; adm. on Tues. and Frid., 10-2, 50 pf.). The collections are admirably mounted and arranged.

The **GROUND FLOOR** contains the *Ethnological Collections*, the *Fisheries Collection*, and the extensive *Commercial Collection*. — On the **FIRST FLOOR** is the *Zoological Collection*. — The **SECOND FLOOR** is devoted to the *Pre-historic, Botanical, Mineralogical, and Palaeontological Collections*.

To the S. of the Museum is the *Municipal Library* (Pl. E, 3), containing 115,000 vols. (open daily 11-1, also on Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 3.30-5.30).

To the N.E. of the town, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the central railway-station, is situated the ***Bürger-Park** (Pl. F, G, H, 2, 3), laid out in 1866-84, and now a favourite resort of drivers and cyclists, as well as of pedestrians. There are numerous restaurants (**Parkhaus*, on the *Holler-See*; *Café* on the *Emma-See*; *Wildhaus*, *Meierei* or dairy, *Wald-Schlösschen*), at which bands occasionally play in the evening.

The accession of Bremen to the Zollverein in 1888 (see p. 150) necessitated the creation of a large **Free Harbour** (*Freihafengebiet*; Pl. B, C, 2, 3) to the N.W. of the old town, on the right bank of the Weser, with large bonded warehouses, apparatus for loading and unloading ships, and other necessary features. — The ancient *Haus Seefahrt*, an asylum for aged seamen and their widows, founded in 1545, was removed on the construction of the Kaiser-Str.; the famous inscription above the door, 'Navigare ne-cesse est, vivere non est necesse', has been placed on the new institution (Pl. 14; D, 3) in the Lützower-Strasse. The hall of the new building is adorned with paintings by *Fitzger*.

Several **Bridges** connect the Altstadt on the right with the Neustadt on the left bank of the Weser. In the centre of the town the *Grosse Brücke* (Pl. E, 5) crosses from the Wacht-Strasse to the Werder, from which the *Kleine Brücke* crosses the *Kleine Weser* to the Neustadt. Below the Werder is the *Kaiser-Brücke* (Pl. D, E, 4), which connects the Kaiser-Strasse with the Grosse Allée in the Neustadt. At the lower (W.) end of the town is the *Railway Bridge* (Pl. D, 4).

The *St. Paulikirche* (Pl. 18; E, 5), in the French baroque style, dates from 1679-82. — To the S.E. is the *Marine School* (Pl. 19; E, 6), founded in 1822. — On the former ramparts are several *Bar-racks* and the *Technikum* (Pl. 20; D, 5).

From Bremen to Geestemünde and Bremerhaven.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY to Geestemünde in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 *M.*, 3 *M.* 80, 2 *M.* 50 pf.). Comp. the Map. — *Steamer*, see p. 149.

4 M. *Oslebshausen* (to the right the new prison of Bremen); 7 M. *Burg-Lesum* (branch-line to *Veegesack*, with large shipbuilding yards, and *Farge*). Then several small stations.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Geestemünde** (*Hôtel Hannover*, at the steamboat-quay; *Specht*; *Frel*; *Lehrke*, at the station), situated on the left bank of the *Geeste*, at its influx into the Weser, and united with *Geestendorf* to form one community (17,500 inhab.), was founded by the Hanoverian government in 1857 as a rival of Bremerhaven. It carries on important deep-sea fisheries and a trade in fish. A branch-railway runs from Geestemünde to (27 M.) *Cuxhaven* (p. 176). — On the opposite bank of the *Geeste* lies —

Bremerhaven (see Plan, p. 148). — **Hotels.** BEERMANN'S, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M.*; HOMFELD'S; LÖHR, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; HERMANN; LLOYD (Pl. a), at the harbour, R. & B. 2-3 *M.*

British Vice-Consul, H. C. Gurney, Esq. — U. S. Consular Agent J. H. Schnabel, Esq.

A Ziegelhof

B Kirchhof

C

D

OLDENBURG.

1:13770

0 50 100 200 Meter

Kasernen
Pferde markt-
Platz

- 1.Rathaus . . . B4 4.Ober-Realsschule A3
 2.Telegr.Bureau B4 5.Lamberti-Kirche B4
 3.Seminar . . . B1 6.Katholische K. A2
 3².Gewerbe-Museum C3 7.Synagoge . . . A3
 8.Friedenskirche . . . A3.



Bremerhaven, the prosperous seaport of Bremen, was founded by the advice of the burgomaster Smidt (p. 150; to whom a monument was erected in 1888 in the market-place), on a small piece of land purchased from Hanover in 1827, and enlarged by later treaties with Hanover and Prussia. It is now a rapidly-increasing town with 20,000 inhab., commodious docks, and extensive shipping traffic. The *Free Harbour*, retained after Bremen joined the Zollverein, embraces the mouth of the Geeste and the harbour-basins, which were enlarged in 1897. A visit may be paid to the extensive workshops and dry-docks of the *Norddeutsche Lloyd*, and also to one of the large Transatlantic steamers usually lying here (tickets at the Lloyd Office). The *Lighthouse* (adm. 25 pf.) commands a good survey of the environs. The lofty open spire of the modern Gothic church is a conspicuous object for miles around. — Steamer to *Norderney*, see p. 148.

On the N.E. Bremerhaven is adjoined by *Lehe*, a Prussian town of 22,000 inhab., connected with Bremerhaven and Geestemünde by tramway.

15. From Bremen to Leer and Emden.

77 M. RAILWAY from Bremen to *Leer* in $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 hrs. (fares 6 *M.*, 4 *M.* 50 pf., 3 *M.*); from *Leer* to *Emden* in $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 *M.* 10, 1 *M.* 60, 1 *M.* 10 pf.).

Bremen, see p. 149. The train crosses the Weser by a handsome bridge (view to the left) and halts at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bremen-Neustadt*. From (9 M.) *Delmenhorst* (12,500 inhab.) a branch-line runs to (30 M.) *Vechta* (p. 157). From (16 M.) *Hude*, with a picturesque ruined monastery (begun 1296), a branch-line runs via *Elsfleth* and *Brake* (Brit. vice-consul; U. S. consular agent) to (27 M.) *Nordenham* (*Friesischer Hof*), whence a steam-ferry plies to Geestemünde (p. 154).

27 M. **Oldenburg.** — *Hotels.* *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. a; C, 3), *ERB-GROSSHERZOG (Pl. b; B, 3), in both R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.* — *FISCHER'S HOTEL (Pl. c; B, 3); *UCHTMANN'S HOTEL (Pl. d; B, 2); *KRONE (Pl. e; D, 2); HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. f; D, 2), opposite the station, R. from $1\frac{1}{4}$ *M.* — *Restaurants:* *Graf Anton Günther* (Pl. g; B, 3), *Hoyer, Kaiserhof*, Lange-Str. 76, 39, & 90; *Union*, Heiligengeist-Str. 5; *Rathskeller*, below the Rathhaus (see below). — *Café Bauer*, Achtern-Strasse.

Oldenburg, the capital of the grand-duchy of that name, is a quiet and pleasant town on the *Hunte*, with 26,000 inhab., surrounded by handsome avenues and modern dwelling-houses, which have superseded the old ramparts.

In the market-place are the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 1; B, 4), built in 1835-87, and the *Lamberti-Kirche* (Pl. 5; B, 4), dating from the 13th cent. but rebuilt in the 18th cent. and restored in 1874-86.

Near the centre of the town is the grand-ducal SCHLOSS (Pl. C, 4), erected in the 17th cent. and altered in the 18th and 19th; it contains some modern pictures by German artists and the new W. wing (1894-99) has frescoes by A. Fitger. There are also a few sculptures, a library (open daily, 10-12.30), and a considerable collection of engravings and coins. Opposite the palace are the *Ducal Stables*

(open to visitors). To the W. of the palace is a *Statue of Duke Peter Frederick Lewis* (d. 1829), by Gundelach. — To the S., between the Hunte and the Garten-Strasse, lies the **Palace Garden*, with the palace (1896) of the crown-prince. In the vicinity is a fine park named the *Everstenholz*.

Crossing the Hunte and pursuing a straight direction, we observe the PALAIS (Pl. C, 5), the residence of the Grand Duke, on the left, which also contains a number of good modern pictures and a few sculptures. — A few hundred paces farther on, to the S., we reach the *Museum* (Pl. C, 5), a Renaissance edifice, containing extensive collections of Germanic and other antiquities, and of objects of natural history (adm. on Wed. and Sat. 3-6, Sun. 12-2; at other times on application; fee). Adjacent is the *Public Library*, containing about 115,000 vols. and MSS. (adm. 10-1. 30).

To the right of the Palais, in the Elisabeth-Strasse, rises the **AUGUSTEUM*, a handsome edifice in the late-Renaissance style (1866), containing the valuable grand-ducal picture-gallery of old masters (adm. daily 10-1, Sun. 12-2). Catalogue 75 pf.

The staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Griepenkerl*, representing the development of art, the myth of Prometheus, etc.

Among the most valuable pictures are the following: 7. *Fra Angelico*, Madonna; 8. *Florentine School*, Portrait; 39. *Correggio* (?), John the Baptist; 52. *Ribera*, Entombment; *Guido Reni*, 64. St. James, 65. Archangel Gabriel; 69. *A. Carracci*, Death of St. Francis; 83. *L. Lotto*, Cavalier; 91. *G. B. Moroni*, Portrait; 95. *Paolo Veronese*, Venus and Cupid; 103. *Murillo*, Madonna; 108. *Lucas van Leyden*, Count Etzard I. of E. Friesland; 121, 123-125. *Rubens*, Prometheus, Portrait of a Man, St. Francis, Nymphs and Satyrs; 192-197. *Rembrandt*, The artist's mother, The Apostle Philip, Old man, Angel in the house of Tobias, Before the storm; 271. *Schongauer*, Madonna; 275-279. *Lucas Cranach*, Martin Luther, Erasmus, Fragment of a picture of the Sermon on the Mount, Conversion of St. Paul, Melanchthon.

The *Raths-Saal*, on the ground-floor (to the right; ring; fee), contains at present modern paintings by German artists, including two cartoons from the *Nibelungen-Lied* by Schnorr von Carolsfeld.

The *Theatre* (Pl. A, 4) was rebuilt after a fire in 1891. The *Industrial Museum* (Pl. 3a; C, 3) is open from 10 to 1. Other important edifices are the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 2), the *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school (Pl. A, B, 4), and the *Modern School* (Pl. 4; A, 3); in front of the last is a bust of Herbart the philosopher (b. at Oldenburg in 1776). In the *Friedens-Platz* is a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

FROM OLDENBURG TO WILHELMSHAVEN, 32½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 3 *M* 20, 2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf.). — 8 M. *Rastede*, once a large Benedictine abbey, founded in 1121, was converted into a château in 1550, and is now a summer-residence of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; fine park in the English style. — 19 M. *Varel* (**Hôtel Ebolé*; *Victoria*, R. & B. 2¼ *M*; *Schütting*), a cheerful little town amid pretty scenery, with a 12th cent. church. A branch-line runs hence to (12 M.) *Neuenburg*, passing (7 M.) *Bockhorn*, whence an excursion may be made to the 'Neuenburg Urwald.' — From (21 M.) *Ellenser-Damm* a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Grabstede*. — 28 M. *Sande*, the junction of the railway to *Norden* (p. 147) and *Emden* (p. 147).

32½ M. *Wilhelmshaven* (**Hempel*, Roon-Str., R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 2-2½ *M*; **Prinz Heinrich*, Kronprinzen-Str.; *Loheyde*, new, *Burg Hohenzollern*, at the station), the second war-harbour of Germany, constructed by Prussia in

1855-69, on the N.W. side of the *Jade-Busen*. This basin, formed in the 13th and 16th cent. by an inundation, is upwards of 60 sq. M. in area, and is connected with the German Ocean by the *Jade*, a channel 3 M. wide. Wilhelmshaven, which now contains about 28,000 inhab., is a pleasant-looking town, laid out on an ample scale, with wide streets shaded by trees.

In front of the station is the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz, with a *Monument to Emp. William I.* (1896). To the S. are the *Elisabethkirche* and a *Statue of Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia* (d. 1873). — The Roon-Str. leads hence to (1½ M.) the *New Harbour* (17 acres in area, and 25 ft. deep), for war-vessels in commission, for merchant vessels, and for torpedo boats (separate section). It is connected by locks with the *New Channel* ('*Neue Einfahrt*') and the Ems and Jade Canal. On the N. it communicates with the *Fitting-out Harbour* ('*Ausrüstungs-Hafen*'), to the E. of which are the *Outer Harbour* ('*Vorhafen*') and the '*Alte Einfahrt*.' To the W. of the Fitting-out Harbour is the *Bauhafen* (building harbour; 400 yds. by 240 yds.). Connected with the latter are three dry-docks and two slips for the construction of vessels of all kinds. The dockyard, which is enclosed by a lofty wall, is not shown to foreigners without special permission. Ships in commission may be visited on application to the sentry on duty. — Strong fortifications have been erected at different points for the protection of the whole establishment. — To the N.E. of the town, beyond two large barracks, is the *Observatory*, with a time-ball. A good panorama is obtained from the '*Wasserthurm*' in the park (adm. 25 pf.).

FROM OLDENBURG TO OSNABRÜCK, 70 M., railway in 2¾-3½ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 80, 5 *M* 10, 3 *M* 40 pf.). From (18 M.) *Ahlhorn* a line runs to (17 M.) *Lohne* viâ (12½ M.) *Vechta* (p. 155). From (39 M.) *Quakenbrück* (Roth's Haus), an industrious little town on the *Haase*, possessing an old abbey-church, a line diverges to (102 M.) *Oberhausen* (p. 88), passing *Rheine*, *Burgsteinfurt*, and *Coesfeld*. — *Osnabrück*, see p. 122.

37 M. *Zwischenahn* (Curhaus; Röben), pleasantly situated on a lake and visited as a summer-resort. — The line intersects the extensive *Hoch-Moor* (p. 147). Beyond (47 M.) *Augustfehn*, with large iron-works, the train crosses the Prussian frontier.

61½ M. *Leer*, and thence to (77 M.) *Emden*, see p. 147.

16. From Hanover to Hamburg.

112 M. RAILWAY. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 16 *M* 30, 12 *M* 10, 8 *M* 50 pf.); ordinary trains in 4-5 hrs. (fares 14 *M* 50, 10 *M* 90, 7 *M* 30 pf.).

Hanover, see p. 124. — 10 M. *Lehrte*, the junction of the Berlin-Hanover-Cologne (p. 93), Brunswick-Magdeburg (p. 93), and Hildesheim (p. 131) lines.

26½ M. *Celle* (*Celler Hof*; *Hôtel de Hanovre*; *Railway Hotel*), on the *Aller*, with 19,400 inhab., is the seat of the higher provincial tribunal of Hanover. The old *Schloss*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg, is partly late-Gothic, and partly in the Renaissance style. The altar-piece of the interesting *Chapel* is by Martin de Vos of Antwerp (1569). The old *Parish Church* contains the ducal burial-vaults, in which rest Sophia Dorothea, first wife of George I. of England, and the Danish queen Caroline Matilda (d. 1775). In the *Vaterländische Museum* (Sun. 11-1, 25 pf.; at other times on application at Schulze's book-shop) are interesting old furniture and an almost complete collection of the uniforms of the former Hanoverian army.

The train traverses the dreary *Lüneburger Haide*. 60 M. **Uelzen**, junction for the Stendal and Bremen line (p. 94). 68 M. *Bevensen*.

81 M. **Lüneburg** (**Wellenkamp*, Pl. a; **Deutsches Haus*, Pl. b; *Hamburger Hof*, Pl. c; *Hoffnung*, Pl. d; all in the street Am Sand, Pl. D, E, 3), an old town with 23,000 inhab., on the navigable *Ilmenau*, possessing salt-works which have long been of some importance, was a prominent member of the Hansa in the middle ages. A number of public, and many handsome private buildings, in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, are memorials of the town's prosperity in the 14-16th centuries.

On quitting the station (Pl. F, 2), which lies to the E. of the town, and crossing the *Ilmenau*, we may reach the market either by the *Altenbrücker-Thor* (Pl. F, 3) to the left, or by the *Lüner-Thor* (Pl. E, 1) to the right. By the former route we pass the church of **St. John* (Pl. E, 3), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, dating from the middle of the 14th cent., with a lofty tower and handsome carved altar of the 15th cent. (sacristan, *Johanniskirchhof* 25), and proceed thence by the street Am Sand, with many quaint houses, and the *Bäcker-Str.* (Pl. D, 3). If we choose the other way we pass the church of **St. Nicholas* (Pl. D, 2), with a lofty nave and double aisles, dating from 1409 and containing some good paintings and valuable old embroidered vestments (sacristan, *Rothehahn-Str.* 7).

In the Market Place, which is adorned with a fountain of 1530 with a modern basin, rises the **RATHHAUS** (Pl. C, D, 2), a pile of various buildings dating from the 13th down to the 18th century (custodian, *Lichte*, in the *Marien-Platz*). The most remarkable part is the so-called **Laube*, of the 14th cent. (restored in 1888), with beautiful stained-glass windows, cabinets, and interesting mural decorations (about 1525). The *Körgemach*, or election room, dates from the 15th century. The *Fürstensaal*, a richly decorated hall dating from the 16th cent., contains numerous ancient portraits and electroplate copies of the Lüneburg silver service now in Berlin (p. 59); the *Rathsstube*, of 1566-83, contains admirable carved work by Albert von Soest, an elaborately wrought iron gate by H. Ruge of 1576, etc. The W. part of the Rathhaus, called the *Kämmereigebäude*, contains a beautifully carved wooden door and a fine panelled and carved room of the end of the 16th cent. (first floor). — The *Town Library* (Pl. C, 2) possesses several MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 15th cent. (Thurs., 11-1). — The church of *St. Michael* (Pl. B, 3), with a crypt, dates from 1376-1418. — In the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz* is a bronze *Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 9; B, 2), by Göring (1898). At *Wandrahm* 10, to the S. of the *Altenbrücker-Thor* (see above), is the *Museum* (Pl. F, 4), with natural history and other collections (adm. 50 pf.; Sun. 11.30-1 free).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of the *Lüner-Thor* is the Benedictine nunnery of *Lüne* (now a ladies' home), founded in 1172, a brick

Buchhals W Harbgs. Buchen

300
200
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Meters

-



building dating from the end of the 14th cent., with many additions of the 18th. In the church is an early-Gothic *Altar-Antependium, with paintings of the 14th century. Fine cloisters.

FROM LÜNEBURG TO BÜCHEN, 18½ M., railway in ¾ hr. — 11 M. Lauenburg (*Weisser Schwan*), a small town with 5300 inhab., the capital of the former duchy of Lauenburg. — 18½ M. Büchen, on the Berlin and Hamburg railway (p. 195); thence to Lübeck, see R. 21.

Beyond Lüneburg the train passes *Bardowiek*, once the chief commercial town of N. Germany. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and fragments of the vast cathedral now alone remain, incorporated with a Gothic church (date about 1400). Pop. 2000.

106 M. Harburg (**Weisser Schwan*; *König von Schweden*; *Deutsches Haus*, second-class, R. 2-3 M; Rail. Restaurant; Brit. vice-consul; steamer from Hamburg, see p. 173), an increasing town with 49,000 inhab., and a busy seaport, is the junction for the Bremen and Cuxhaven lines (p. 175).

Beyond Harburg the line crosses the *Süder-Elbe* and the *Norder-Elbe*, and enters the handsome 'Hanover Station' at —

112 M. Hamburg (see below).

17. Hamburg and Environs.

Railway Stations. There are five main railway-stations in Hamburg and Altona: 1. *Berlin Station* (Pl. G, 3), for Berlin, Leipsic, and Mecklenburg (R. 21); 2. *Hanover Station* (Pl. G, 4), for Hanover, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfurt, Magdeburg, and Leipsic; 3. *Lübeck Station* (Pl. G, H, 3), for Lübeck, Mecklenburg, and Pomerania; 4. *Klosterthor Station* (Pl. G, 3), for Berlin, Kiel, Flensburg, and Vamdrup (Copenhagen); 5. *Altona Station* (Pl. A, B, 3), in Altona. — Besides these there are the stations on the JUNCTION RAILWAY ('*Verbindungsbahn*') between the Hanover, Berlin, and Klosterthor stations in Hamburg and the station in Altona: *viz.* *Dammthor* (Pl. E, F, 2), *Sternschanze* (Pl. D, 1), and *Holstenstrasse* (Pl. B, C, 2). The Junction Railway is 5 M. long (20 min.; fares 30, 20, 15 pf.). — *Cabs*, see p. 161. Numbers are given out as at Berlin (p. 1).

Hotels. The best are on the Alster-Bassin and have passenger-lifts. *HAMBURGER HOF (Pl. h; F, 3), Jungfernstieg 30, a large edifice with baths, tourist-office, etc.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a; F, 3), Alsterdamm 39; *VIER JAHRESZEITEN (Pl. c; F, 2), Neuer Jungfernstieg 11; STREIT's (Pl. b; E, 3), Alter Jungfernstieg 38, with frescoes by Fitger in the dining-room; HÔTEL ST. PETERSBURG (Pl. d; F, 3), Alter Jungfernstieg 6; *KRONPRINZ (Pl. f; F, 3), Alter Jungfernstieg 16; *BELVEDERE (Pl. e; F, 3), Alsterdamm 40; *ALSTER HOTEL (Pl. g; F, 3), Alsterdamm 32. Charges at these: R. from 3 or 4, B. 1¼, D. (generally at 4 p.m.) 3-5, pens. from 8 M. — Near the Alster-Bassin: MOSER's (Pl. i; F, 3), on the Kleine Alster, opposite the Rathaus-Markt; WATERLOO (Pl. l; E, 2), Dammthor-Str. 14; SCHADENDORF's (Pl. m; G, 3), Grosse Allée 1, with restaurant and café; at these, R. from 2 or 2½, B. 1-1¼, D. from 2½ M. — *ENGLISH HOTEL, Admiralitäts-Str. (Pl. E, 3, 4); HAMMONIA (Pl. t; D, 3), Reeperbahn; WIEZEL's (Pl. o; D, 3), on the Elbe, with fine view, these at St. Pauli; FISCHER (Pl. s; F, 3), Börsenbrücke 6; MEYER (Pl. r; E, 2), Stephans-Platz 12; WEIDENHOF (Pl. u; E, 3), Grosse Buistah 54; BÖRSEN-HOTEL (Pl. p; E, 3), Mönkedamm 7; CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. D, 1, 2), at Sternschanze station; KRONE (Pl. q; G, 3), Ernst-Merck-Str. 24; AUE (Pl. n; E, 2), Dammthor-Str. 29; at these, R. from 2 or 3, B. 1, D. 2-3 M. — BAHNHOF'S-HOTEL (Pl. w; F, 3), Bergedorfer-Str. 11, HÔTEL FRANKFURT, Bergedorfer-Str. 8, R. from 1¼, B. 1, pens. 3½-6 M, HÖFFER's HOTEL (Pl. y; G, 3), Bahnhof's-Platz 2, R. 2½-5, D. 3, B. 1 M;

KAISERHOF, Bahnhof-Str. 11, R. 1½-3½, B. 1 *M*; *GERMANIA (Pl. x; G, 3), corner of the Bergedorfer-Str. and Zweite-Kloster-Str., R. 2-4, D. 2½, B. 1, pens. from 5 *M*; SKANDINAVISKE HOTEL, Vor dem Kloster-Thor 1; UNION (Pl. k; G, 3), Amsinck-Str. 1, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2 *M*; WEGENER, Hühnerposten 28; the last all near the Berlin station. — CONTINENTAL, Wex-Str. 23 (Pl. E, 3), for Jews. — Hotel at *Uhlenhorst*, see p. 173.

Hôtels Garnis. *Gläsern*, Jungfernstieg 8; *Jacobs*, Neuer Jungfernstieg 1a. — Pensions. *Alster Pension*, Alsterdamm 5 (5-8 *M*); *British Private Hotel*, Schaarthor 9 (5-6 *M*); *Fräulein Hübener*, Glockengiesser-Wall 19 (4½-6½ *M*); *Fräulein Winckel*, Ernst-Merck-Str. 17 (5-6 *M*); *Frau Mumm*, An der Alster 60 (5-6 *M*); *Fräulein Zinnius*, Kirchen-Allée 35 (4-6 *M*).

Restaurants. **Pfordie*, Am Plan 10, table-d'hôte from 4 to 7, 5½ *M*; **Vier Jahreszeiten* (see p. 159), D. from 3 *M*; **Union*, Neue Jungfernstieg 3; **Ehmke*, Gänse-Markt 50; **Raths-Weinkeller*, at the Rathhaus (p. 167), déj. 2½, D. (2-7 p.m.) 3 *M*; **Lünnmann's Keller*, corner of Berg-Str. and Hermann-Str.; *Börsen-Keller*, in the Exchange, D. 2½ & 3½ *M*; **Stechen*, Berg-Str. 29; **Bock*, Grosse Bleichen 38; *Guenther*, in the Zool. Garden (p. 173); *Kasematte*, Alster-Arkaden 12; *Soltmann's Keller*, Alster-Arkaden 16, D. 1¼-1½ *M*; *Dovenhof* (Pl. F, 3), near the Fish Market, D. 1-1½ *M*; *Kiel's Keller*, cor. of Jungfernstieg and Alster-Arkaden; *Börsenhof*, opposite the Exchange; **St. Pauli Ferry House* (Eckmeier); *Wiesel*, see p. 159, the last two near the harbour. — Oysters. **Moser & Schnoor*, Alsterdamm 42, also restaurant, good wine; **Cölln*, Brodschangen 1 (closed on Sun. in summer after 2 p.m.); **Zeppenfeld*, Jungfernstieg 8; *Neale*, Circus-Weg, St. Pauli; in *Streif's Hotel*, see p. 159; *Kolbe*, Hafen-Str. 49. — Wine Rooms. **Franz Meyer*, Zollenbrücke 5, prettily fitted up; *Hamburger Weinhaus*, Alter Wall 41; **Kempinski*, Jungfernstieg 24, 1st floor, with view of the Alster; *Continental Bodega Company* (Spanish wines), at the cor. of the Plan and the Rathhaus-Markt and at the cor. of the Brodschangen and the Ness. — Beer. *Gebhard*, Kleine Bäcker-Str. 13-15; *Naumann*, Zeughaus-Markt 35; *Löwenbrauerei*, Jungfernstieg 40; *Himmelsteiter*, Knochenhauer-Str. 10; *Riper*, Börsen-Bierhaus, Schauenburg-Str. 16 and 52; *Grossherzog von Mecklenburg*, Schweinemarkt 1-3. — At St. Pauli: *Hornhardt*, *Culmbacher Bierhaus*, *Otto*, *Reeperbahn* 100, 69, & 93.

Cafés. *Alster-Pavillon* (Pl. F, 3), Jungfernstieg, conveniently situated; **Ott*, cor. of the Neue Jungfernstieg and the Gänse-Markt; *Café de l'Europe*, in the Hôt. de l'Europe (p. 159); *Schwoegler*, Gänse-Markt, with frescoes of scenes from the Nibelungen Trilogy; *Wiener Café*, corner of the Colonnade and the Neue Jungfernstieg; *Alstertlust* (Pl. F, 2), with fine view of the Outer Alster Basin; *Harms*, with garden, at the Dammthor Station. — Confectioner. **Hübner* (Homann), Neuer Wall 22.

Pleasure Resorts. *Zoological Garden* (p. 173), daily; *Uhlenhorst Ferry House* (p. 173); *Convent-Garten*, Neustädter Fuhrentwiete 59 (Philharmonic Concerts in winter). At St. Pauli: *Hornhardt*, see above; *Hamburger Concerthaus*, on the Wall, with summer and winter gardens. Music at these. — Variety performances are given at *Hornhardt's*, *Sagebiel's* (Grosse Drehbahn 23), and the *Hansa-Saal*, Steindamm 6, in the suburb of St. George.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 2; p. 173), Dammthor-Str., beginning at 7 p.m. Prices vary according to the character of the performance: best seats 3-6 *M*, second boxes, in the centre, 2-4 *M*, at the sides, 1½-3 *M*, third, in the centre. 1 *M* 35 to 2 *M* 70 pf., at the sides, 1 *M* 5 to 10 pf., pit 75 pf. to 1½ *M*. — *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. F, 3, 4; p. 168), chiefly for comedy, much frequented; first boxes or parquet (stalls) 4 *M*, reserved parterre 2½ *M*, second boxes 2 *M*, pit 1 *M*. Both these theatres are closed from June to August. — *Carl Schultze Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), Lange Reihe 35, operettas, farces, and local pieces; prices from 60 pf. to 3½ *M*. — *Central-Halle*, Spielbuden-Platz, St. Pauli, spectacular pieces; prices ½-1½ *M*. — *Drucker's Theatre* (Pl. C, D, 3), St. Pauli, local pieces. — *Circus Schumann* (Pl. D, 3), at St. Pauli, in the Circus-Weg; *Circus Busch* (Pl. C, 2), Neuer Pferde-Markt.

Exhibitions of Art. In the *New Exchange Buildings*, in the Rathhaus-Markt, 1st floor (open 10 to 4 or 5; adm. 50, Sun. 30 pf.); *Bock & Sohn*, Grosse Bleichen 34 (adm. 50 pf.).

A

Kaltenkirchen B

HAMBURG u. ALTONA.

1:25.000

0 200 400 600 800 1000 Meter - 1 Km.

--- Grenze des Freihafen - Gebietes.
 --- Elektr. Strassenbahnen.

Denkmäler in Altona:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1. Behnbrunnen | B 3 |
| 2. Bismarck - D. | B 3 |
| 3. Blücher - | B 34 |
| 4. Kaiser Wilhelm - | AB 3 |
| 5. Krieger - | B 3 |
| 6. Schleswig - Holstein - | B 3 |
| 7. Sieges - | A 34 |
| 8. Stuhlmannbrunnen | A 3 |

12 Blankenese

Blankenese



4

HAMBURG u. ALTONA.

1:25.000

----- Grenze des Preussisch-Oldenburger
Königreichs

- Denkmäler in Altona:
1. Denkmal
 2. Denkmal
 3. Denkmal
 4. Denkmal
 5. Denkmal
 6. Denkmal
 7. Denkmal
 8. Denkmal



Baths. In the Alster: *Alsterlust* (see p. 160; 40 pf.). — Warm Baths. *Gertig*, Grosse Bleichen 36; *Johannisbad*, Pferdemarkt 54; *Wiener Bad*, Grosse-Theater-Str. 42, with swimming-basin and Turkish baths (3 *M*); *Holsteintischer Hof*, Zeughaus-Markt 12.

Post Office (Pl. E, 2), Stephans-Platz; numerous branch-offices. — **Telegraph Office** at the Post Office. — **Telephone Office**, Alter Wall.

Cabs. (The town is divided into four districts: the inner town, the old suburb of St. George, St. Pauli, and the district to the N., outside the Dammtor.) Drive within a district, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., for each additional person 15 pf. From one district into another, 1-2 persons 90 pf., each additional person 30 pf.; into a third district 1 *M* 20, and 30 pf. From the Alster Basin to the Altona Railway Station 1 *M* 50 pf. — *By time*, within the four districts for 1-2 persons, per 1/2 hr. 90 pf., per hr. 1 *M* 50, for each additional person 15 pf. per 1/2 hr. Outside the four districts 1 *M* 80 pf. per hr. The driver is entitled to the fare from the point where he is dismissed to the point where he was engaged. — Small articles of *luggage* 8 pf. each (minimum 15 pf.); box 30 pf. — From 10 to 12 p.m. and from 5 to 7 a.m. one half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. double fares. — The so-called '*Taxameter Cabs*' (with yellow wheels), which are provided with odometers, are of two classes. Fares by 1st class cabs: for 1 or 2 pers. for 1200 mètres 80 pf., each 400 mètres more 10 pf.; 3 pers. for 900 mètres 80 pf., each 300 mètres more 10 pf.; 1-3 pers. for 600 mètres from the stations or steamers (including 55 lbs. of luggage) 80 pf., each 200 mètres more 10 pf. The last rate is also the night-tariff (11-7). A round drive of about 2 1/2 hrs. from the Jungfernstieg via the Uhlenhorst to the quays of St. Pauli costs about 5-6 1/2 *M*. Waiting, 10 pf. per 4 minutes. By 2nd class cabs (red wheels) the fare for 1-2 pers. for 1200 mètres, or 3-4 pers. for 900 mètres, or 1-4 pers. from the railway-stations or piers (incl. luggage), at night, or outside the municipal districts for 600 mètres is 50 pf.; each addit. 400, 300, or 200 mètres 10 pf. — *Motor Carriages* on hire at *Käse's* (p. 162).

Electric Tramways. Circular Line (Ringbahn) from the *Holstenthor* (Pl. D, E, 2), by the *Lombards-Brücke* (Pl. F, 2), *Berlin Station* (Pl. G, 3), and *St. Pauli Quay* (Pl. D, 4), back to the starting-point (in 40 min.; fare 10 pf.). — From the *Rathhaus-Markt* (Pl. F, 3): circular line via *Rotherbaum* and *Grindelberg* (3/4 hr.; 15 pf.); to *Hamm* (1/2 hr.; 15 pf.); *Hoheluft* (25 min.; 15 pf.); *Uhlenhorst* (1/2 hr.; 15 pf.); *Eppendorf* and *Winterhude* (35 min.; 15 pf.); *Uhlenhorst* and *Winterhude* (40 min.; 15 pf.); *Wandsbeck* (35 min.; 15 pf.); *Langenfelde* (1/2 hr.; 15 pf.); *Mittelweg* (25 min.; 15 pf.). — From the *Pferde-Markt* (Pl. F, 3) to *Langenfelde* (35 min.; 15 pf.). — From the *Dornbusch* (Pl. F, 3) to *Horn*, passing the Berlin and Lübeck Stations (40 min.; 15 pf.); to the *Süder-Strasse* (Pl. I, 3; 20 min.; 10 pf.). — From the *Rödings-Markt* (Pl. E, 3, 4) to *Hoheluft*, *Eimsbüttel*, *Bahrenfeld*, and *Altona*. — From *St. Pauli* (*Langereihe*; Pl. C, 3) to *Barmbeck* (3 lines; 35-50 min.; 15-20 pf.). — From the *Neue Pferde-Markt* (Pl. C, D, 2) to *Wandsbeck* (3/4 hr.; 20 pf.); *Süder-Strasse* (35 min.; 15 pf.). — From *Eppendorf* to *Rothenburgsort* (waterworks, p. 173; 1 hr.; 25 pf.). — From *Veddel* to the *Haller-Strasse* (1 hr.; 25 pf.). — From *Barmbeck* to *Altona* (1 hr.; 20 pf.); to *Ohlsdorf* (20 min.). — From *Eilbek* to *Altona* (1 hr.; 20 pf.). — From *Altona* to *Othmarschen* (10 min.; 10 pf.); to *Borgfelde*. — From *Winterhude* to *Ohlsdorf* (20 min.). — From the *Holsten-Platz* to the *Altona Cemeteries*. — *Altona Circular Line* (Ringbahn).

Steamboats. — 1. ON THE ALSTER. Small screw-steamers, leaving the Jungfernstieg (Pl. F, 3) every 5 min., touch at the Lombards-Brücke (Pl. F, 2), and then at *Raben-Strasse*, *Krugkoppel-Brücke*, *Frauenthal*, and *Eppendorf-Winterhude* on the W. bank of the Aussen-Alster, and at *Gurlitt-Strasse*, *Lohmühlen-Strasse* (Pl. G, H, 2), *Schwanenwik* (Pl. G, 1), and up the *Eilbek* to the *Essen-Str.*, *Walhall* (Pl. G, 1), *August-Strasse* (Pl. G, 1), *Fährhaus* and *Bellevue* at *Uhlenhorst*, *Sierich-Strasse*, and *Mühlenkamp* (comp. the Map) on the E. bank; fare 10 pf.

2. ON THE ELBE. From the *Roosen-Brücke* (Baumwall; Pl. E, 4) hourly to *Blankenese* (p. 175), via *St. Pauli* (quay; Pl. D, 4), *Altona* (quay;

Pl. B. C., 4), *Neumühlen* (p. 175), *Teufels-Brücke* (p. 175), and *Nienstedten* (p. 175). — From *St. Pauli* (quay; Pl. D., 4) to *Burtebude* (p. 175), *Blankenese* (p. 175; viâ *Altona*), *Brunsbüttel*, *Guxhaven* (p. 176) *Harburg* (p. 159), *Stade* (p. 175), etc. — The *Ferries* across the harbour (5 pf.) are marked on the Plan (p. 160).

3. CIRCULAR TRIPS IN THE PORT. a. From the *Hafenthor* (Pl. D., 4), every 10 min. (white flag; 10 pf.), to *Amerikahöft* (Pl. F., 5; and back), viâ *Kehrwiederspitze* (Pl. E., 4), *Kaiserhöft* (Pl. E., 4), *Strandhöft* (Pl. E., 4), *Baakenhöft* (Pl. F., 4), *Veddelhöft* (Pl. G., 5), and *Krahnhöft* (Pl. F., 5). — b. By the steamer 'Jollenführer II.', leaving *St. Pauli* (Pl. D., 4) six times daily, through the harbours and docks (ca. 1¼ hr.; 50 pf.). — c. By the steamers 'Brunshausen' and 'Blankenese', starting at the *Baumwall* (Pl. E., 4) at 9.30 a.m. and midday (no second trip on Sun. & holidays), and making a tour of all the harbours (fare 1 *M.*, or, including Blankenese, 2 *M.*). — d. *Käse's Round Trip* (fare 3 *M.* with 50 pf. extra for a visit to an oceanic steamer; tickets at Alster-Arkaden 9, the Jungfernstieg, and Alsterdamm 39). This combined land and water excursion (4 hrs.) begins at 10 a.m. with a drive round the Alster Basin, starting at the Alster Pavilion (Pl. F., 3), and this is followed by a steam-trip through the harbours. A halt of about ¼ hr. is made about 1 p.m. at the St. Pauli Ferry House (p. 161), and the excursion ends with a drive through Altona and St. Pauli back to the Alster Pavilion. Trip in Käse's electric launch 'Fleetenkieker' on the Alster Basin and through the 'Fleete' (p. 163), 1 *M.* — e. *Hammonia Round Trip* (fares as above). Carriages start at the Berlin Station at 8.45 and 9.45 a.m., calling at the Café Ott (p. 160). Steamer through the harbours. Drive through St. Pauli and round the Alster Basin. — f. *Hunold's Round Trip*. Carriages (2 *M.*) leave Altona (cor. of König-Str. and Bahnhof-Str.; Pl. B., 3) at 8.45 a.m. and the Alster Pavilion (Pl. F., 3) at 9.30 a.m. Harbour-trips (1 *M.*; 1½ hr.) at 9, 10, 10.30, and 3 (last omitted on Sun. & holidays), starting at the Roosen-Brücke (Baumwall, Pl. E., 4).

4. DEEP SEA STEAMERS. To *Heligoland*, see p. 175. Communication with European and foreign ports, see advertisements at the Exchange. — Trip through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal to *Kiel*, see p. 189 (departure from the landing-stage at St. Pauli).

Small Boats (*Jolle*). On the *Alster*, pair-oar boat, 2-4 pers. 40-60 pf. per hr., six-oared boat, 1-6 pers. 1 *M.* 50 pf. for the first hr., 1 *M.* for each addit. hr. (incl. boatman). — On the *Elbe*, 1 pers., 40 pf. per ½ hr., every ¼ hr. more 20 pf. (bargain desirable).

Consuls. British, *Sir W. Ward* (Consul General), Hohe Bleichen 50; vice-consul, *C. W. Gosling, Esq.* — American, *Hugh Pitcairn, Esq.*, Fuhlen-twiete 31; vice-consul, *E. H. L. Mummehoff, Esq.*

English Church (Pl. D., 3), Zeughaus-Markt, near the Millern-Thor; services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; H. C. on alternate Sun. after matins. — *Congregational Church*, Johannisbollwerk, opposite the harbour; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

American Dentist, *Dr. Wm. M. Griswold*.

Chief Attractions. 1st Day. Drive on the electric circular line (p. 161); trip round the town and harbours (see above); Rathhaus (p. 167); Nikolai-Kirche (p. 167); Botanical or Zoological Garden (p. 173). — 2nd Day. Museums (pp. 168, 172); Exchange (p. 166; 1.30 p.m.); trip through the 'Fleete' and Binnen-Alster (see above; 2 hrs.; or by direct steamer to Uhlenhorst Ferry House, p. 173); steamer to Blankenese (p. 175; between 6 & 7 p.m.).

Hamburg, with 668,000 inhab., is the largest of the three free Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, and next to London, Liverpool, and New York, the most important commercial place in the world. It is advantageously situated on the broad lower *Elbe*, in which the tide rises twice daily so as to admit of the entrance of vessels of 23 ft. draught, and is also connected by railways with every part of Europe. The town consists of the *Altstadt* and *Neu-*

stadt, the former suburb of *St. George* (N.E.), and the suburb of *St. Pauli* (W.), together with a number of adjacent villages. Besides the Elbe, there are two small rivers at Hamburg called the *Alster* and the *Bille*. The former, flowing from the N., forms a large basin outside the town, and a smaller one within it, called the *Aussen-Alster* (p. 173) and *Binnen-Alster* (p. 168) respectively, and then intersects the town in two main branches. The *Bille* comes from the E. Both are finally discharged through locks into the canals (*Fleete*) which flow through the lower part of the town.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of Hamburg, but as early as 811 (?) *Charlemagne* founded a castle here, to which he soon added a church, presided over by a bishop, whose mission was to propagate Christianity in these northern regions. The *Counts of Holstein*, within whose jurisdiction Hamburg was situated, and particularly *Adolph III.* and *IV.*, became great benefactors of the town, and procured for it many privileges and immunities which formed the foundation of its subsequent independence. Hamburg joined the *Hanseatic League* (p. 185), at an early period, and played a prominent part in its contest with the Danish kings in the 13th and 14th centuries. The city was also honourably distinguished in the good work of sweeping the sea of pirates. The discovery of America and of the sea-route to India was not without effect in stimulating the trade of Hamburg, which, however, did not compete with that of England and Holland. In 1529 the citizens adopted the reformed faith. Hamburg fortunately remained unaffected by the Thirty Years' War, chiefly owing to the powerful fortifications constructed at the beginning of that struggle, and now converted into promenades. Dissensions, however, which frequently arose between the Council and the citizens, proved very detrimental to the welfare of the city. Towards the middle of last century her prosperity began to return, chiefly owing to the establishment of that direct communication with America, which to this day forms the mainspring of her commercial importance; but at the beginning of the present century the citizens were doomed to an overwhelming reverse. In 1810 Hamburg was annexed to the French Empire, and the citizens having in 1813 attempted to rebel against the foreign yoke, Davoust wreaked his vengeance on them with unexampled barbarity (p. 173). During those years of disaster, from 1806 to 1814, the direct loss sustained by the city is estimated at 240-270 million marks, an enormous sum in proportion to the population and the value of money at that period. After the Peace of Vienna Hamburg rapidly increased in extent, and notwithstanding the appalling fire which raged from 5th to 8th May, 1842, and destroyed nearly a quarter of the city, and the temporary disasters occasioned by frequently recurring commercial crises, she has never ceased to prosper since she regained her independence. The most important event of her recent history has been her accession to the German Customs' Union (*Zollverein*) in 1838. — The government of Hamburg is in the hands of a *Senate* of 18 members (elected for life by the '*Burgerschaft*' and itself) and the *Burgerschaft* or *City Council*, consisting of 160 members elected for six years.

Down to the beginning of the present century Hamburg enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation in the literary world. In 1678 the first theatre in Germany for operas was founded here; in 1767 *Lessing* visited Hamburg with a view to assist in the foundation of a national theatre; and *Klopstock* resided in the *König-Strasse* (No. 52) here from 1774 to 1803. — Science, also, has by no means been neglected; and the various scientific institutions and foundations, some of which are mentioned in the following pages (e.g. pp. 167, 168, 171), are not unworthy of the city's size and wealth.

The history of the city, together with the enterprising character of its inhabitants, and partly, likewise, the above-mentioned fire of

1842, sufficiently account for the almost entire disappearance of all relics of the past, and for its thoroughly modern aspect. In a few streets, however, such as the Reichen-Str. (Pl. F, 3), the Katharinen-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4), the Rödings-Markt (Pl. E, 3, 4), and the Cremon (Pl. E, 4), there are still many handsome residences of Hamburg merchants of the 17th and 18th centuries. The only mediæval churches are those of St. Catharine and St. James (pp. 167, 168).

The ***Harbour**, where numerous vessels from all quarters of the globe generally lie, presents a busy and picturesque scene. The quays stretch along both banks of the Norder-Elbe from Altona to the Elbe bridge (p. 165), a distance of 5 M., and accommodate upwards of 400 sea-going vessels, about 1200 from the upper Elbe, and a large number of barges and smaller river-craft. The greater part of the port forms a *Free Harbour* or *Bonded Warehouse District* (*Freihafengebiet*), which comprizes 1750 acres of land and 750 acres of water, and is bounded by floating palisades in the Elbe and by the *Zoll-Kanal* on the side of the city. The total cost of the harbour-works executed in 1883-88 was 140 million marks. The *Freihafengebiet* is approached by the *Kaiser-Brücke* or *Brooks-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4), adorned with statues of Germania and Hammonia, and by several other bridges. Nothing liable to duty should be taken inside the Free Harbour limits.

Statistics. In 1893 the port of Hamburg was entered by 12,253 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 7,354,118 tons, including 8207 steamers, and was quitted by 12,532 vessels of 7,393,333 tons, of which 8222 were steamers. The total value of the imports in 1893 amounted to 3374 million marks, that of the exports to 2923 millions. The chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, spirits, dyes, wine, iron, grain, butter, hides, and fancy goods, the last five of which constitute the most important exports. The number of emigrants who embarked here in 1896-98 was 127,679. At the end of 1898 the Hamburgers were proprietors of 300 sailing-vessels, and 393 steamboats of 540,367 tons. The English trade with the north of Europe is chiefly carried on viâ Hamburg.

The best view of the port is obtained in the course of one of the circular trips (see p. 162). To the left beyond the customs boundary is the SANDTHOR-HAFEN, 1100 yds. in length and 100-140 yds. in width, bounded by the *Sandthor-Quai* and the *Kaiser-Quai*, where Mediterranean, British, and Dutch steamers lie, and also some emigrant vessels. It is interesting to watch the discharging of the English colliers here, for which a limited time (12-15 hrs.) is granted. At the W. end of the Kaiser-Quai is a *Government Granary*, capable of accommodating 15,000 tons. To the S. is the GRASBROOK-HAFEN, with the *Dalmann-Quai* and the *Hübener-Quai*, for the Atlantic liners and French and Swedish steamers. By the *Strand-Quai*, the outer wharf, lie the S. American emigrant-ships, the white-painted mail-steamers for E. Africa, the Woermann steamers for W. Africa, and the Norwegian tourist-steamers. Farther on are *Passenger Waiting Rooms*. Beyond the *Gas Works* and the MAGDEBURGER HAFEN, both to the left, opens the BAAKEN-HAFEN, between the *Versmann-*

Quai and the *Petersen-Quai*, used by Atlantic liners. At the *Petersen-Quai* lie the emigrant-steamers of the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Co., the express steamers of which are too large to ascend above Brunshausen (p. 175). [The fleet of this company consists of nearly 80 ocean-steamers, with an aggregate capacity of over 400,000 tons.] — Our steamer now proceeds up the Elbe, passing the *Kirchenpauer-Quai* (for smaller ships), to the large railway-bridge (see below), which marks the E. end of the free port, and then descends by the S. bank. Passing the *MOLDAU-HAFEN* (river-craft) at the *Veddelhöft*, and a lofty *Steam Crane* with a lifting-power of 150 tons, we reach the *Asia Quai* (N.) and *America Quai* (S.), between which lies the *SEGELSCHIFF-HAFEN* (1320 yds. long and 150-300 yds. wide), in which lie the large emigrant-ships and other sailing-vessels. Next follow the *Hansa-Hafen*, the *India-Hafen*, the *Petroleum-Hafen*, and a series of *Wet and Dry Docks*, *Ship-building Yards*, etc.

An interesting walk may also be taken by the Brooks-Brücke (p. 164) to the Sandthor Quai (p. 164) with its huge granaries. From the W. end of the quay a ferry-boat (p. 162) may be taken to the Elbe bridge (see below); thence by tramway to the town.

Between the Brookthor-Hafen and the Oberhafen, to the S., is situated the large *Hanover Station* (Pl. G, 4). A little to the E. of the station is the handsome *Iron Railway Bridge*, erected in 1868-73 and widened in 1894. About 250 yds. farther up is an iron *Bridge* (completed in 1888) for carriages and foot-passengers.

The terrace in front of the *Meteorological Station* of the German Admiralty (open on Tues. and Frid., 12-2; tower open daily, 9-3) commands one of the finest views near the harbour, embracing the Elbe, with its numerous islands, forest of masts, and gaily-coloured flags, and St. Pauli and Altona. On a height to the W. rises the *Seemannshaus*, where unemployed mariners are accommodated at a cheap rate, and the aged and sick are received gratuitously. The meteorological station and the asylum were formerly separated by the town-moat, but this was filled in in 1894-97 and covered with handsome new streets. The *Kersten Miles Bridge*, spanning the Helgoländer-Allée in an arch of 120 ft., is embellished with statues of Kersten Miles (d. 1420) and three other naval heroes of Hamburg. — Fish Market, see p. 174.

St. Pauli (restaurants, see p. 160; tramways, see p. 161), the suburb contiguous to Hamburg on the W., is principally frequented by sailors, for whose amusement booths and shows of every description abound. The scene witnessed here on a Sunday or Monday afternoon, especially at the *Spielbuden-Platz*, is a characteristic phase of Hamburg low life. In the *Circus Weg* is the handsome *Circus Schumann*. — Adjacent, in the large Heiligengeist-Feld, are two *Panoramas*, one representing the Charge of Bredow's Brigade

in the battle of Mars-la-Tour (adm. 1 *M*, Sun. 50 pf.), and another depicting the New York Harbour. — In the Neue Pferde-Markt No. 13, is *Hagenbeck's* extensive *Animal Collection* (Pl. D, 2; on sale); feeding-time 3 p.m.; adm. 50 pf., Sun. 30 pf.

We may now return by the Zeughaus-Markt (Pl. D, 3) and the Neue and Alte Steinweg, forming the Jews' quarter, where brokers' shops abound. — A few paces to the E. rises the large ***St. Michaelis-Kirche** (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1750-62. The boldly-constructed interior, which is destitute of pillars, can contain 4000 persons. The tower, 426 ft. in height and completed in 1786, commands an admirable view of the city and the river, best by evening-light (adm., 1 pers. 1 *M* 20, 2 pers. 1 *M* 80, 3-8 pers. 2 *M* 40 pf.; apply to the castellan, Englische Planke 2).

The ***Exchange**, or *Börse* (Pl. F, 3), in the Adolphi-Platz, is the great focus of Hamburg's business life, where four or five thousand brokers, merchants, and shipowners congregate daily between 1.30 and 2.15 o'clock (admission to gallery gratis up till 2 p.m., thereafter 30 pf.). The building, erected in 1839-41 and enlarged in 1880-84, was provided with a sandstone façade in 1894. The groups surmounting the edifice on either side of the pediment are by *Kiss*. On the first floor is the *Börsenhalle*, a reading-room well supplied with newspapers (ticket necessary). The *Commercial Library*, belonging to the Exchange, contains about 100,000 vols. (open 10-4). In the extension on the Alte Wall is an *Art Exhibition* (adm., see p. 160).

Connected with the Exchange by two wings, and facing the Rathhaus-Markt, is the new ***Rathhaus** (Pl. F, 3), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1886-97 from designs by nine different architects (adm. on Sun., 12-3, 20 pf.; on Tues., Thurs, & Sat., 10-1, 10 pf.; strangers admitted at other times also). The exterior is richly adorned with sculptures. On the façade are bronze statues of 20 German emperors, and above it are bronze figures of SS. Michael, Catharine, Peter, and Nicholas, the patron-saints of the four city parishes. Above the windows of the main floor are popular Hamburg types and the arms of Hanseatic towns. The tower, 370 ft. high, is surmounted by the German eagle. Over the portal are four figures emblematical of the civic virtues and the motto 'libertatem quam peperere majores digne studeat conservare posteritas'. The façade towards the court is adorned with statues of SS. Paul and George (for the suburbs) and others of benefactors of the city. The beautiful 'Brautpforte' (bridal door) leads to the room for civil marriages.

Interior. The main entrance gives on the so-called *Rathhausdiele*, the roof of which is supported by 16 massive sandstone columns. Staircases lead hence to the BASEMENT STORY, containing part of the municipal archives; to the MEZZANIN FLOOR, with the financial department; and to the MAIN FLOOR. The principal rooms on the last include the *Great Hall* (135 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high), the rooms of the *Senate* and *Town Council* (see p. 163), the *Kaisersaal* (with paintings by A. Fitger and



others), the *Burgomaster's Room*, the *Orphans' Room* (with 16 landscapes), and the *Phoenix Room* (with a large painting by Magnussen). — On the SECOND FLOOR is the bulk of the *Municipal Archives*.

The vaults of the central building form the *'Rathswinkel'* (p. 160; entr. from the *Grosse-Johannis-Str.*). Passing a stone figure of *Bacchus* (18th cent.), we enter the *Vestibule*, gaily decorated with stained glass and paintings referring to Hamburg history and customs, by Allers. The galleries at the sides lead to the *Remter* (S.) and the *Rosenkranz*, both adorned with mural paintings by Fitger and Duffcke. Beyond the *Vestibule* is the *Tavern* proper, with paintings by Jordan; and eight steps descend hence to the *'Grundsteinkeller'*, with the foundation stone of the building, laid on 6th May, 1886.

To the S.E. of the *Adolphi-Platz* are the *Imperial Bank* and the premises of the *'Patriotische Gesellschaft'*, or Patriotic Club, founded by Reimar and others in 1765. The building, erected in a Gothic style in 1845-47 and rebuilt in 1898, contains the meeting-rooms of various artistic and learned societies.

The *Trostbrücke*, on which are statues of Count Adolf III. of Schauenburg (p. 163) and of Ansgar, the first Bishop of Hamburg (both by Pfeiffer), leads direct to the ***Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. F, 3; admission daily in summer from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m., gratis; at other times on application to the sacristan, *Neueburg 28*, opposite the N. transept; fee for 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 or more 20 pf. each; tower, 1-8 pers. 2½ *M.*), erected after the fire of 1842 by *Sir Gilbert Scott* in the rich Gothic style of the 13th century. Length 285 ft.; breadth of the transept 150 ft. The W. tower, completed in 1874, 485 ft. in height, is one of the highest buildings in Europe (Ulm Cathedral 528 ft., Cologne Cathedral 512 ft.). In the rich sculpture of the exterior and interior, it was intended to perpetuate the memory of all the chief promoters and propagators of Christianity. Fine stained-glass windows, organ, and chimes. The beautiful inlaid work of the door of the sacristy, by *Plambeck* (1863), also deserves notice.

In front of the W. façade of the church lies the *Hopfen-Markt*. — **St. Catharine's Church** (Pl. F, 4), to the S.E. of St. Nicholas, on the opposite side of the broad canal, built early in the 15th cent. but frequently altered and added to, was spared by the fire of 1842. It contains some old German paintings, Renaissance tombstones, a marble pulpit of 1630, and a fine organ. — To the N.E. is the *Dovenhof* (Pl. F, 3), containing more than 100 offices.

Near the Exchange, to the N.E., rises **St. Peter's Church** (Pl. F, 3), burned down in 1842, and re-erected in the Gothic style of the 14th cent. (sacristan, *Paul-Str. 9*). The chief objects of interest are the ring on the door of the tower, of 1342; the canopy over the pulpit, of the 14th cent.; the granite columns from the old cathedral, which was taken down in 1806; the new stained-glass windows; and, to the left in the chancel, a fine relief, representing the Entombment, by *H. Schubert*.

To the S.E., opposite the church, is the **Johanneum** (Pl. F, 4), erected in 1834, and containing the college of that name founded

in 1529. In the court is a monument to *Johann Bugenhagen*, the Hamburg reformer, by *Peiffer*, erected in 1885.

The S. wing contains the *City Library*, consisting of about 600,000 vols. and 5000 MSS., and comprising many rare works, particularly in early theological literature (reading-room open on week-days, 10-4 and 7-9). — On the groundfloor (entr. from the *Fischmarkt*) is the *Museum of Hamburg Antiquities* (open on Wed. & Sun., 10-4; at other times on application), where among other curiosities is preserved an old tombstone representing an ass blowing the bagpipe, with the quaint inscription, 'De Werlt heft zik ummekert, darumme zo hebbe ik arme eezel pipen ghelet'.

No. 59 *Schauenburg-Str.* bears medallions of *Heinrich Heine* and his publisher *Campe* (1898). In the *Pferde-Markt* is the *Thalia Theatre* (Pl. F, 3; p. 160), a Renaissance edifice erected in 1842, with seats for 1800 spectators. To the S., in the Fish Market, is the tasteful *Kaiser-Karl-Brunnen* (1890). — To the E. is the *Jacobi-kirche* (Pl. F, 3), originally erected in the 13th cent., which with a number of the surrounding houses survived the fire of 1842. — To the S., on the *Messberg* (Pl. F, 3), is a fountain with a figure of a woman of the *Vierlande* (p. 194).

The ***Binnen-Alster**, usually called the *Alster-Bassin* (Pl. F, 2, 3; comp. p. 163), and its environs, are unquestionably Hamburg's greatest attraction. This sheet of water, of an irregular quadrilateral form, 50 acres in extent and upwards of 1 M. in circumference, is bounded on three sides by quays planted with trees and flanked with palatial hotels and handsome private dwellings, named respectively the *Alte* and *Neue Jungfernstieg*, and the *Alsterdamm*, while the fourth side towards the *Aussen-Alster* is laid out in promenades connected by means of the *Lombards-Brücke* (Pl. F, 2). The surface of the water is enlivened with small screw-steamers (p. 162), rowing-boats, and groups of swans, and the banks are a favourite promenade, especially on fine summer-evenings, when they present a picturesque appearance by gas-light. The *JUNGFERNSTIEG* (150 ft. wide), where the *Alster-Pavillon* (p. 160) is situated, is the scene of the busiest traffic. Adjoining it on the S.E. are the *Alster Arcades*, with attractive shops. The *Stadthaus* (Pl. E, 3), in the busy *Neue Wall*, was rebuilt in 1891 and is now occupied by the police authorities. Opposite is a bronze statue of *Burgomaster Petersen* (d. 1892), by *Tilgner* (1898).

The ramparts near the *Lombards-Brücke* command an admirable view of the expansive *Aussen-Alster* to the N., with its banks studded with villas, and the *Binnen-Alster* to the S., with the towers of the city in the background. On the E. rampart rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. F, 2) by *Lippelt*, erected in 1866.

On the *Alsterhöhe*, immediately to the E., rises the ***Kunst-halle** (Pl. F, 2, 3; open daily, except Mon., in summer 10-5, in winter 11-4), erected in 1867-69 in the early-Italian Renaissance style and enlarged in 1885-86. Catalogue 50 pf.; appendix 60 pf.

Ground Floor. In the wall of the vestibule are two small marble reliefs, youthful works by *Schilling*. To the right is a room for exhibitions,

with portraits of benefactors of the institution. Adjacent is the READING ROOM (tickets obtained in the Cabinet of Engravings), with some early paintings. — In the CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS the German and Italian engravers of the 15-16th cent. are especially well represented. Drawings of Italian, German, and Dutch masters. Numerous etchings and lithographs by modern masters. On the wall: *Portrait of Burgomaster Petersen (p. 168), by *M. Liebermann*.

To the left of the entrance is a COLLECTION ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF PAINTING IN HAMBURG (15th-18th cent.). **Hamburg Master of 1424*, The Man of Sorrows (one of the most important German works of its date), St. Thomas of Canterbury, Passion Scenes; *F. Timmenmann*, Fall and Redemption (1540); *D. Kindt*, Ditmar Koel (1601); *Jurian Jacobs*, The astronomer Voigt (1650); **M. Scheits*, Scenes of Hamburg and peasant life (ca. 1670); *B. Denner*, Children of the poet B. H. Brock, and other portraits; *F. W. Tamm*, Fruit and Flowers (ca. 1720); *Van der Smissen*, The poet Hagedorn; *W. Tischbein*, Portrait. — In the following rooms are the —

OLD MASTERS, chiefly of the Netherlandish school. — CORNER ROOM. To the left of the entrance: 171. *J. Steen*, Boors in a landscape; 143. *Guido Reni*, Assumption; 169a. *Snyders*, Swans, ducks, and dogs; 188. *Jos. Vernet*, Shipwreck; no number, *Bockhorst*, Journey to Emmaus; 21. *Bronzino*, Portrait; 4. *Bakhuizen*, English ship off Rotterdam; 64. *J. van Goyen*, Seapiece; 118. *C. Netscher*, Sleeping nymph; 196. *De Vries*, Interior of Antwerp Cathedral; 25. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Madonna enthroned on clouds, handing crown and sceptre to Louis XIV.; 114. *Aert van der Neer*, Dutch canal.

CABINET. No number, *J. Mabuse*, Golgotha; 618. *L. Cranach the Younger*, Suffer the Little Children to come unto me; 67. *Corn. van Haarlem*, Adam and Eve.

CORNER ROOM, beyond the Colonnaded Room. To the left: *Poussin*, Waterfall at Tivoli; *B. van der Helst*, Portrait of himself; *Wouverman*, Peasant and horse; *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; *J. van Goyen*, Ice-scene; *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *Wouverman*, Dunes; *W. Heda*, Still-life; *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-lake; *Snyders*, *De Heem*, Still-life; *Steen*, Treacle-eater; *A. Canale*, Doge's Palace; *R. Ruysch*, Flowers.

COLONNADED ROOM. The right half of this room contains a Collection of Casts. The other half is divided by partitions into seven sections, containing the chief treasures of the collection. Sec. I. Landscapes by *N. Berchem*, *C. Dekker*, *A. Pynacker*, *Keirinx*, *A. van Borssum*, *R. de Vries*, *J. van der Heyde*, *A. van de Velde*, and *J. van der Meer de Jonghe*. Also: *Rembrandt*, Portrait; *Jan Steen*, Children's procession; *J. van Ochtervelt*, Smoker; *Schalcken*, Boy with pancake; *F. van Mieris*, Scholar; *Albani*, Nymph and hermaphrodite; *J. G. Cuyp*, Old woman; *F. van Mieris*, Smoker; *Wouverman*, Cavaliers on the Dunes. — Sec. II. *P. de Hoogh*, Love's messenger; *G. Terburg*, Portrait; *D. van Bergen*, Pastoral; *A. van Ostade*, Washerwoman; *Weenix*, Flowers; *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; *Lingelbach*, Hay-wain; *Teniers*, Boors; *Kalf*, Still-life; *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-pond; *S. de Vlieter*, Seapiece; landscapes by *Wils*, *Wynants*, and *Goyen*. — Sec. III. *J. van der Meer van Delft*, Village-street; *Dujardin*, Tavern; *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *A. van Ostade*, Boors; *Brekelenkam*, The rejected suitor; *Jan Both*, Italian scene; *W. van Mieris*, Lady with bird-cage; *Dou*, Penitent Magdalen; *A. van der Neer*, Landscape. — Sec. IV. 209, 210. *Wouverman*, Fisherman, Landscape; 113. *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight-scene; 72. *Heda*, Still-life; *Frans Hals*, Man with herring-barrel; *A. van Everdingen*, Waterfall; 158. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 70. *Dirk Hals*, Cavalier and lady. — Sec. V. 50. *C. Dusart*, Peasant family; 124. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants; 176. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Landscape; 46. *J. A. Duck*, Prisoners; 49. *C. Dusart*, Peasant family; 73. *De Heem*, Fruit; 624. *W. van Mieris*, Penitent Magdalen; 155, 156, 157. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 76. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 123. *A. van Ostade*, Peasant with a clay-pipe; 175. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasant-interior; 122. *A. van Ostade*, Half-length of a peasant; 23. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait. — Sec. VI. 53. *Elsheimer*, St. Jerome; 147, 148. *J. de Roore*, The painter and his wife; 55. *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape; *P. Potter*, 136. Watering-place, 137. Country-folk; 106. *Molenaer*, Peasants dancing; 207. *Wouverman*, Landscape with horsemen; 184. *A. van de Velde*, Shepherds; 107. *Molenaer*, Card-players;

30. *C. Dekker*, Landscape; 116a. *A. van der Neer*, Village-street; 208. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Landscape. — Sec. VII. 172. *Jan Steen*, Peasant-interior; 86. *Ph. de Koninck*, An operation; 152, 153, 154. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 627. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene.

CORNER ROOM. To the left: 48. *Dujardin*, Landscape with ruins; 11. *Canaletto*, Dresden; 117. *Netscher*, Cleopatra; 199a. *Weenix*, Still-life; 83. *Van Kessel*, 116. *A. van der Neer*, Landscapes; 3. *Backhuizen*, Sea-piece; 212. *Wyck*, Italian coast; 81. *Van Huysum*, Flowers; 27. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Abbé Nicole; 187. *Verboom*, 10. *Beerstraten*, 47. *Poussin*, Landscapes; 81. *De Keyser*, Portrait; 100. *Mengs*, Portrait of himself; 161. *Schut*, Sea-piece, with Dort in the background; 82. *Jordaens*, Abraham and Isaac.

The STAIRCASE is adorned with mural paintings, representing the seasons and the quarters of the day (landscapes by *Val. Ruths*), the ages of man, and the elements (by *A. Fitger*). Here also are the beginnings of a collection of sculpture in precious materials.

The First and Second Floors contain the MODERN PAINTINGS and also a *Collection of Modern French, German, and Austrian Plaques and Medals. The most notable works in the five large rooms are the following (named here in alphabetical order on account of the numerous changes): *A. Achenbach*, 247. Mill in Westphalia; no number, Landscape. 243. *O. Achenbach*, Italian convent-garden; 273. *Ch. Bisschop*, Church-goers in Friesland; 275. *G. von Bochmann*, Peasants of Esthonia going home; *A. Böcklin*, Fire-worshippers, Portrait of himself, *A. Fratelli*, Penitent Magdalen, Woodland silence; 235. *Jos. von Brandt*, Gay quarters (scene during the Polish war); 293. *A. Calame*, Handeck Waterfall; *W. Camphaven*, 299. Puritans, 300. Battle of Naseby; 319. *Fr. Defregger*, Poachers in a chalet; 321. *P. Delaroche*, Cromwell by the body of Charles I.; 639. *W. Diez*, Stragglers in the Thirty Years' War; 327. *A. Eberle*, The bailiffs; 336a. *A. Feuerbach*, Judgment of Paris; 341. *E. von Gebhardt*, Crucifixion; 363. *H. Gude*, Landscape; 319. *F. K. Hausmann*, Paris gamins, 380. Galileo before the Council; 341a. *A. Helsted*, Sitting of Town Council; *H. Kauffmann*, Village politicians, Fallen; *L. Knaus*, Toper, Portrait; 642. *Chr. Kröner*, Rutting ground; *F. Lenbach*, Emp. William I., Count Moltke, Prince Bismarck; 450. *C. F. Lesing*, Landscape; *M. Liebermann*, Dutch village scene, Net-makers; 451. *H. Makart*, Charles V. entering Antwerp; *G. Max*, 643. The child-murderess, 462. The nun; 466. *Meissonier*, Cavalier resting; *A. Melbye*, 470. Ocean solitude, 652. Hurricane; *A. Menzel*, Portrait; 474. *P. Meyerheim*, Charcoal-burners in the mountains; *F. Millet*, Flowers; 450. *Morten Müller*, Norwegian pine-forest; 491. *L. Munthe*, Winter-landscape; 494a. *C. Oosterley*, Norwegian landscape; 503. *C. Rahl*, Persecution of the Christians; 656. *W. Riefstahl*, Cloisters at Brixen; 657. *C. Rodeck*, Port of Hamburg; 518. *K. Rottmann*, Near Corinth; *Segantini*, Consolation; *E. von Steinle*, Adam and Eve; *H. Thoma*, Sabbath peace, Landscape; *C. Troyon*, Cattle; *B. Vautier*, 585. Toasting the bride, 662. Return of the Prodigal Son; 662a. *H. Vernet*, Judith; 591a. *H. Vogel*, Luther preaching at the Wartburg; 596a. *A. von Werner*, Moltke at Versailles; *Zügel*, Sheep.

From Room III we enter the —

*SCHWABE COLLECTION. This collection, presented by the Hamburg merchant *G. C. Schwabe* (d. 1897), who lived in London, consists mainly of pictures by modern English masters and is in this respect unique on the Continent. Catalogue 10 pf. — Room I. To the right: 82. *Leslie*, Time of roses; 125. *H. Woods*, Rialto; 3. *Ansdell*, Interrupted meal; 29. *Davis*, Sunlight (a study); 69. *Knight*, Coast of Wales; 24. *Collins*, Beach; 112. *A. Tidemand*, The Haugianer (a Scandinavian religious sect); 43. *Luke Fildes*, Italian flower-girl; 59. *Herring*, Glint of sunshine; 75. *Koller*, Emperor Max and Albrecht Dürer; 23. *Vicat Cole*, Scene on the Thames; 126. *H. Woods*, The Wooing; 8. *Bonington*, Sea-piece; 121. *H. T. Wells*, The friends at Yewden (portraits of the painters Leslie, Storey, Hodgson, Yeames, Calderon, and Wells, and of *G. C. Schwabe*); 123. *H. Woods*, Street in Venice; 9. *Brennan*, Drummer; 83. *John Linnel*, Landscape; 66. *J. C. Hook*, On the French coast; 119. *Wells*, Stone-breakers; 115. *B. Vautier*, Strategy; 10. *Herrietta Browne*, Nursery; 40. *F. Goodall*, Evening-prayer in the desert; 44. *Frère*, Art-dealer. — Room II. 100. *G. Storey*, Old soldier; 104. *Rivière*, The last spoonful;

26. *Creswick*, On the river Conway; 127. *Wynfield*, Commencement of the woollen trade; 38. *Faed*, The Flower of Dunblane; 35. *Dyce*, Jacob and Rachel; 123. *W. F. Yeames*, Gossip; 106. *Ary Scheffer*, Blessed are they that mourn; 14. *W. F. Calderon*, Horse-pond; 18. *P. Calderon*, With the stream; 89. *Millais*, Child dancing. — Room III. 52. *J. R. Herbert*, Sower of good seed; 19. *P. H. Calderon*, Gloire de Dijon; 30. *H. W. B. Davis*, Mares and foals; 101. *Val. Prinsep*, Au revoir; 64. *Hodgson*, Arab story-teller; 48. *Gill*, Rapids on the St. Lawrence; 108. *Stanfield*, St. Michael's Mount; 85. *Mac-callum*, Sea-piece; 114. *J. M. W. Turner*, On the Loire; 93. *P. Nasmyth*, Landscape; 67. *Colin Hunter*, Shell-gatherers; 76. *Sir Edwin Landseer*, The poacher. In the middle is a marble bust of the founder. — Room IV. 103. *Storey*, Wife and children of Calderon, the painter; 54. *Herbert*, Moses; 122. *Wider*, High Mass in an Italian church; 120. *Wells*, Portrait of Herr Schwabe; 62. *Hodgson*, Snake-charmer; 113. *G. Todd*, Spring; 5. *Aug. Bonheur*, Landscape; 124. *Woods*, Doge's Palace; 57. *Herbert*, Sir Thomas More; 63. *Hodgson*, Harbour; 87. *Marks*, Author and critic; 90. *W. Müller*, Landscape; 6. *A. Bonheur*, Landscape. — Room V. 77. *Lord F. Leighton*, Italian girl; 116. *H. Vernet*, Bonaparte at Bassano; 103. *Richards*, Coast of Cornwall; 98. *Phillip*, In Seville; 95. *Orchardson*, Voltaire and Sully; 110. *Storey*, Portrait of a young lady; *Davis*, 28. *Sunshine*, 31. *Kinlochawe*; 80. *Lestie*, Nausicaa; 46. *Gallait*, Consolation in sorrow; 7. *A. Bonheur*, Landscape; 17. *P. Calderon*, Desdemona; 1. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 97. *J. Pettie*, Edward VI. signing his first death-warrant; 2. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch coast; 34. *Dyce*, Joash shooting the arrow of deliverance; 21. *P. Calderon*, Herr and Frau Schwabe.

CABINETS 1-5, reached from Room I, contain works by Hamburg artists of the 19th century.

On the SECOND FLOOR is a collection of oil and water-colour views of Hamburg and its vicinity by *Herbst*, *Marx*, *Olde*, *Thaulow*, *Von Ehren*, *Eitner*, *Kayser*, *Illies*, *Ruths*, *Skarbina*, *Liebermann*, and other local artists.

In the Steinthor-Wall is the ***Natural History Museum** (Pl. G, 3), completed in 1891 from designs by *Semper* and *Krutisch* (open 11-4, Sun. 10-4, closed on Mon.; guide 30 pf.).

GROUND FLOOR. *Mammalia*, stuffed and skeletons. *Mineralogical Collection* (S. end). — MEZZANIN. Selection of *Birds*, *Insects* and *Sea Shells*. — MAIN FLOOR. S. side, to the left of the hall: Selection of the most interesting of the *Lower Forms of Animal Life* (reptiles, fish, worms, etc.). W. side: *Scientific Collection of Birds*, with their eggs and nests. In the gallery: *Insects* found in the district of the Lower Elbe; native and foreign *Land and Fresh Water Shells*. N. side: *Native Fauna*; *Animals of the Baltic Sea and German Ocean*; *Anatomical Collection*. E. side, to the right of the hall: *Variations of Animals*, their *Means of Attack and Defence*, *Protective Colouring*, *Development and Eggs*, *Useful and Harmful Lower Animals*. — The GALLERY FLOOR contains the *Ethnographical Collection* (guide 15 pf.) and the *Collection of Prehistoric Antiquities*.

To the E., in the ST. GEORGE QUARTER, are the *Gewerbe-Schule* and the *Real-Schule*, with the interesting ***Museum of Industrial Art** (Pl. G, 3; adm. daily except Mon., in summer 10-5, winter 10-4). The museum, which contains fine collections of porcelain and Japanese metal-work, is second only to that of Berlin among museums of the kind in Germany. The objects are provided with labels, and illustrated catalogues are also furnished for general use.

The collections, which occupy the groundfloor (entr. or the E. side), include furniture, stoves, textiles, embroidery, smith's work, Oriental works in metal, scientific instruments, Japanese bronzes, ecclesiastical furniture, peasants' ornaments, lace, pottery, fayence, majolica, and china, works in silver, enamel, ivory, and lacquer, watches, book-bindings, mediæval coffers and cabinets, and wood-carvings.

The **Hansa Fountain**, in the **Hansa-Platz** (Pl. G, 3), 65 ft. in height, was erected in 1878 from a design by *E. Peiffer*. — The **Old General Hospital** (Pl. G, H, 2) is an admirable institution; the chapel contains a good picture by *Overbeck* (1834). The **New General Hospital** is at **Eppendorf** (electric tramways, see p. 161). — Near the Old Hospital, by the **Lübeck Gate**, is the **Botanic Museum** (Pl. H, 2), containing fine collections of fruit, sea-weeds, seeds, and woods (open 11-2, Sun. 10-3, closed on Mon.). In the same building is a **Commercial Laboratory**.

Among the other scientific institutions of Hamburg are the *Chemical Laboratory*, the *Physical Laboratory*, and the *Observatory* (open daily).

The ***Galerie Weber** (Pl. G, 2). **An der Alster 59**, the property of *Herr E. F. Weber*, contains 300 paintings by the old masters and is open, on previous application, from 10 a.m. till dusk (Tues. & Sun. excepted). Catalogue by *Woermann*, 4 *M.*

Ground Floor. Room I. No. 8. *Master of St. Severin*, Triptych; 24. *Jac. de' Barbari*, Old man and girl; 28. *G. Ambrogio de Predis*, Youth; 34. *Holbein the Elder*, Presentation in the Temple; 37. *Cranach the Elder*, Mocking of Christ; 43, 44. *H. von Culmbach*, Portraits; 45. *Altdorfer*, Salutation; *56. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Crucifixion; *65. *Ludger tom Ring the Younger*, Portrait; 69. *Matsys*, Triptych; 79, 80. *M. von Heemskerck*, Altar-wings. — Also: **Beham*, Portrait; **Jan van Scorel*, Triptych; *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; **H. Baldung Grien*, Virgin and Child; 'Soltikow Altar', a carved Flemish work of the 15th century.

First Floor. Room II (Italian & Spanish works). No. 22. *G. da Treviso the Elder*, Virgin and Child; 25. *Palmezzano*, Madonna enthroned; 30. *Raffaellino del Garbo* (*Mainardi?*), Virgin and Child; *99. *Sodoma*, Lucretia; *100. *Titian*, Landscape; *102. *Palma Vecchio*, Annunciation; 104. *Ces. da Sesto*, Assumption; *111. *Moretto*, Pietà; 112. *Beccafumi*, Holy Family; *117. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 131. *Sassoferrato*, Crucifixion; 135. *C. Dolci*, St. Catherine; 141, 142. *Tiepolo*, Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion; 153. *Ribera*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 156. *Moya*, Portrait; **Murillo*, Trinity, Madonna of Mt. Carmel; **Velazquez*, Infanta Margaretha; *Pollajuolo*, Virgin and Child. — Room III. Nos. 162-165. Works by *Rubens*, the best *162. (*Helena Fourment*) and *164 (*Caritas Romana*); *Jordaens*, 170. Pietà, 171. Curly Head; 172. *Van Dyck*, Duchess of Croy; 177-179. *Teniers*, Boors; *Frans Hals the Elder*, *187. Councillor, *188. Descartes; *203. *S. van Ruysdael*. 209. *A. van der Neer*, Landscapes; *Rembrandt*, Presentation in the Temple (212), *Portrait of a boy, *Woman taken in adultery; 225. *Lievens*, Study of a head; *A. van Ostade*, 219. Hermit, 220. Fiddler, *Man at a window; 223. *B. van der Helst*, Civic Guard; 227. *Bol*, Portrait; 231, 231. *Wouerman*, Cavaliers; 235. *A. Cuyp*, Girl milking; 240, 241. by *C. du Jardin*; *Jan Steen*, 244. Parental joy, 245. Continnence of Scipio; 247-249. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 257. *Berck-Heyde*, Street in Utrecht; 259. *Fabritius*, Christ among the Doctors; 261. *Maes*, Portrait; 263. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 269. *W. van de Velde*, Calm; 271. *Hobbema*, Water-mill; **P. Potter*, Grey horse; still-life pieces by *C. de Heem* (261), *Beyeren* (237), *Clasz* (202), *Heda* (195), *Seghers* (163), *Weenix* (276), and *Kalf*.

Herr Weber's residence (adm. on special request) also contains a number of works by *A. and O. Achenbach*, *Defregger*, *Knaus*, *Lenbach*, *Lessing*, *Makart*, *Munkácsy*, *Corot*, *Daubigny*, *Delacroix*, *Diaz*, *Gérôme*, *Rousseau*, *Troyon*, and other modern masters.

In the **Anlagen**, or public promenades laid out on the old fortifications, near the **Lombards-Brücke**, which affords a fine view of the **Alster**, is an **Obelisk**, erected in memory of *J. G. Büsch* (d. 1800), the political economist. A little farther on, at the beginning of the

Esplanade (Pl. E, F, 2), a handsome street with a double avenue of trees, rises a ***Monument** to the Hamburgers who fell in the war of 1870-71, designed by *Schilling* of Dresden. — To the W., in the *Stephans-Platz*, is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. E, 2), a large Renaissance building with a lofty tower. Inside are interesting mural paintings. — Near it, in the *Dammthor-Str.*, is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 2; p. 160), with 2000 seats. — In the *Gänse-Markt*, to the S., is a **Statue of Lessing** (Pl. E, 3), by *Schaper*, unveiled in 1881; on the pedestal are medallions of *Ekhof* and *Reimarus*.

On the left, immediately outside the *Dammthor*, lies the attractive **Botanical Garden** (Pl. E, 2; open daily), which is especially rich in water-plants. — A little beyond it (reached from the *Rathhaus-Markt* in 7 min. by the steam-tramways to *Hoheluft* and *Eimsbüttel*) is the ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. E, 2; adm. 1 *M.* on Sun. in summer alternately 50 and 30 pf.; plan 10 pf.; **Restaurant*), one of the most extensive and best organised in Germany. The most interesting points are the elephant house, the dens of the beasts of prey (feeding-hour 7 p.m.), the *Eulenburg* (view), the cascade grotto, the bears' den (feeding-time 5.30 p.m.), and the *Aquarium* (adm. 40, on Sun. 15 or 20 pf.).

The *Cemeteries*, laid out as gardens, adjoin the Zoological Garden on the S.W. On the N. side, opposite the *Petrikirchhof*, is a sarcophagus commemorating the fate of 1138 citizens of Hamburg, 'who, having been banished by Marshal Davoust, together with many thousands of their fellow-citizens during the severe winter of 1813-14, fell victims to grief, starvation, and disease'. — Outside the *Holstenthor* are the *Criminal Courts* (Pl. D, E, 2), opposite which are the new *Civil Courts* of the Hanseatic towns.

About 1½ *M.* from the *Deichthor* are the extensive *Waterworks of Rothenburgsort* (Pl. I, 5). *View from the tower (240 ft. high). The new sand-filtering water-works are on the islands of *Kaltehofe* and *Billwärder*.

The banks of the ***Aussen-Alster** (430 acres in area) are sprinkled with country-houses, gardens, and parks. One of the favourite points is the **Uhlenhorst** (**Hôtel-Restaurant Fährhaus*, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 4 *M.*; concerts daily in summer), which may be reached either by tramway (p. 161) or by steamer from the *Jungfernstieg*. The latter route is recommended. Passengers should alight at *August-Strasse* (Pl. G, 1) and walk to the ferry, ½ *M.*, and there cross to the *Fährhaus*. They may then go on by steamer to the *Krugkoppel-Brücke* (near by a monument to *Hagedorn*, see below), return on foot by the *Harvestehuder Ufer* to the *Raben-Str.*, and re-embark for the *Jungfernstieg*. — Farther on are *Harvestehude*, with the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. F, 1), and the lime-tree of the poet *Hagedorn* (d. 1754) on the *Licentiatenberg*; and *Eppendorf* (*Restaurant Fährhaus*; cab 1 *M.* 80 pf.), with the hospital (p. 172). To the N. lies *Ohlsdorf*, with a fine new cemetery and a crematorium.

Wandsbek (railway, p. 184; electric tramway, p. 161; cab 2 *M* 40 pf.; *Wandsbeker Hof*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 1½ *M*; *Marienthal*; *Reisner*), a town in Holstein, with 21,700 inhab., about 3 M. to the N.E., was once the residence of Matthias Claudius (d. 1815), the 'Wandsbeker Bote', who, with his wife, is buried in the churchyard here. A simple monument has been erected to him in the Wandsbek grove, consisting of a block of granite, bearing his name, hat, wallet, and staff.

Persons interested in missionary establishments should visit the *Rauhe Haus* at *Horn*, 3 M. to the E. of Hamburg, on the road to Bergedorf (tramway, see p. 161; cab 2 *M* 40 pf.). — The annual *Hamburg Horse Races* ('German Derby') take place on a common at Horn.

Altona.

Cabs, tramway, railway, and steamer from Hamburg, see pp. 161, 162 and below.

Hotels. KÖNIGLICHER HOF (Pl. a; B, 3), SONNE (Pl. c; B, 3), KÜHNEL (Pl. d; B, 3), Bahnhofstr. 6, 4, & 24; RATHHAUS-HOTEL (Pl. b; B, 3), König-Str. 291, these four near the station; *HOLSTEINISCHES HAUS (Pl. e; C, 3), Rathhaus-Markt 11.

Restaurants. *Papst*, *Bürgerverein*, König-Str. 135 and 154; at the *Sonne* and *Kühnel Hotels*, with gardens.

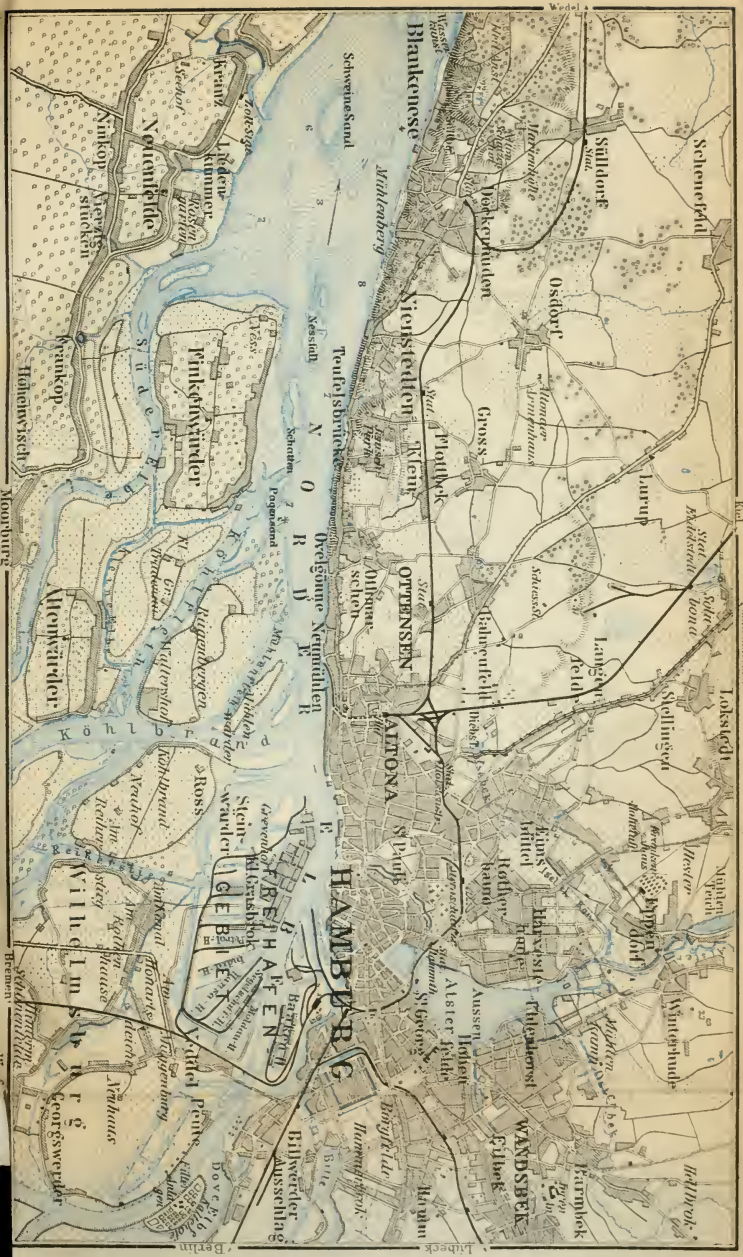
Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 3), König-Str. 161 (actors of Hamburg Stadt-Theater, prices lower).

Cabs. Drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., each additional pers. 15 pf.; to Hamburg, 1-2 pers., 90 pf. to 1 *M* 80 pf. Charges by time, for luggage, etc., the same as at Hamburg (see p. 161). Between 10 and 12 p.m., and between 5 and 7 a.m., a fare and a half; from midnight to 5 a.m., double fare.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Post-Str. 9-13.

Altōna, situated on the steep N. bank of the Elbe, immediately adjoining St. Pauli (p. 165), is a rapidly-increasing commercial and manufacturing town with 156,800 inhab. (includ. Ottensen), and the headquarters of the 9th Corps d'Armée. It came into the hands of Prussia in 1866 and is the largest town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein. The *Harbour* affords accommodation for large sea-going vessels. An interesting excursion may be made from the Altona harbour to the Hamburg harbour by steamer (p. 161) or by small boat (1-3 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf.).

The most fashionable street in Altona is the PALMAILLE (Pl. B, 3, 4), planted with lime-trees, and affording pleasant glimpses of the Elbe. The *Museum* (Pl. B, 3), Palmaille 112, contains an ethnographical and natural history collection and a library (open on Sun. 11-2, Wed. 11-1). Opposite is a bronze statue of *Count Blücher*, who was civil governor of Altona in 1808-45. At the W. end of the Palmaille is a *Monument* erected to commemorate the part taken by the 9th army-corps in the war of 1870-71, by Luthmer. Here, too, is the *Town Hall* (1896-98), in front of which is a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Eberlein (1898). The Bahnhof-Str. and the Kaiser-Str., with the handsome new *Museum* and the imposing *Stuhlmann Fountain* (two Centaurs struggling for fish), by Bommer, lead to the N. to the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, B, 3). — A fine view of the Elbe is obtained from the *Elbberg* (Pl. A, 4), near the war-monument.





In the KÖNIG-STRASSE (Pl. B, 3), the chief business-street of the town, are a *Statue of Bismarck* (1898), the *Theatre* (p. 174) and the *Real-Gymnasium*. Opposite No. 56 is a memorial to the Austrians who fell in the naval battle of Heligoland (May 9th, 1864). To the N., in the *Markt-Str.*, is another *War Monument* (Pl. B, 3), erected to the natives of Altona who fell in 1870-71.

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, contains an altar-piece ascribed to Murillo. The large Lutheran *Hauptkirche* (Pl. C, 3), consecrated in 1743 (façade restored in 1897), is conspicuous by its imposing copper-covered dome (1694). — The tasteful Gothic *Johanniskirche* or *Norderkirche* (Pl. C, 2), in the Allée, built by Otzen in 1868-73, is one of the most successful modern brick structures in N. Germany. The *Petrikirche* (Pl. B, 3) is by the same architect.

At the W. end of Altona, near the station, begins *Ottensen*, a town incorporated with Altona in 1889, in the churchyard of which *Klopstock* (1724-1803) and his two wives are interred. Their grave is shaded by an old lime, a few paces from the entrance.

FROM ALTONA TO BLANKENESE, 6 M., railway (no view of the Elbe) in 20-25 min. (fares 80, 60, 40 pf.); from Hamburg to Altona, and thence to Blankenese, about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 *M* 15, 80, 55 pf.). Several of the trains go on to *Wedel* (12 M. from Altona, in about 1 hr.). As the scenery is pleasing, a drive to Blankenese in an open carriage is far preferable to the railway-journey. Cab from Altona to Blankenese 5-6 *M*. — Even pedestrians will be rewarded by a walk along the bank of the Elbe to (8 M.) Blankenese (electric tramway in construction). — The pleasantest way of making this excursion is to go to Blankenese by the steamboat (1 hr.; comp. p. 162; the large Stade steamers are the best), which commands fine views of the banks of the river, and return in a carriage (or vice versâ).

The road passes numerous villas and gardens. At the end of the pleasant village of *Neumühlen* rises the castellated *Villa Donner*. At *Klein-Flottbek* is the **Park Hotel* (board 5 *M*), with its pleasant grounds. Near *Teufelsbrücke* (steamb. station) is the *Park of the Jenisch Family* (open). Farther on is *Nienstedten* (**Jacob's Restaurant*, with shady terrace on the river, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *M*). Then the garden of Herr Pagenstecher, with a château in the Rhenish castellated style. The finest view of the Elbe is obtained from the **Süllberg* (250 ft.; **Tavern* at the top), one of the hills among which lies the fishing-village of Blankenese (*Restaurant* at the *Fährhaus*, table d'hôte at 3 p.m.), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the pier and 1 M. from the railway-station (4300 inhab.).

From Hamburg to Cuxhaven and Heligoland.

RAILWAY to (73 M.) *Cuxhaven* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 *M* 30, 7 *M*, 4 *M* 70 pf.; express, 10 *M* 50, 7 *M* 80 pf.). The morning-express runs through to the harbour at Cuxhaven. — STEAMER from Cuxhaven to (44 M.) *Heligoland* once daily in summer in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (9 *M* 80, return-fare 15 *M* 60 pf.). Steamers also ply direct to Heligoland from *Hamburg* daily in summer (6-7 hrs.; fare 15 *M* 80, there and back 24 *M* 20 pf.), touching at Cuxhaven ($3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 5 *M*); and smaller steamers ply in summer from *Norderney* (p. 148) and *Föhr* (p. 182).

The RAILWAY TO CUXHAVEN, starting at the Hanover Station, runs viâ *Harburg* (p. 159), *Buxtehude* (Peper's Hotel), and (33 M.) *Stade* (Birnbäum), a town with 10,000 inhabitants. At the mouth of the *Schwinge*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Stade, lies *Brunshausen*, where the express steamers for New York anchor (comp. p. 165). — The STEAMBOAT JOURNEY affords a good view of Hamburg and the busy traffic on the lower part of the Elbe.

Cuxhaven (**Bellevue*, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 *M*; **Hansa-Bad*; *Continental*, these three on the dyke, facing the sea; **Belvedere*, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6 *M*; *Cur-Hotel*, R. from 2 *M*, with garden; *Börse*, R. from 1½ *M*; *Restaurant Seepavillon*), a busy and increasing place belonging to Hamburg, is visited as a seaside resort. The castellated château of the 14th cent., which is visible from the Elbe, is one of the oldest secular structures in N. Germany. Pop. 6200. The large harbour, constructed in 1891-95, can accommodate the Atlantic liners. Brit. vice-consul and U. S. consular agent.

The steamer from Cuxhaven to Heligoland passes the island of *Neuwerk* with its lighthouse. At the mouth of the Elbe, the banks of which have been fortified since 1870, three light-ships, and between them the pilot-ship, are passed, beyond which the open sea is reached. The sea-passage occupies 2½-3 hrs. only. Passengers are landed at Heligoland in boats (80 pf., generally included in the price of the tickets). Porter from the landing-place to the Unterland 30 pf. per package, to the Oberland 40 pf.

Heligoland (*Victoria*; *Janssen*, R. 2½-3, B. 1 *M*, these two in the Oberland; *Conversationshaus*; *Kaiserhof*, moderate; *Queen Victoria*; *Princess Alexandra*; *Schmidt*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-3, pens. 6-8 *M*; numerous lodgings; visitors' tax 3 *M* per week), i. e. 'Holy Land', which formerly belonged to Schleswig, was taken by the English in 1807, though not officially recognized as English till 1810, but was ceded to Germany in 1890. On three sides the island, which consists of hard red clay and white sandstone and is about ½ sq. M. only in area, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 180 ft., forming a long and narrow triangle called the *Oberland*. On the S.E. side only a low, flat bank of sand rises from the water, called the *Unterland*. The island contains 2300 inhab. of Frisian extraction, whose dialect, habits, and costume are in many respects peculiar. The bathing-season and the lobster-fishery are their chief sources of gain. The German language is used in the schools and church. The island is now strongly fortified.

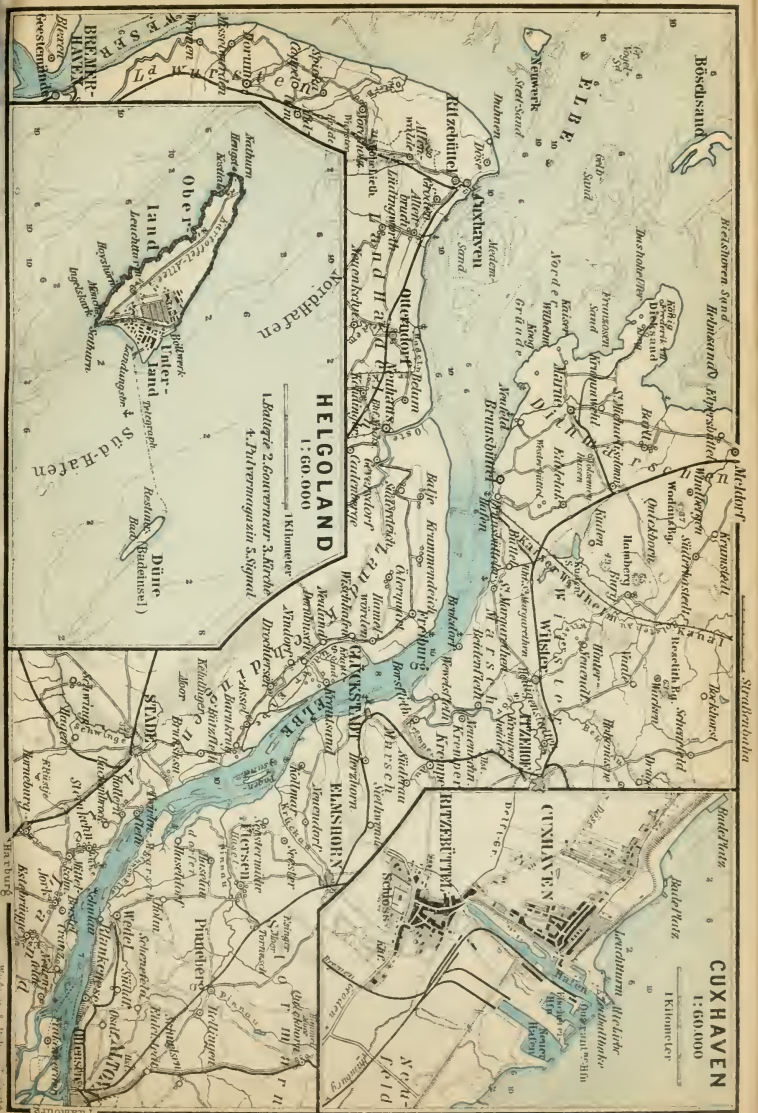
The visitor disembarks on the *UNTERLAND*, on which are situated a bath-house, a basin used by bathers when prevented by stormy weather from crossing to the 'Düne' (see below), the *Conversationshaus*, etc. The principal streets are the *Mathies-Terrasse* or *Gesundheits-Allée*, on the N.E. side of the group of houses, and the *Siemens-Terrasse* or *Bindfaden-Allée*, which runs parallel to the cliffs from N.E. to S.W. In the *Victoria-Str.* is a *Biological Station*, opened in 1892, and in the *Kaiser-Str.* is the *North Sea Museum* (open in summer on week-days 3-7, Sun. 2-6; closed on Sat.), with interesting collections of birds, beasts, and plants. A bust of the poet *Hoffmann von Fallersleben* was erected here in 1892.

From the Unterland an easy flight of 182 wooden steps and a *Lift* (20 pf.) ascend to the *OBERLAND*, a plateau planted chiefly with potatoes, and intersected by the *Kartoffel-Allée*. The pastures support goats and a few sheep. The principal street in the village, called the *Falm*, skirting the S.E. margin of the cliff, commands a fine view of the Unterland, the downs, and the sea. The best views of the cliffs are obtained at the *Sathurn* (South Horn) and *Nathurn* (North Horn), which last is a favourite point towards sunset. Near the N. end of the island is the *Lummenfelsen* ('Lummen') its highest point, where thousands of gulls nest in May and June. The *Lighthouse* merits a visit (fee 30 pf.).

Opposite the Unterland, and separated from it by a strait ¾ M. in width and 12-16 ft. deep, is the *Düne* or *Sandinsel* (ferry there and back 60 pf.), on the N. (left) side of which is the ladies', and on the S. (right) side the gentlemen's bathing-place.

Boat for the interesting excursion round the island, 1-3 pers. 3 *M*, 1-6 pers. 6 *M*, and fee. — An **Illumination* of the rocks and grottoes takes place several times during the season, on which occasions the whole of the visitors hire boats in order to witness it to advantage. Many of the rocks have received fanciful names, such as the Nun, Monk, and Pastor. — The phenomenon of *Phosphorescence* is frequently seen to great advantage in the sea round Heligoland.

Steamer from Heligoland to *Bremerhaven* (p. 154) four times weekly (10 *M*).



18. From Hamburg to Kiel.

70 M. RAILWAY in 2-3 hrs. (fares 9 *M* 10, 6 *M* 50, 4 *M* 60 pf.; express 10 *M* 20, 7 *M* 60, 5 *M* 30 pf.). — *Tramway* to Altona, see p. 161; *Cab*, see p. 161.

Hamburg, see p. 159. The trains start at the *Klosterthor*, and stop at the stations of *Dammthor*, *Sternschanze*, and *Holsten-Strasse*. 4½ M. *Altona*, see p. 174. The next stations are unimportant. — 23 M. *Elmshorn* (**Holsteinischer Hof*; *Grosses Haus*; *Elmshorner Hof*), a prosperous town on the *Krückau*, with 12,200 inhabitants.

FROM ELSHORN TO TONDERN, 112 M., railway in 4-4½ hrs. (fares 14 *M* 40, 10 *M* 80, 7 *M* 20). — The line traverses the fertile *Marschland*, the home of the Ditmarsch peasants, whose gallant struggles with the Dukes of Holstein ended with their subjection in 1559. — 10½ M. *Glückstadt* (*Bahnhofs-Hotel*; *Holsteinischer Hof*), a town of 6200 inhab., formerly fortified. Its 17th cent. *Rathhaus* has been rebuilt. — 15 M. *Itzehoe* (*Hôt. du Nord*; *Hôt. Hamburg*), the oldest town in Holstein, founded in 809, lies on the *Stör* and was once the meeting-place of the Holstein Estates. Pop. 13,900. — From (32 M.) *St. Margarethen* a branch-line runs to (4½ M.) *Brunsbüttel* (*Bahnhofs-Hotel*, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*), at the W. end of the *Kaiser Wilhelm Canal*, with inner and outer harbours, connected by a double lock (steamer to *Rendsburg* and *Kiel*, see p. 180). — We now cross the *Kaiser Wilhelm Canal* (p. 180). — 47 M. *Meldorf* (**Holländerei*), with 3700 inhab., was the home of *Carsten Niebuhr* (d. 1815), the traveller, and also of his more famous son, the historian *Barthold Georg Niebuhr* (1776-1831). The old parsonage (13th cent.) has a gable of 1601. The *Museum* contains a carved room of 1538. The church of *St. John* (13th cent.) has old ceiling-paintings. — 55 M. *Heide* (*Landschaftliches Haus*; *Burmeister*), with 7900 inhab., a frequented fair, and a monument to *Heinrich van Zütphen*, the Reformer, burned here by the fanatical peasants in 1524. It is the junction of a line to *Neumünster* and *Tönning* (see below). — 69 M. *Friedrichstadt* (*Stadt Hamburg*), a small Dutch-like town near the *Eider*.

76 M. *Husum* (**Thomas's*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; **Stadt Hamburg*, R. 1-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1½ *M*; *Brit. vice-consul*), on the *Husumer Au*, which here empties itself into the German Ocean by means of the 'old' and the 'new' *Hever*, is a small seaport (7500 inhab.), with an old château of the former dukes. — [From *Husum* a railway runs to the S.W. to (13 M.) *Tönning* (*Victoria*; *Brit. vice-consul*), with 3100 inhab., situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the *Eider*, which forms a good harbour here, and to (20 M.) *Garding* (*Post*; *Holsteinischer Hof*), connected by omnibus (60 pf.) with the small sea-bathing resort of *St. Peter*.] — Steamers ply from *Husum* to *Anrum* (p. 183), to *Nordstrand* (once daily in 1 hr., fare ¾-1 *M*), and to *Pellworm* (daily, in 2½ hrs.; fares 2, 1½ *M*). — From *Husum* to *Jübeck*, see p. 182.

101 M. *Niebüll* (*Andresen*), the junction of branch-lines to *Flensburg* (p. 183) and *Dagebüll*.

112 M. *Tondern* (*Bahnhofs-Hotel*, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*; *Stadt Hamburg*, similar charges), an ancient town with 3800 inhabitants.

Beyond *Tondern* the railway goes on to *Hvidding* and *Brammige* in Denmark, the latter the junction for *Esbjerg* and *Fredericia* (comp. *Baedeker's Norway & Sweden*). — *Tondern* is also the junction of lines to *Hoyer-Schleuse* (p. 184) and *Tingleff* (p. 183).

51 M. *Neumünster* (*Railway Hotel*; *Horn's*, R. 2 *M*; *Union*, R. 2 *M*), a town with considerable cloth-factories and 22,500 inhab., is the junction of lines to (50 M.) *Tönning* (see above) viâ *Heide*, to *Flensburg* (R. 19), to *Plön* and *Eutin* viâ *Ascheberg* (p. 191), and to (28 M.) *Oldesloe* and *Schwarzenbeck* (p. 195) viâ *Segeberg*.

58 M. *Bordesholm*, once a richly-endowed monastery, is prettily situated on the lake of that name. The country becomes more attractive. Near Kiel the picturesque *Eider Valley* is traversed, beyond which the harbour and the distant Baltic become visible. 64 M. *Voorde*.

70 M. **Kiel.** — **Hotels.** Near the railway-station: **GERMANIA* (Pl. a; C, 5), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6 *M*; **MÆDICKE* (Pl. b; C, 5), with garden, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; **MÜHL* (Pl. c; C, 5), *BAHNHOF*-HOTEL, R. 1½-2, D. 1½ *M*. — In the town: **BÖRSE*, Holsten-Str. 29 (Pl. C, 4); **ZUM KRON-PRINZEN* (Pl. d; C, 5), R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; **UNION* (Pl. e; C, 5), R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*, well spoken of; **DEUTSCHER KAISER* (Pl. g; C, 4); **KIELER HOF*, Schievenbrücke, R. 1½-2 *M*; **STADT HAMBURG*, R. 1½-2, D. 2 *M*. — By the Schloss-Garten: **HOLST'S* (Pl. h; C, D, 3), R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; **SCHLOSSGARTEN-HOTEL*. — For a stay of several days: **SEEBADE-ANSTALT*, first-class, with charges to correspond; **BELLEVUE*, both with view of the bay; **FOLKER'S* (Pl. f; D, 1); **WALDBURG* (pens. 5-6 *M*); **VICTORIA*, all these in Düsternbrook. — *Pension Friedrichs*, Schul-Str. 9 (pens. 3-4 *M*).

Restaurants. **Seebade-Anstalt*, **Holst's*, **Schlossgarten*, see above; *Münchener Bürgerbräu*, Schumacher-Str. 20; *Wallhalle*, Wall 14; *Seegarten*, by the palace, D. 1½ *M*.

Cafés and Confectioners. **Hoffnung*; **Uhlmann*, Klosterkirchhof 3; *Monopol*, Holsten-Str. 9; *Rolfs*, Dänische-Str. 41.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 9; D, 4), in winter only; *Schiller-Theater*; *Kaiserkrone*, varieties. — **CONCERTS** at the *Waldwiese*, *Krusenrodt's*, the *Reichshallen*, and *Wriedt's*.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Jensen-Str. 3.

Cabs. Per drive in the town for 1 pers. 60-80 pf., each additional person 10-20 pf.; to the *Bellevue*, 1 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf.; per hour, 1-2 pers. 1½ *M*, each additional person 30 pf.; each trunk 30 pf. From 10 to 11 p.m., and 6 to 7 a.m., a fare and a half; from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fare. There are also *Taxameter Cabs*. — Drive to *Levensau* (p. 180) and back (2 hrs.), 5-6 *M* (bargain advisable).

Electric Tramways from the *Waldwiese* to the *Belvedere*, from the *Wall-Str.* to the *Knooper Weg*, and from the *Wall* to the *Seebade-Anstalt*.

Boat per hour, for 1-5 pers. 1½ *M*; ferry to the *Wilhelminenhöhe* 10 pf.

Small Steamers also ply in all directions: from the Jensen-Str. (Pl. C, 5) to *Gaarden* (*Germania Wharf*) every 10 min.; from the *Schumacher-Thor* (Pl. D, 4) to *Gaarden* (*Wilhelminenhöhe*) every 7½ min. (5 pf.); from the *Seegarten-Brücke* (Pl. D, 4) to *Ellerbek* every 20 min. (10 pf.), and to *Dietrichsdorf* and *Neumühlen* every ½ hr. (15 pf.); to *Friedrichsort* viâ *Reventlow-Brücke*, *Bellevue*, and *Holltau*, 16 times daily; to *Laboe* viâ *Reventlow-Brücke*, *Bellevue*, *Heikendorf*, and *Möllenort*, 17 times daily.

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, *Lorenzendamm* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4). — *Sea Bathing* at the *Seebadeanstalt*, *Ellerbek*, *Bellevue*, *Heikendorf*, *Laboe*, and *Stein*.

British Vice-Consul, Herr A. L. A. Sartori. — **U. S. Consular Agent**, Herr Paul Sartori.

Principal Attractions (one day). Morning: *Imperial Wharf* (p. 180); *Wilhelminenhöhe* (p. 180); *Thaulow Museum* (p. 179); *Museum of Antiquities* (p. 179); *Palace* (p. 179); *University* (p. 179); visit to a man-of-war. Afternoon: excursion to *Levensau* (p. 180) or over the bay to *Laboe* (p. 181). — A visit to one of the *Men-of-War* in the harbour is generally permitted between 11.30 & 2 or between 5.30 & 8 (Sun. 11-8); apply to one of the boatmen, who charge about ¾-1¼ *M* according to the distance, including waiting (no fee should be offered to the sailor who shows the vessel).

Kiel, one of the oldest towns in Holstein, with 97,500 inhab., the headquarters of the German navy, with a naval academy, and a university founded in 1665, is picturesquely situated at the S. end of the *Kieler Föhrde*, one of the best havens in Europe and the chief war-harbour of Germany. Kiel is also a great depôt of the trade between the Danish islands and the continent. The 'Kieler

Waldburg Seebade-Anstalt 300m



KIEL

1:20.000

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter

1. Bismarck Denkmal
2. Kaiser Wilhelm I.
3. Krieger
4. Kunstthalle
5. Museum vaterl. Altertümer
6. Polzei
7. Reichsbank
8. Stadthaus
9. Stadttheater

- B.4.
- D.3.
- D.3.
- C.4.
- D.4.
- D.4.
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A

B

Reckernförde Hamburg Lübeck

D

'Umschlag', a large fair held in Jan., has been of importance since the 14th century. Extensive harbour-fortifications, quays, and docks have been constructed within the last few years. Regattas are generally held in June ('Kieler Woche').

The old town is badly built, with narrow, crooked streets; but a handsome new quarter has come into existence between Kleine Kiel and the Düsternbrook Woods.

In the Sophienblatt, opposite the station, stands the THAULOW MUSEUM (Pl. C, 5, 6; open free on Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 11-2, Sun. 12-5; at other times on application, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 30 pf. each, a party 20 pf. each), containing an unrivalled collection of Schleswig-Holstein wood-carvings (16-17th cent.) presented to the province in 1875 by the late Professor Thaulow (comp. p. xxxi). The gems of the collection are an altar from Neukirchen (1st half of the 15th cent.) and a so-called 'Susannah Cabinet'.

Skirting the harbour, or proceeding through the 'Klinke' and the 'Vorstadt', we soon reach the town itself, which lies between the pool called the *Kleine Kiel* and the harbour. In the centre of it rises the *Nicolaikirche*, built in 1241 and skilfully restored in 1877-84 (good carved altar). Adjacent are several quaint houses. — In the Markt-Platz is the *Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 4). The Dänische-Strasse leads hence to the left to the *Kunsthalle* (Pl. 4, C, 4; No. 17), with the picture-gallery of the Schleswig-Holstein Art Union (Sun., Tues., & Frid., 11-2), and the *Museum of Ancient Sculpture* (Sun., Tues., & Frid., 11.30-1.30; in winter, Sun. only).

The SCHLOSS or PALACE (Pl. D, 4), built at the end of the 16th cent. and restored after a fire in 1838, was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp, and is now occupied by Prince Henry of Prussia. In the court is a monumental fountain, by Lürssen. — The interesting *Museum of National Antiquities* (Pl. 5; D, 4), in the old university, Katten-Strasse 3, contains many objects of a prehistoric period, including a Viking boat 70 ft. in length, found in the Sundewitt Moor (adm. on Sun., Wed., and Sat., 11-1; at other times on application to the attendant). — The *Schloss-Garten*, to the N. of the Schloss, contains fine old trees, a *War Monument* (Pl. 3) for 1870-71, and a **Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 2). At its N. end rises the new UNIVERSITY (Pl. C, 3; 900 students), built in 1876. Adjacent are several institutes in connection with it, including the *Library*, the *Zoological Museum* (adm. on Sun. 11-2, Wed. 12-2), and the *Mineralogical Institute* (farther to the N.). — In front of the *Garrison Church* (Pl. C, 1, 2) is an *Obelisk* to the memory of Frederick William, Duke of Mecklenburg, drowned in 1897.

From the Schloss-Garten (see above) the Lorentzen-Damm leads to the W., along the Kleine Kiel, to the Neumarkt and the Public Pleasure Grounds. In the middle is a *Statue of Prince Bismarck* (Pl. 1; 1897). To the N. is the *Gymnasium*, with frescoes by

A. von Werner in its aula. To the W. are the *Town Hall* (Pl. 8) and the *Imperial Bank* (Pl. 7).

*ENVIRONS. The harbour is picturesque, and a trip by steamer or small boat as far as *Laboe* is recommended.

On the W. BANK the **Düsternbrooker Weg* (Pl. D, 1, 2), flanked with pleasant country-houses, leads to the N. from the university past the *Botanic Garden* (l.), the *Admiralty* (r.), *Folker's Hotel* (p. 178), and the *Marine Academy*, to the *Seebade-Anstalt* (p. 178) and through beautiful beech-woods to the (1½ M.) *Hôtel Bellevue* (p. 178). The latter stands on a hill, and commands a beautiful view over the Föhrde. A little inland are the *Hôtel Waldburg* (p. 178) and the forest-nursery of *Düvelsbeck*.

From the Bellevue the traveller may follow the coast by the village of *Wik* to (1½ M.) the E. end of the *Kaiser Wilhelm Canal* (see below), which is provided, like the W. end at *Brunsbüttel* (p. 177), with an inner and outer harbour, connected by a double lock. On the N. bank lies the village of *Holttenau* (Gasthof zum Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal; *Hôtel International*; *Restaurant*, above the wharf of the Kiel boats, with fine view), about ¼ M. to the E. of which is a *Lighthouse*, adorned with a bronze relief emblematic of the Baltic and the North Sea. To the W. of the lock is a *Pontoon Drawbridge*.

The idea of connecting the Baltic with the North Sea by a water-route which would avoid the dangerous voyage round the peninsula of Jutland first crops out in the 14th cent., and various modest attempts were made to solve the problem. The foundation-stone of the present canal was laid by Emp. William I. in 1837, and the canal was formally opened by Emp. William II. in 1895. The expense of construction amounted to 156 million marks (7,800,000 £.). The canal crosses the land at sea-level, the locks at either end merely serving to neutralize the tidal changes. From *Holttenau* to *Brunsbüttel* (p. 177), where it joins the Elbe, it is 60 M. long. The depth is 30 ft.; the width at the bottom is 70 ft., at the top 220 ft. Six crossing-places allow the largest men-of-war to pass each other. A steamer takes about 9 hrs. to pass through the canal, which is lighted at night by electricity. Five bridges and sixteen ferries accommodate the traffic across the canal. — Steamers ply from *Hamburg* through the canal to *Kiel* twice weekly in summer (7 M.); also once or twice daily from *Brunsbüttel* to *Rendsburg* (5½ hrs.; 3 M.), and from *Rendsburg* to *Kiel* (3½ hrs.; 1½ M.). The voyage, however, presents little interest to the tourist, as the scenery is flat and monotonous and the view impeded by the high banks.

FROM KIEL TO LEVENS AU AND BACK (ca. 4 hrs.). We take the *Rendsburg steamer* (from the *Seegarten-Brücke*) to (1 hr.; fare 40 pf.) *Levensau* (p. 181; cab, see p. 178), above the wharf at which is the *Restaurant Margarethenthal*. We then ascend to (¼ hr.) the imposing *High Level Bridge of Levensau*, which carries road and railway over the canal in an arch of 430 ft. span, 130 ft. above the level of the water. Hurried travellers may return hence to Kiel by railway. Others may walk along the S. bank of the canal (or the N. bank, viâ the pretty park of *Knoop*; somewhat longer) to the (½ hr.) *Knooper Fährhaus* (inn) and the (20 min.) *Pontoon Bridge* (see above). We then cross to the N. bank and proceed to the right to the (25 min.) wharf at *Holttenau*, whence we return by one of the small harbour-steamers (25 min.; 25 pf.).

The E. BANK of the harbour is also attractive. The **Wilhelminen-höhe*, with its view-tower (adm. 20 pf.), opposite the railway-station (steamers, see p. 178), commands an admirable view of the town and the wooded W. bank. Farther on, to the S., are some extensive private wharves; to the N. the large *Wharves and Docks of the German Navy* (no admission for foreigners). — The village of *Ellerbek* (**Johannisberg Restaurant*; local railway, see p. 181) is the headquarters of the 'Kieler Sprotte' fishery (sprats, prepared by smoking). A footpath leads hence over the *Koppeln* to *Neumühlen* (*Margarethenhöhe*, pens. 3½ M.), at the mouth of the *Schwentine*, with a large steam and water mill and an extensive ship-building yard. Farther distant is the *Schrevenborn* wood (view-tower); then, between the villages

KIEL UND UMGEBUNG.

Maassstab 1:80.000



of *Alt-Heikendorf* (inns), *Möllenort*, and *Laboe*, the 'Gründe', affording charming silvan walks on the slopes of the coast. The fishing-village of *Laboe* (*Laboe*; *Seegarten*, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 *M*) is situated in the *Probstei*, an extremely fertile district, belonging to the nunnery of *Preetz* (p. 191). The batteries of *Möllenort* and *Laboe* and the opposite fort of *Friedrichsort* command the entrance to the harbour.

To *Sonderburg* (p. 183), steamboat daily, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to *Kappeln* (p. 182) twice weekly, in 3 hrs.; to *Eutin* and *Lübeck*, see R. 20.

FROM KIEL TO FLENSBURG, 50 M., railway in 3 hrs. The train crosses the Baltic Ship Canal (Kaiser Wilhelm Canal) at *Levensau*, by the bridge mentioned at p. 180). From (20 M.) *Eckernförde* (**Drowatzki*; *Stadt Hamburg*), a railway runs to ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kappeln* (p. 182) and a diligence plies to (14 M.) *Schleswig* (in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; see below). We cross a corner of the Bay of *Eckernförde*, and the broad *Schlei*, and traverse the district of *Angeln* (p. 182). From (32 M.) *Süderbrarup* a branch-line runs to *Schleswig* (see below). 50 M. *Flensburg*, see p. 183.

FROM KIEL TO SCHÖNBERG, 14 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 hr., passing *Ellerbek* (p. 180) and other stations. About 2 M. to the N.E. of *Schönberg* is the sea-bathing resort of the same name.

19. From Hamburg to Flensburg and Vamdrup.

162 M. RAILWAY to (111 M.) *Flensburg* in $3-4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 *M* 80, 10 *M* 40, 6 *M* 90 pf.; express 15 *M* 50, 11 *M* 50 pf.); to *Vamdrup* in 5-7 hrs. (fares 23 *M*, 17 *M*, 11 *M* 90 pf.).

From Hamburg to (51 M.) *Neumünster*, see R. 18. 59 M. *Norrtorf*; 65 M. *Bokelholm*. — We cross the *Kaiser Wilhelm Canal* (p. 180).

72 M. *Rendsburg* (**Green's*, *Bahnhof-Str.*; **Railway Hotel*, R. & B. 2-3 *M*; *Eiderhalle Restaurant*, at the harbour), a town with 14,500 inhabitants. The fortifications, now converted into promenades, consisted of three works separated by the *Eider*: the *Altstadt* on an island, the *Neuwerk* to the S., and the *Kronwerk* to the N. In the *Altstadt* are the quaint *Rathhaus*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Marienkirche*. Steamer to *Kiel* and to *Brunsbüttel* (p. 177), see p. 180. — 78 M. *Owschlag*. As *Schleswig* is approached a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the broad estuary of the *Schlei* and the town itself.

The DANEWERK (or *Dannevirke*), an intrenchment which formerly defended the Danish frontier, dating from the 11th and 12th cent., and stretching across the level country, was stormed by the Prussians in 1848. The works were subsequently extended and strengthened, but in 1864 the Danish army was too small to defend them against the allied Austrians and Prussians, and abandoned them without a blow. Only a few remains of the rampart are now visible.

86 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schleswig*. — Hotels. **STADT HAMBURG* (Pl. a; B, 2); **RAVEN'S HOTEL* (Pl. b; D, 1), *Stadtweg*, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*; *STADT KIEL* (Pl. c; B, 2), small, well spoken of; *KÖSTER*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *BAHNHOF'S-HOTEL* (Pl. d; A, 4). — Restaurants. **Schleihalle*, *Gottorper Damm*; *Bellevue*, in a lofty situation; *Schnorr* (wine). — Baths at the *Luisenbad* (Pl. C, 2).

Tramway from the station to the town and from the *Friedrichsberg* quarter to the *Rathhaus-Markt*. — *Junction Railway* from the *Friedrichsberg* Station to the (2 M.) *Altstadt* Station.

Schleswig, an ancient town with 17,300 inhab., charmingly situated, traces its origin to the reign of Charlemagne, and afterwards became the residence of the Dukes of *Schleswig*. It extends round

the W. end of the arm of the sea named the *Schlei*, and is divided into the *Friedrichsberg*, *Lollfuss*, and *Altstadt*.

From the *Friedrichsberg Station* (Pl. A, 4) the *Bahnhof-Str.* leads to the N., past (1.) the *Erdbeerenberg* (tower; fine panorama), to the *Friedrich-Str.* The latter and its N. prolongation, the *Gottorper-Str.*, lead to the *Government Offices* (Pl. A, 3), in front of which is a *War Monument* for 1870-71. Farther on is the old ducal *Schloss Gottorp* (Pl. A, 2), now a barrack, the *Chapel of which (adm. 50 pf.) has an interesting carved royal pew (1610-14).

The *Dom* in the *Altstadt* (Pl. D, E, 2), erected in the Romanesque style about 1100, was restored in Gothic taste after a fire in 1440. The tower (365 ft. high) was completed in 1894 (adm. 20 pf.; view).

The INTERIOR, now tastefully restored, is open free daily, 11-12, and also on Wed., Sun., and holidays, 2 to 4 or 5; at other times on application to the sacristan (opposite the Romanesque S. portal, No. 11; fee 50 pf.). — The **REBEDIOS*, formerly in the monastery of *Bordesholm* (p. 178), a work executed in carved oak by *Brüggemann* in 1524, represents the history of the Passion in 22 sections, and is by far the finest work of art in the Duchies. In the choir, which is freely adorned with paintings, to the left, is a font of 1480; on the right the marble tomb (1555) of King Frederick I. (d. 1533). Adjacent is the chapel of the Dukes of *Gottorp*, and in the nave are those of several noble families. The church also contains two altarpieces by *Juriaen Ovens* (d. 1678; p. xxxi). Good modern stained glass. — The old paintings in the *Cloisters* have been restored.

On the N. side of the *Altstadt*, in the direction of *St. Jürgen*, stands a monument (beyond Pl. E, 1) to the eminent painter *J. A. Carstens* (b. at *St. Jürgen* in 1754, d. at *Rome* in 1798), erected in 1865. *View. Other monuments commemorate *Chennitz* and *Bellmann* (Pl. B, C, 1), the writer and composer of the song 'Schleswig-Holstein meerumschlungen', and *Count Reventlow* and *W. Beseler*, members of the *Schleswig-Holstein Diet* in 1848-51. — The *Mövenberg* (sea-gulls' hill), a small island in the *Schlei*, is densely covered with sea-fowl. — The *Haddebye*, a church on the bank of the *Schlei*, opposite the town, is said to have been founded by *Ansgarius* (d. 865).

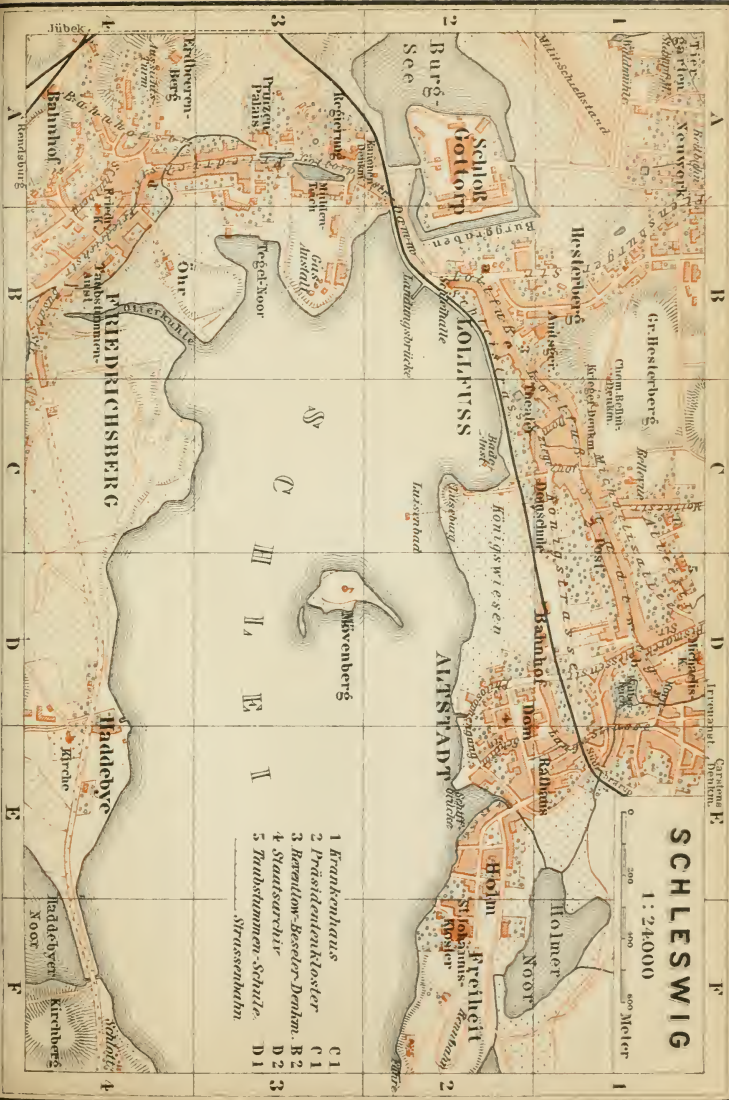
About 4½ M. to the N. of *Schleswig* is the village of *Idstedt*, where the *Schleswig-Holstein* army under General *Willisen* was defeated by the Danes on 25th July, 1850. To commemorate the victory the Danes erected the 'Lion of *Flensburg*', now in *Lichterfelde* (p. 80).

STEAMBOAT twice or thrice daily, in 3 hrs., to (21 M.) *Kappeln* (*Stadt Hamburg*, well spoken of), on the picturesque banks of the *Schlei*, a charming excursion, which may also be made in a rowing-boat. The old church of *Kappeln* contains a fine carved altar (1641). The district of *Angeln*, a fertile peninsula between the *Schlei* and the Bay of *Flensburg*, presents a somewhat English appearance with its high hedges, which are not common on the Continent. The finest survey of the district is obtained from the *Schiersberg* (240 ft.). — From *Kappeln* to *Kiel*, steamer in summer daily, except Sun., in 3 hrs. (fares 3 or 2 M.). Railway to *Flensburg*, p. 183; to *Eckernförde*, p. 181.

RAILWAY to (14 M.) *Süderbrarup* (p. 181) in 1¼ hr.

93 M. *Jübeck*, the junction for *Husum* (see p. 177).

Husum is the usual starting-point for the steamer to *Wyk*, on the island of *Föhr* (3½ hrs.; express through-fares from *Hamburg* 23 M., 18 M. 40, 14 M. 40 pf.). — *Wyk* (**Curhaus*, pens. 7-10 M. per day; **Redtefsen*; lodg-





ings), a popular German bathing-resort (1100 inhab.), is the principal place in the island of *Föhr*, one of the *N. Frisian Islands*, which is about 28 sq. M. in area. A visit should be paid to one of the *Vogelkojen*, in which about 80,000 wild-duck are caught annually.

A steamer plies daily in summer between *Föhr* and *Heligoland* (p. 176) (16 *M*); also from *Wyk* to *Sylt* (p. 184) daily in 2½ hrs. (6½, 4½ *M*); to *Amrum* (hotels) once or twice daily in 1 hr. (1 *M*, 80 pf.).

107 M. Flensburg. — **Hotels.** **FLENSBURGER HOF*, R. from 2, B. 1, D. (incl. wine) 3½ *M*, lift; **BAHNHOF-HOTEL*, R. from 3 *M*; **CENTRAL*, R. 1¾-3 *M*; *KRONPRINZ*, all in the *Rathhaus-Str.*; *SOMMER'S*, opposite the steamboat-pier, R. 1¾ *M*, D. 1 *M* 60 pf. — **Restaurants.** At the *Hotels*; *Schwarzer Walfisch*; *Gnomenkeller*; *Colosseum*.

Tramway from one end of the town to the other.

British Vice-Consul, *Thomas Hollesen, Esq.* — **LLOYD'S AGENT**, *Herr H. W. Christopherson*.

Flensburg, a thriving town with 43,000 inhab., is beautifully situated at the S. end of the *Flensburg Fjord*, one of those deeply-indented bays which form the excellent harbours of Schleswig-Holstein. The most important buildings are the *Nicoluikirche*, the *Marienkirche* (both with modern towers), the *Post Office*, the *Theatre*, and the *Law Courts* (fine view from the terrace). The *Gymnasium* contains a *Museum of Industrial Art* (adm. 50 pf.; free on Sun., 11-1). — Fine view from the *Bellevue*, a café on the hill to the W. Near the new barracks is the insignificant ruin of *Duburg*. Pleasant walks in the *Marienholz* (E.) and along the fjord.

The **Flensburg Fjord* is a fine sheet of water enclosed by gentle grassy and wooded slopes, enlivened by the red roofs of scattered farm-houses. Small steamers ply on the fjord (to *Sonderburg* in 2½ hrs., fare 3 *M*).

On the S. bank lies *Glücksburg* (**Strand Hotel & Logirhaus*, near the pier, pens. 35 *M* per week; **Bellevue*), now frequented as a bathing-place by 2000 visitors annually. The village (*Ruhethal*), ¾ M. from the shore, possesses a *Schloss* of the 16th cent., picturesquely situated on a small lake shaded with beeches. — The steamer next passes through the *Eken-Sund* and touches at *Gravenstein* (**Curhaus*), then returns to the fjord, rounds the peninsula of *Broacker*, and reaches —

Sonderburg (**Curhaus*, R. 15-20 *M* per week, board 30 *M*; **Holstein'sches Haus*; **Stadt Hamburg*; bath and lodging-houses), the pleasant little capital (5200 inhab.) of *Alsén*, an island 122 sq. M. in area. The old *Schloss* of the Duke of *Augustenburg* is now a barracks. *Sonderburg* is frequented as a bathing-place. — Towards the N.E., about 6 M. from *Sonderburg*, lies the bathing-place of *Augustenburg* (*Park Hotel*), on the deeply-indented *Augustenburg Fjord*. Near *Adzerballig*, 4½ M. farther on, rises the *Hüge Berg* (240 ft.), which commands a survey of the island, the sea, *Fünen*, *Arroe*, etc.

A walk from the steamer-stations of *Ekensund* or *Brunsnis* (comp. the Map) to *Sonderburg* viâ *Düppel* is recommended. The *Intrinchments of Düppel*, stormed by the Prussians in 1861 after a siege of two months, were a connected series of bastions forming a semicircle round the point of the *Sundewitt* opposite *Sonderburg* (see Map), and extending from the *Alsén-Sund* to the *Wenningbund*.

Steamer from *Flensburg* to *Kiel* (p. 178) daily (9 hrs.) touching at *Sonderburg*; to *Apenrade* (p. 184) through the *Alsénsund* (thrice daily; 4½ hrs.). Steamer from *Flensburg* to *Korsör*, once daily (10 hrs.).

Railway from *Flensburg* to *Eckernförde* and *Kiel*, see p. 181.

From *Flensburg* to *Kappeln* (p. 182), 32 M., railway viâ *Glücksburg* (see above) and *Steinberg* in ¾ hrs. (3 or 2 *M*).

The railway now runs due N.; country uninteresting. 127 M. *Tingleff* is the junction of a line to *Tondern* (for *Sylt*, see p. 184).

FROM TINGLEFF TO TONDERN, 16 M., railway in ca. 1 hr. (express from Hamburg in 4-5½ hrs.). — *Tondern*, see p. 177. — Passengers for Sylt (see below) proceed from Tondern to *Hoyer-Schleuse* (8 M., in 20-35 min.) viâ *Hoyer* (Stadt Tondern).

FROM HOYER-SCHLEUSE TO SYLT steamer thrice daily in 1¾ hr. The landing-place is at *Munkmarsch* (hotel), 2½ M. from *Westerland* (see below), to which a steam-tramway plies in 12 min. (through-fares from Hamburg 26 *M* 40, 21 *M* 10, 16 *M* 50 pf.). — The island of Sylt is the largest German island in the North Sea, being upwards of 39 sq. M. in area (4000 inhab.). The principal place on it is the scattered village of *Westerland* (**Curhaus*, pens. from 50 *M* weekly; **Hôtel Royal*; **Deutscher Kaiser*; **Victoria*, pens. 45-72 *M* per week; and many others; lodgings), on the W. side, a favourite sea-bathing resort (10,000 visitors annually). — *Wenningstedt* (= Central Hotel, pens. 35-45 *M* per week; *Friesenhof*), 2 M. to the N. of *Westerland*, is also frequented for sea-bathing. Near it is a tumulus formed of huge blocks of granite.

136½ M. *Rothenkrug*, whence a branch-line runs to (4½ M.) *Apenrade* (*Bahnhofs-Hotel*; *Butzbach*; *Krause*), a small trading-town and sea-bathing place (5600 inhab.) on the beautiful *Apenrade Fjord*. Steamer from Apenrade to *Sonderburg*, see p. 183. — From (149 M.) *Woyens* another branch-line runs to *Hadersleben* (7½ M.), a small trading-place (8700 inhab.) on the fjord of that name. At (162 M.) *Vamdrup* the Danish frontier is reached (see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*).

20. From Hamburg to Lübeck and to Stettin.

222 M. RAILWAY to *Lübeck*, 40 M., in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 5 *M* 70, 4 *M* 30 pf., 3 *M*); from *Lübeck* to *Stettin*, 182 M., in 6-10 hrs. (fares 26 *M*, 18 *M* 60, 13 *M* 50 pf.).

Hamburg, see p. 159. The journey presents few objects of interest. 3 M. *Wandsbek* (p. 174); 24½ M. *Oldesloe* (Stadt Hamburg; *Curhaus*), a picturesquely-situated watering-place with saline baths.

A branch-line runs hence to (49 M.) *Hagenow* (p. 195) in 2½ hrs., viâ *Zarrentin*. — From *Oldesloe* to *Neumünster* and *Schwarzenbeck*, see p. 195.

40 M. **Lübeck.** — **Hotels.** *STADT HAMBURG (Pl. a; C, 5), on the *Klingberg*, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 2½ *M*. — LÜBECKER HOF (Pl. c; D, 3), *Breite-Str.* 13, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*; *UNION (Pl. b; C, 4), *Braun-Str.* 15, with restaurant, moderate; SPETHMANN, *Braun-Str.*, corner of the *Schüsselbuden* (Pl. C, 4), R. 1½-2, B. ½, D. 1¾ *M*; BROCKMÜLLER'S (Pl. d, C, 5), *Kohlmarkt* 11, R. from 2 *M*, commercial; BEHRENS (Pl. e; C, 4, 5), *Holsten-Str.* 15, good cuisine; *DRÜCKHAMMER'S (Pl. f; C, 5), *Marlesgrube* 27, unpretending. — Near the harbour: BAHNHOF'S-HOTEL, *Obertrave* 3; KAISERHOF (Pl. g; B, 4), *Untertrave* 10½, with restaurant; SKANDINAVIEN, corner of the *Engelsgrube* (Pl. C, D, 2), R. from 1½ *M*; ROTHER HAHN (Pl. h; B, 4), *Untertrave* 103.

Restaurants. **Raths-Weinkeller* (p. 187), claret and Rhine wines; **Fredenhagen's Keller*, corner of the *Fisch-Str.* and the *Schüsselbuden* (Pl. C, 4), wine; *Voigt*, *Fleischhauer-Str.* 14, well spoken of, wine. — Beer: **Schiffërgesellschaft* (p. 190); *Windel*, *Ægidien-Str.* 3; **Deutscher Kaiser*, corner of *König-Str.* and *Johannis-Str.* (Pl. D, 4), with garden; *Spethmann*, *Schüsselbuden* 22; *Wintergarten*, *Fleischhauer-Str.* 13; *Café Central*, *Meng-Str.* 18; **Railway Restaurant*.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 3), in winter only; *Tivoli Theatre* (Pl. E, 2); *Wilhelms-Theater* (Pl. F, 8), in summer only; *Colosseum*, *Cronsforder Allée* 25 (Pl. D, 8). — *Tivoli*, a concert-garden, on the *Waknitz*; *Lachswehr* (Pl. A, B, 8), a garden-restaurant on the *Trave*; *Forsthalle*, at *Israelsdorf*



(tramway, see below). — *Zoological Garden* (p. 190), adm. 30 pf. — *Organ Recitals* (free) in summer in the Cathedral and the Marienkirche.

Cabs. Per drive, for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., to the suburbs 90 pf., each additional pers. 15 pf.; per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 *M*; luggage 30 pf.

Electric Tramways from the Cronsforder Allée (Pl. D, 8) and Mühlen-
thor (Pl. E, 7) to the Burgthor (Pl. E, 1; 10 pf.), and on to the Roeck-
Str. or the Forsthalle (see p. 184; 20 pf.); from the Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 4,
5) by the Holstenthor (Pl. A, B, 5) and Linden-Platz to the Schützenhof,
and on to Krempelsdorf or the Schwartauer Allée (10 pf.).

Steamboats. Small steamboats ply from the Holstenbrücke (Pl. B, 5)
to *Schwartau* (p. 191; 35 pf.), Israelsdorf, and Travemünde on the Lower
Trave, and to the *Lachswehr* (see p. 184; 10 pf.) and the *Walk-Mühle* (p. 191;
15 pf.) on the Upper Trave. Motor-launches to Moisling and Padelügge.
Large steamers to Copenhagen and other ports on the Baltic.

Marzipan (the old English 'marchpane') is a kind of macaroon for
which Lübeck is famous; to be had of *Steiner*, Markt 17; *Köpff*, Breite-
Str. 89; *Bandhold*, Beckergrube 25; *Lüders*, König-Str. 16.

Post & Telegraph Office in the market-place (Pl. C, 4).

British Vice-Consul, *Herr H. L. Behncke*. — **U. S. Agent**, *Herr Jacob
Meyer*. — **LLOYD'S AGENT**, *Herr Henry Gaedertz*.

Lübeck, with 74,000 inhab., the smallest of the three independent
Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, was once at the head of the
League, and is still a busy commercial place. It lies 10 M. from the
Baltic, on the *Trave*, the channel of which has been deepened, so as
to afford access to vessels of 16 ft. draught, while the new Elbe and
Trave Canal (42 M. long) will connect it with the Elbe. Wine
(especially claret), timber, and tar are the chief articles of trade at
Lübeck. — The town still contains reminiscences of its mediæval
greatness in its lofty towers, its ancient gabled houses in the late-
Gothic and Renaissance styles, its fortified gateways, its Gothic
churches, and its venerable Rathhaus.

Lübeck was founded in 1143 by Count Adolph II. of Holstein, near the
site of an earlier town of the Wends (Alt-Lübeck, near Schwartau), and
shortly afterwards ceded to Henry the Lion, under whom it prospered so
well that it was declared a free town of the Empire in 1226 and invested
with important municipal privileges. In 1227 Lübeck in alliance with
the Holsteiners signally defeated the Danes at *Bornhöved*, thus releasing
the surrounding country from their yoke, and soon after it developed
considerable naval power. Lübeck's enterprising spirit, coupled with
the increasing activity of the neighbouring towns (Rostock, Wismar, Greifs-
wald, Stralsund, Hamburg), gave rise to the foundation of the **Hanseatic
League** (from 'Hansa', i. e. association), an alliance of the great commercial
towns of N. Germany, which formed a peace-loving, but powerful bond
of union between Western and Eastern Europe. The first alliances were
indeed soon dissolved, but in the 14th cent. they were eagerly renewed,
in consequence of the Danes having by the conquest of the ancient colony
of Wisby in the island of Gothland in 1361 threatened to monopolise the
trade of the Baltic. The war resolved on by the general *Hanseatic Diet* at
Cologne in 1367 soon raised the League to the zenith of its power. They
conquered S. Sweden (Skåne) and Denmark and permanently garrisoned
several important places within these countries, and by the *Peace of Stral-
sund* in 1370 they even became entitled to ratify the election of the next
king of Denmark. The League enjoyed marked prosperity for upwards of
a century, and embraced eighty cities in all, from Reval to Amsterdam, and
from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow, which according to their situation
belonged to one of four sections, viz. the Wendish, the Prussian, the West-
phalian, and the Gothlandish, and had factories at Bergen, Novogorod,
London, and Bruges. Lübeck at that period is said to have numbered
80-90,000 inhab., and held undisputed precedence over the other members

of the League. Towards the close of the 15th cent. the increasing power of the Northern and the Russian empires proved detrimental to the League, and its decline was accelerated by the new commercial relations of Europe with America and India, which were chiefly carried on through the medium of England and Holland. Notwithstanding this, Lübeck again endeavoured to assert her ancient supremacy over the Baltic, and the enterprising burgomaster *Jürgen Wullenwever* conceived the bold project of establishing a dominion over the Danish kingdom (1531-35). But these schemes proved abortive, and a war against Sweden in 1563-70, although not unattended with glory, led to no practical result. Lübeck's power thenceforth declined, but she preserved her position as a free city of the Empire, and continued to enjoy considerable commercial prosperity, although her population gradually dwindled to one-fourth of its ancient number (23,667 inhab. in 1815).

In the history of MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE Lübeck is a place of great importance, owing to the care with which brick building was practised here. This style was probably introduced from Holland in the 12th cent., and was chiefly cultivated during the Gothic period. The Lübeck style of church-architecture, particularly that of the Marien-Kirche, has extended to Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Brandenburg, and to the W. far beyond the frontiers of Holstein. The material was unsuitable for rich plastic decoration, and compelled the architects to simplify their forms. Thus the buildings are destitute of foliage; the capitals are trapezium-shaped instead of cubical, and there are no slender columns; but these peculiarities led to new structural and decorative beauties. Great attention was paid to the vaulting; spacious halls were constructed without difficulty; surfaces, otherwise blank, were enlivened by moulded stones; and coloured bricks were introduced for the same purpose. The external architecture of the churches appears plain and clumsy, owing to the sparing use of flying buttresses, but the interiors are generally imposing.

Leaving the Station (Pl. A, B, 4) we enter the town by the inner **Holstenthor*, a fine specimen of a mediæval fortified gateway, completed in 1477 and restored in 1871.

The Holsten-Strasse leads straight to the MARKET PLACE (Pl. C, 4), which is adorned by a Gothic *Fountain*, erected in 1873, with statues of Henry the Lion, Adolph II. of Holstein, Emperor Barbarossa, and Frederick II.

The **Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 4), occupying the N.E. corner of the market-place, a Gothic brick building with huge gables and quaint spires, consists of two buildings adjoining each other at right angles, completed as they now stand in 1442. In 1570 the principal part of the building, adjoining the market-place, was embellished with an entrance-hall in the Renaissance style, and in 1594 a handsome staircase in the same style (restored in 1895) was constructed on the side next the Breite-Strasse. In front of the main entrance in the Breite-Str. are two 'Beischläge' (see p. 216), with metal reliefs of 1452. The N. façade is adorned with paintings of German emperors, princes, civic dignities, and chroniclers.

The INTERIOR (open 10-6; adm. by tickets obtained from the keeper, to the left, in the main entrance; 30 pf.) underwent a complete restoration in the late-Gothic style in 1887-91. The main entrance (see above) leads into a square *Vestibule*, in the middle of which rises a brick pillar with an elaborate capital. On the groundfloor, to the right, are the *Audience* or *Senate Room* (rococo; door of 1573; paintings by Torelli, 18th cent.), the *Börsennebensaal* (with gallery supported by columns and ceiling-paintings, ancient civic coats-of-arms, etc.), and the *Börsensaal*. A gorgeous staircase, supported by pillars of glazed tiles, with richly-painted arches and a mural

painting by Koch (Henry the Lion receiving the homage of Lübeck; comp. p. 185), ascends from the vestibule to the FIRST FLOOR, with the new *Bürgerschaftssaal*, adorned with mural paintings by Koch and busts of Bismarck and Moltke. Among the more ancient apartments is the **Kriegsstube* ('War Chamber'; 16th cent.), with a richly-carved door, a new cassetted ceiling, beautiful inlaid wall-panelling, and a sandstone and alabaster mantelpiece (1595). The ancient *Hanseatic Hall*, in the N. part of the upper floor, in which the diets were held, has been divided into several smaller apartments.

Under the N. wing is the entrance to the *Rathskeller* (see p. 184), which was completed in 1443, and is remarkable for its fine vaulting (restored in 1876). The *Hansasaal* is adorned with the arms of the Hansa towns (1889). The *Chimney Piece* in the 'Braut-Gemach' bears the quaint inscription of 1575: 'Menich Man lude synghet, wen men em de Brut bringet; weste he wat men em brochte, dat he wol wenen mochte' (many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride; if he knew what they brought him, he might well weep). The *Admiral's Table* is said to be made of a plank of the last admiral's ship of Lübeck (1570). The *Admiral's Room* (*Admiralzimmer*) is adorned with humorous mural paintings (1887).

The *Pranger* (pillory; Pl. 3), a Gothic structure of brick (ca. 1450), on the S. side of the market-place, was restored in 1870. — Opposite the *Rathhaus* is the handsome *Post and Telegraph Office*.

A few paces to the N. of the market rises the **Church of St. Mary* (Pl. C, 4), one of the most admirable examples of low-German brick architecture, which has served as a model for numerous churches in this part of the country. It was indebted for its origin in 1251-1310 to the ambition of the citizens to have their principal church larger than the cathedral of the bishop. The plan is similar to that of the French cathedrals, the aisles being lower than the nave, which is not the case with most of the brick churches. It is 335 ft. long; transept 186 ft. in width; nave 127 ft. and aisles 69 ft. high; spires about 410 ft. high. A chime of bells in the small E. tower plays a chorale at the hours and half-hours. At the W. portal is a fine wrought-iron gate.

Interior (S. door open 10-1 o'clock; the sacristan lives at No. 8a in the neighbouring Meng-Str.). On the wall to the left of the door is a fine memorial brass of the Wigerinck family, by Peter Vischer (1518). Farther to the W. is the **BRIEFCAPELLE* (chapel of letters, built in 1310), so named because portraits of saints with written or printed prayers were once sold here, with groined vaulting supported by two slender monoliths; **Altar* with scenes from the life of the Virgin, carved by *J. Borman* (comp. p. 194) and painted in the style of the Louvain school (1518). — *Font* of 1337. — Beneath the organ is the *CHAPEL OF THE BERGEN SAILORS*, with fine carved stalls and bronze screen (1518). In this chapel, to the right, a diptych, with the Conversion of St. Olaf, King of Norway, patron-saint of the 'Bergenfahrer', or mariners of the northern seas (ca. 1520, in the style of Lucas Cranach the Elder). Stained-glass windows. — *THE DANCE OF DEATH*, in a closed chapel on the left, dates from the 15th cent., but was transferred from panel to canvas in 1701. — In the following chapel is the **Taking leave of the body of the Saviour*, painted by *F. Overbeck* in 1845. — *THE SACRISTY* contains some good carving from the old high-altar, almost wholly gilded, representing scenes from the life of Christ (about 1425). The silver statuettes formerly here have been replaced by figures copied from the St. Sebaldus Monument at Nuremberg. — Farther to the E. hangs an admirable old winged picture, the Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, and Flight into Egypt, painted in 1518, ascribed to *Jan Mostaert*. Altar-piece with the Crucifixion and the Death of the Virgin (1494). — *The Clock* at the back of the high-

altar, dating from 1561-65, and repaired in 1860 and 1889, usually attracts numerous spectators at noon. To the right and left of the clock are *Stone Reliefs (1498) of Christ washing his Disciples' feet, the Last Supper (at the foot a black mouse gnawing at the roots of an oak, the ancient emblem of the city), Gethsemane, and Taking of Christ. — The so-called BEICHT-CAPELLE, to the E., at the back of the choir, contains *Overbeck's* Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, painted in 1821. The *Stained Glass of three of the windows in this chapel was executed about 1400, and removed thither from the old *Burgkirche*. — Adjacent is a winged altar with paintings by *B. van Orley* (in the centre Adoration of the Trinity, after Dürer). Mass of St. Gregory, a 'tempera' painting of about 1490. Painted statue of St. Anthony (ca. 1476). — HIGH ALTAR of 1697, adjoined by the graceful Gothic *Ciborium of 1479, restored in 1855. — The CHOIR SCREEN has some good sculptures (partly of the 15th cent.) and paintings of 1517. Between two of the adjacent pillars hangs a Danish standard, captured by the Lübeckers in 1427. On a pillar opposite, fine statue of St. John the Evangelist. Some wood-carving on the benches (Magistrates' Pew in the rich Renaissance style of 1574), several brasses of the 15th and 16th cent., the rococo monuments, the pulpit of 1691, and the handsome screens are also worthy of notice. — The organ loft of the largest of the three organs (W. side; 5134 pipes and 81 stops) is in the ornate style of the latest Gothic period (1516-18). — The best survey of the church is obtained from the W. end of the nave, beside the font.

To the S.W., near the market, is the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. C, 5; sacristan, Schmiede-Str. 29), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, on the site of a Romanesque church of 1170, erected about the year 1300.

Among the objects of interest in the INTERIOR (lately restored and embellished with stained glass) are the monumental *Brass of Burgomaster Clingenbergh, which was executed in the Netherlands in 1356; a smaller brass of the Lammeshoft family (15th cent.), with the Crucifixion and saints; an ingenious clock of 1605; a Renaissance organ-case (restored in 1898); and a carved wooden pulpit of 1618 (restored in 1880).

We now cross the KLINGBERG (Pl. C, 5), where there is a handsome *Fountain*, erected as a monument of victory in 1875, and proceed to the S., passing the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. C, 6), built in 1889-91, to the —

***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 6; sacristan, Hartengrube 3, in summer generally in the church, 9-11; door in tower usually open), founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, enlarged in the 13th cent., and completed in 1335; towers 394 ft. high. The nave, transept, and one bay of the choir date from the original Romanesque basilica, which was built in the shape of a Latin cross; but the greater part of the choir and the aisles are Gothic. The *Porch of the N. aisle, a gem of the Transition style, dates from the middle of the 13th cent. (restored in 1889); the inner portal, with garlands, fantastic animals, and polished columns of black slate, is especially worthy of attention.

Interior. FONT of 1455, in front of the organ, the latter renewed in 1897 but still in its old case. Adjacent, in the wall of the S. aisle, is the *Brass of Bishop Tiedemann (d. 1561). — An elegant railing (1572) around the pulpit is attributed by a tradition to the workmanship of the devil; the pulpit itself (restored in 1886) dates from 1568. — Choir-screen of the 15th cent.; in front of it, a large crucifix dating from 1477, re-painted in 1894. In the CHOIR, the recumbent bronze *Figure of Bishop Bockholt (d. 1341), founder of the choir. — HIGH ALTAR of 1696, with a Crucifixion by *J. H. Tischbein*. The sedilia to the right, erected by Bishop Bockholt, should be noticed. — In the N. aisle are the ever-burning lamp

and an interesting relief of 1468. — The ARCHIEPISCOPAL CHAPEL, to the left of the choir, contains sarcophagi of the last prince-bishops. — In the next CHAPEL the *Monument of the bishops von Serken and von Mul, Netherlands workmanship of the 14th cent.; Madonna of 1509 in coloured stucco. — The altar-piece in the GREVERADEN-CAPELLE is a double *Triptych, with more than 200 figures, by *Memling*. On the external shutters is represented the Annunciation, in grisaille; on the inner shutters the lifeseize figures of SS. Blasius, John the Baptist, Jerome, and Ægidius, the patron-saints of the donor, Canon Adolf Greverade. These saints, with their rich warm tones, rank with the artist's masterpieces. The inner pictures are scenes from the Passion, from the Prayer on the Mt. of Olives to the Ascension; in the foreground are the Bearing of the Cross, the Entombment, and the Resurrection; a Crucifixion (1491) occupies the principal place in the centre.

Adjoining the Cathedral on the S. is the *Museum (Pl. C, 7), a Gothic edifice built in 1889-92 for the reception of various collections scattered throughout the city. The E. wing includes remains of the old cathedral cloisters. Open free on Sun., 11-4, and Thurs., 4-6 (in winter 2-4); adm. on other days, 10-3, 50 pf., on application to the custodian in the E. wing. Catalogue, 50 pf.

GROUND FLOOR (Lower Section). *Museum of Lübeck Art and History*. To the right of the entrance: Architectural specimens; miniatures, paintings on glass, drawings; prehistoric antiquities; weapons; seals; portraits of local celebrities; views of Lübeck; representations of the Battle of Lübeck which took place on Nov. 6th, 18th 6, between Blücher, with the wreck of the Prussian army after the battle of Jena, and the pursuing French marshals Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat; musical and scientific instruments; instruments of torture. — To the left of the entrance: Weapons (*No. 143, dagger with chasing and niello-work), military apparatus, costumes, ornaments (2890. Articles worn by Gustavus Vasa, afterwards King of Sweden, on his flight in 1519), boats, coaches, coins, weights, measures, implements of fishery. — W. Corner Room: Domestic articles, cabinets, pottery, guild-utensils.

GROUND FLOOR (Upper Section). In front and to the right: *Industrial Museum*. Works in stone, metal, leather, paper, woven materials, and basket-work; in the next room, furnitures, articles in wood, ceramic collection. — W. Wing: **Ecclesiastical Collection*, including tasteful altar-screens of 1484, 1496, 1500, 1522, etc.; ivory diptychs; clerical vestments; altar utensils; crucifixes; educational appliances. — To the left of the entrance: *Ethnographical Collection*.

MAIN FLOOR. The S. and E. rooms contain the interesting *Natural History Collection*. — In the W. wing is the *Commercial Museum*, a collection of domestic and foreign raw and manufactured products.

UPPER FLOOR. *Plaster Casts*. In the rooms to the right is the *Picture Gallery* (No. 60. *Overbeck*, Madonna; 83. *Tintoretto*, Raising of Lazarus; 86. *Teniers*, Tavern-scene); also engravings; Lübeck coins, etc.

To the N.E. of the cathedral is the late-Gothic *Convent of St. Anne* (Pl. D, 6; 1502-10), in the St. Annen-Str., now a penitentiary, and greatly disfigured by fire. The *Ægidienkirche* (Pl. D, 5) is a somewhat cumbrous structure of the 14th century. In the interior are a richly-carved organ case, a screen of the 16th cent., and a metal font. — The eminent painter *Friedrich Overbeck* (d. at Rome in 1869) was born in 1789 at No. 76 König-Strasse.

The **Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. D, 3; adm. on application at No. 9 Glockengiesser-Str.), now secularized and used for exhibitions, is fine Gothic structure of the middle of the 14th cent., with a lofty nave and an elegant elevated choir borne by columns.

The old *Franciscan Convent*, which adjoins the church on the S., has been restored several times since the Reformation, but the former cloisters, the refectory, and the dormitory still remain. The building now contains the *Katharineum* (a gymnasium and a 'real' gymnasium), the *Public Library*, founded in 1620 (open daily, except Sun., 11-2; entr., Hunde-Str. 1), with about 100,000 vols., 900 incunabula, 950 MSS., and 3470 pieces of music, and a *Cabinet of Coins*, with a complete series of Lübeck coins and medals.

The **Jacobikirche** (Pl. D, 3; sacristan, Breite-Str. 1, a corner house to the S.W. of the church), a Gothic building of the 14th cent., contains a fine flight of steps, adorned with carving and intarsia work, leading below the Gothic organ to the choir. In the Brömsen-capelle is an interesting *Altar* of about 1500.

Opposite the W. Portal of the church. Breite-Str. 2, is the handsome house of the **Schiffergesellschaft** (Pl. C, D, 3; see p. 193), with interior little altered, an interesting example of an old guild-house. On the walls are pictures of Scriptural subjects, originally painted in the 15th cent., re-painted in oils in the 17th cent., and restored in 1894. Models of ships and bronze candelabra hang from the roof. — The house of the **Kaufleute-Compagnie** (Pl. C, D, 3), Breite-Str. 6, contains some admirable wood-carving, particularly in the old **Friedenhausen Room*, executed in 1573-85, and transferred hither (open daily, 10-1 & 3-5; 20 pf).

The **Hospital zum Heiligen Geist** (Pl. D, E, 3; generally open), in the Geibel-Platz (in which is a monument to *Geibel*, see below), is an admirably-organised alms-house. A fine early-Gothic chapel, dating from the early part of the 13th cent., serves as an entrance hall. The chapel was restored in 1866 and repainted in 1898. The scenes from the legend of St. Elizabeth, on the screen, date from about 1420 and were restored in 1894. From the entrance-hall we enter a large ecclesiastical-looking room containing about 100 cubicles.

The handsome new *Law Courts* (Pl. D, 2), built in 1895, incorporate the cloisters and several rooms of the old *Burgkloster*.

The ***Burgthor** (Pl. E, 2), the N. gate of the town, is a lofty brick structure of 1444. A little to the W. of it is an archway, with some well-executed grotesque wood-carvings. An avenue of lime trees leads from the gate to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Cemetery*, with a monument of *Geibel* (1815-1884), the poet, who was born in Lübeck.

Outside the *Burgthor*, to the right, reached via the Roeck-Str. and the Arnim-Str., is the well-laid-out **Zoological Garden** (adm., see p. 185), which is particularly rich in birds.

The house No. 75 *Untertrave* contains a *Weinstube*, or tap-room, curiously carved in wood in 1644. — The grounds outside the *Holstenthor* and the *Mühlenthor*, so far as spared by the works of the Elbe and Trave Canal, afford pleasant strolls.

On the *Roddenkoppel*, on the left bank of the Trave, are extensive

timber-yards; and near *Schwartau*, below the town, are new depôts for tar, gunpowder, and petroleum.

The *Walk-Mühle* (restaurant), 2 M. from the Mühlen-Thor, is a favourite resort of the Lübeckers (steamboat, see p. 185).

A branch-railway (12½ M., in 40-50 min.; fares 1 *M.*, 70 pf.) runs from Lübeck past (7½ M.) *Waldhusen* to Travemünde. The 'Hun's Grave' discovered in 1843 about 1 M. from Waldhusen (pretty forest-path) is one of the largest examples of the kind in Germany. — *Travemünde* (**Curhaus*; **Hôtel de Russie*, R. 1½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*; restaurant in the *Strandpavillon*), a sea-bathing place, was the port of Lübeck before the deepening of the river. Pretty walks.

From Lübeck to *Hamburg* and *Mecklenburg*, see pp. 134, 194; to *Büchen*, see p. 195.

FROM LÜBECK TO KIEL, 50 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 6 *M.* 70 pf., 5 *M.*, 3 *M.* 40 pf.). — The train follows the left bank of the *Trave*. 3½ M. *Schwartau* (Germania), a favourite resort from Lübeck. — 20 M. *Eutin* (**Voss-Haus*, see below, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 *M.*; *Stadt Hamburg*; *Victoria*; *Holsteiner Hof*; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1¾, pens. 4-4½ *M.*), a town with 4900 inhab., pleasantly situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Eutiner See*, was the seat of a bishop from 1162 to 1535, and now belongs with its *Schloss* and pretty grounds to the Duke of Oldenburg. Weber (1786-1826), the composer, was born here, in a house in the Lübecker-Str., denoted by an inscription. His monument is in a grove to the S. of the town. Count Stolberg, the friend of Goethe, and the poet Voss (monument in front of the gymnasium) also resided here, and their houses, in the *Hinte-Str.*, are indicated by memorial tablets. Voss's house, formerly the rectory, is now a hotel, with a restaurant and a garden.

[FROM EUTIN TO HEILIGENHAFEN, 37 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 10 M. *Neustadt* (Stadt Hamburg) has tri-weekly steamboat-connection with Lübeck. — 24 M. *Oldenburg* (Scheibner), an ancient town on the *Brökau*, with 2500 inhabitants. — From (37 M.) *Heiligenhafen* (Reher, R. 1¾-2, B. ¾ *M.*) a steamer sails to Kiel (3 hrs.), and another to *Fehmarn* (1 hr.).]

The scenery between Eutin, Plön, and Ascheberg is very pretty. 25 M. *Gremsmühlen* (*Hôtel Gremsmühlen*, R. 2-3, D. 2½ *M.*; *Bellevue*, R. 1½-2, D. 2 *M.*; *Dieksee*), charmingly situated on the *Dieksee*, with interesting walks.

[FROM GREMSMÜHLEN TO LÜTJENBURG, 10½ M., railway in ¾ hr., traversing the most picturesque part of Holstein, known as the *Holstein Switzerland*, with the *Keller-See*, the **Uklei* or *Uglei-See*, the *Bungsberg*, and other points. Good inns. — 10½ M. *Lütjenburg* (Stadt Hamburg; Stahl; Stadt Kiel) has an ancient church with a carved altar.]

30 M. *Plön* (**Prinz*, R. from 2, D. 2 *M.*; *Stadt Hamburg*), with 3500 inhab., is very picturesquely situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Plöner See*. The Prussian military school was once a royal Danish château. A pleasant walk of 1½-2 hrs. may be taken as follows: from the station by the Eutin road to (¼ M.) *Rott's Baths* (with garden-restaurant; boats), on the *Grosse See*, commanding a fine view. Then to the *Steinberg* (view), and by the Lütjenburg road round the *Schöhsee* to the *Parnass* (**View*; 20 pf.) and the *Biberhöhe* (restaurant in summer), ½ M. from the station.

The railway skirts the N. bank of the *Grosse Plöner See*. 35 M. *Ascheberg* (Rail. Hotel, R. 1½-3 *M.*), junction for Neumünster (p. 177). The Kiel line turns to the N. and skirts the *Lanker See*. — 40 M. *Preetz* (*Stadt Hamburg*, R. 1½-2 *M.*) possesses a convent for ladies of noble birth, founded as early as 1220. A busy manufacture of shoes is carried on here.

50 M. *Kiel*, see p. 178.

Beyond Lübeck the railway to Stettin runs towards the E. From (62 M.) *Grevesmühlen* a diligence plies to (10½ M.) *Boltenhagen*, a sea-bathing place. At (74 M.) *Kleinen* (**Railway Restaurant*) our line intersects the railway from Ludwigslust (Berlin) to Schwerin and Wismar (R. 22), and farther on it skirts the Lake of

Schwerin. At (87 M.) *Blankenberg* we cross the line from Wismar to Karow (p. 200). — 101 M. *Bützow* (Hôtel de Prusse), a little town with 5600 inhab., near which (W.) is the penitentiary of *Dreibergen*.

FROM BÜTZOW TO ROSTOCK, 19 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 *M* 80 pf., 2 *M*, 1 *M* 50 pf.). The line runs first on the right, then on the left bank of the *Warnow*. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schwaan*.

19 M. **Rostock.** — The *Central Station* (Pl. B, C, 5; *Railway Restaurant), in the S.W. part of the town, is the main station for all trains. It is connected by a junction-line with (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Friedrich-Franz Station* (Pl. E, 4), for the line to *Stralsund*.

Hotels. *FÜRST BLÜCHER (Pl. d; D, 3), *Blücher-Str.* 24, R. 2-4 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 *M*, with garden; *ROSTOCKER HOF (Pl. c; D, 3), *Hopfen-Markt*, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. a; D, 3), *Sonne* (Pl. b; E, 3), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 *M*, both in the *Neue Markt*; STADT HAMBURG (Pl. e; E, 2), *Fischbank* 17, R. from 1, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*, well spoken of; *POHLEY'S (Pl. f; D, 3), *Stein-Str.* 7, second-class, R. 2, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; BAHNHOF'S-HOTEL (Pl. g; E, 3).

Restaurants. *Rostocker Hof*, *Hôt. de Russie*, see above; *Held Nachfolger*, *Breite-Str.* 23; *Klingenberg*, *Friedrich-Franz-Str.* 109; *Fritz Reuter-Keller*, in the *Sonne Hotel* (see above). — Wine Rooms: *Fürst Blücher*, see above; *Rathskeller*; *Ahrens*, *Blücher-Str.* 17; *Bencard*, *Vogelsang* 15; *Evert*, *Hopfen-Markt* 29. — *Kaiser-Café*, *Blut-Str.* 25. — The *Tivoli-Theater* (Pl. E, 4), *Mahn & Ohlerich's Keller* (Pl. A, 2), etc., are places of popular resort.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), *Wall-Promenade*.

Cab from the *Central Station* or *Friedrich-Franz Station* to the town 60 pf., trunk 15 pf.; per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. for 1-2 pers. 75 pf., per hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. Higher fares after 10 p.m. — **Tramways** through the principal streets (comp. the Plan).

Steamboat 15-16 times daily in the season to *Warnemünde* in 1 hr. (25 pf.), starting at the *Zollspeicher* (Pl. E, 1). Comp. p. 193.

British Vice-Consul, *Herr H. Ohlerich* (also Lloyd's agent).

Rostock, with 52,000 inhab., once a prominent member of the *Hanseatic League*, the most important place in *Mecklenburg*, and the seat of a university (ca. 450 students), lies about 8 M. from the *Baltic*, on the left bank of the *Warnow*, which is 550 yds. wide, and deep enough for vessels of moderate tonnage to enter the town. *Rostock* possesses a considerable mercantile fleet, and carries on a considerable trade. Like *Lübeck*, the town still retains a picturesque, mediæval appearance. Besides the handsome churches, the visitor will observe a number of tasteful Gothic dwelling-houses, some of which are adorned with coloured bricks.

The central point of the town is the *Neue Markt*, which contains the *Rathhaus* (Pl. E, 3), built in 1265 and provided with turrets in 1365-90; the old Gothic façade is concealed by a Renaissance addition. Near it, to the N.W., is the *Marienkirche* (Pl. D, 2; sacristan, *Marienkirch-Platz* 8), a large and fine edifice erected in the *Baltic-Gothic* style in 1398-1472, containing numerous tombstones and portraits, a Romanesque *Font of bronze (1290), a carved-wood altar of the 15th cent., and a curious old astronomical clock (1644; restored in 1885).

In the quarter to the E. of the *Rathhaus* rises the lofty tower of *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 2; 14th cent.), 433 ft. high. Adjacent is

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Meters.



the monument (Pl. 12) of the Reformer *Joachim Slüter* (d. 1532). To the S. is the *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Lohgerber-Str. 1), begun in 1250, rebuilt in the 14th cent. (tower of later date), and restored in 1890-94; it has a handsome carved altar (1470) and a curious old crucifix.

From the *Neue Markt* diverges the *Blut-Str.*, continued by the long *Hopfen-Markt* (both containing a number of mediæval houses), and leading to the *Blücher-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 3). In this square rises a bronze *Statue of Blücher* (1742-1819), who was born in the *Blücher-Str.*, in the house No. 22, marked by a tablet. The reliefs refer to the marshal's fall from his horse at *Ligny* and to his victory at *Waterloo*.

On the left (S.) side of the square are the *Grand Ducal Palace* (Pl. 4; C, 3) and the *Zoological Institute* (Pl. 16). On the W. is the *Geological & Mineralogical Institute* (Pl. 8; open free on Sun. & Wed., 11-1). Adjoining this on the N. is the new *University Building* (Pl. 14; C, 3), a handsome structure in the Renaissance style, built in 1867-70 and adorned with statues and medallion-portraits; the library contains 175,000 volumes (open on week-days, 12-1).

The *Kröpeliner-Str.* leads from the *Blücher-Platz* to the *Kröpeliner-Thor* (Pl. B, 2), an interesting brick structure of the 14th cent., with an addition of 1847. Outside the gate are the *Hospital* (Pl. B, 2) and the medical buildings of the university.

In the *Stein-Str.*, to the S. of the *Neue Markt*, is the *Municipal Museum* (Pl. 7, D 3; open free on Sun. & Wed., 11-1, in summer 4-6 also). The *Stein-Str.* ends at the *Steinthor* (Pl. D, E, 3), rebuilt in 1575. Adjoining the gate is the **Ständehaus* (Pl. 12a; D, 3), erected in 1889-93; outside it is the *Town Theatre* (Pl. E, 4). Not far off, at *Linden-Str. 1*, is a small *Collection of Rostock Antiquities* (Sun., 11-1).

To the W. of the *Steinthor* is the *Promenade*, laid out on the site of the old ramparts, with the *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3) and a simple *War Monument*. A pleasant walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. may be taken through the promenade, past the *Kröpeliner-Thor* (see above), and along the beach. The steamboat wharves lie about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the last-named gate. — To the S.E. of the town, beyond the *Mühlendamm*, is the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stadt-Park* (*Schweizerhaus*; tramway).

Small steamers ply every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Schrickmanns-Thor* to *Gehlsdorf* (restaurant in the ferry-house), on the right bank of the *Warnow*, with the lunatic asylum of *Gehlsheim*.

FROM ROSTOCK TO WARNEMÜNDE, 8 M., railway in 14-22 min. (fares 90, 70, 50 pf.); steamer in 1 hr. (fare 25 pf.). — *Warnemünde* (**Berringer & Pavillon*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-2½, pens. from 6 M; **Stralendorf, *Hübner*, all on the beach; *Caneppele*, R. 1½-3; D. 2, pens. 5-7 M; *Kerstens*, near the beach; *Thormann's* and *Jungmann's Restaurants*; lodgings 25-60 M per week) is a seaport and bathing-place (ca. 10,000 visitors) on the Baltic. — Excursions to the *Wilhelmshöhe*, to the *Rostocker Heide*, to the *Schnalermann* (by boat), and to (9 M.) *Gross-Müritz* (p. 193; by steamer in 1 hr. or by carr. in 2-2½ hrs.). Steamer to *Gjedser* (Denmark), see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*.

FROM ROSTOCK TO WISMAR, 36 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 *M* 70, 2 *M* 70 pf.; no 1st class). — 10 M. *Doberan* (**Logirhaus*; *Lindenhof*), on the Baltic, a sea-bathing place with a chalybeate spring. The fine Gothic *Church was completed in 1368 and lately restored. The bathing-place is at **Heiligendamm* (Hôt. *Wilhelmine*), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant (steam-tramway; 50 or 30 pf.), delightfully situated. — 36 M. *Wismar*, see p. 199.

FROM ROSTOCK TO GRIEFSWALD (p. 202), 60 M., railway in 4 hrs. Carriages are changed at (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Triebsee*.

From Rostock to *Stralsund*, see p. 201; to *Berlin* viâ *Neu-Strelitz*, see p. 201; to *Copenhagen*, see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*.

THE MECKLENBURG LINE proceeds from the Bützow junction in an easterly direction to (109 M.) *Güstrow* (**Erbgrossherzog*, R. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3, D. 2 *M*; **Hôtel de Russie*), a town of 17,500 inhab., the centre of the Mecklenburg wool-trade, with an old ducal *Schloss* and a *Cathedral* in the Transition style (1226-1400, restored in 1865-68). The restored *Parish Church* (1505) has a double-winged *Altar Screen of 1522; the wood-carving is by Jan Borman of Brussels, and the oil-paintings by the Flemish court-painter B. van Orley (sacristan, *Grünwinkel* 37). — Branch-line hence viâ (27 M.) *Plau* to (76 M.) *Neustadt an der Dosse* (p. 194).

136 M. *Malchin* (**Hôtel de Russie*), a town with 7400 inhab. and a fine church of the 14th cent., situated in the plain of the *Peene*, between the *Cummerower See* and *Malchiner See*. The environs are pretty (the 'Mecklenburg Switzerland'). — Branch-line from *Malchin* to *Basedow* and (17 M.) *Waren*.

143 M. *Stavenhagen* (Ostheim) is the birthplace of Fritz Reuter (1810-74), the Platt-Deutsch poet. — 164 M. *Neu-Brandenburg* (Rail. Restaurant; *Goldene Kugel*; *Mosch*, R. 2, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hotel*, R. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 *M*), with 9700 inhab., situated on the *Tollense-See*. It possesses a Gothic church of the 14th cent. and four *Gothic gates. To the S. of the station are a statue of *Fritz Reuter* (see above), a *Bismarck Memorial*, and a *War Monument*. The *Municipal Art Gallery*, *Palais-Str.* 2, is open on Sun., 11-4, and on Wed. & Sat., 2-4. — *Neu-Brandenburg* is the junction for the *Berlin Nordbahn* (to *Stralsund*; see p. 201) and for *Ludwigslust* (p. 195).

196 M. *Pasewalk* (p. 201), the junction of the line from *Berlin* to *Stralsund* viâ *Angermünde*. — 222 M. *Stettin*, see p. 208.

21. From Hamburg to Berlin.

178 M. RAILWAY in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (express-fares 26 *M* 10, 19 *M* 40, 13 *M* 60 pf.; ordinary 22 *M* 90, 17 *M* 20 pf., 11 *M*). — The trains start at the *Klosterhof Station* (p. 159) and reach *Berlin* at the *Lehrte Station*.

Hamburg, see p. 159. 10 M. *Bergedorf* (Stadt *Hamburg*), where the peasant-women of the *Vierlande*, wearing a peculiar and picturesque costume, offer fruit and flowers for sale, belongs to *Hamburg*. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reinbeck*. — 16 M. *Friedrichsruh* (Landhaus), with the château where Prince *Bismarck* died on July 30th, 1898 (no

admission). Close by is his Mausoleum, designed by Schorbach. — 22½ M. *Schwarzenbeck*.

29 M. *Büchen* is the junction of lines to Lüneburg (p. 155) and to *Lübeck*.

FROM BÜCHEN TO LÜBECK, 30 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 3 M 90, 2 M 90 pf., 2 M) — The first important station is (11 M.) *Mölln* (*Stadt Hamburg*, R. 2, D. 2, pens. 4½ M; *Stadt Lüneburg*), a town and summer-resort of 4100 inhab., with numerous mediæval buildings, pleasantly situated on a lake. The popular German jester, Till Eulenspiegel, is said to have died here in 1350, in proof of which his tombstone, with an owl ('Eule), and mirror ('Spiegel') upon it, and various personal relics are shown to the curious. Interesting *Church*, restored in 1886-99. Attractive excursion hence to the (9½ M.) *Schall-See*, with its prettily-wooded banks and islands.

17½ M. *Ratzeburg* (*Rathskeller*; *Stadt Hamburg*, R. & B. 1½-2½, D. 2 M; omn. to the town 25 pf.), a town with 4300 inhab., formerly a celebrated episcopal see, is charmingly situated on an island in the Ratzeburger See, the banks of which are clothed with fine beech-forests. The handsome late-Romanesque *Cathedral*, built about 1172, with the aid of portions of an earlier edifice, was partly restored in 1876-81 and 1895. The interior contains several very ancient tombstones, including some of the early bishops. The pulpit, with its large sounding-board, is in the Renaissance style (1576). The choir is raised, and over the entrance is a triumphal cross. To the left of the altar, which has marble reliefs of 1629, is the so-called Apostle Cabinet, with a silver statue of Christ on the top; the silver figures of the apostles have vanished and are replaced by silvered porcelain figures after Thorvaldsen. The bronze doors of the cabinet are adorned with ancient paintings, and in the centre is the Passion, hewn in stone. The font, in the chapel to the S. of the altar, dates from 1440; the chapel to the N. contains a representation of the Death of St. Ansverus (d. 1066). In the W. gable is a large Romanesque rose-window (1895), and in the S. transept are modern stained-glass windows. The old mural paintings in the *Cloisters* have lately been refreshed. In front of the *Ständehaus* is a *Statue of Emp. William I.* — The visitor should make a trip by boat from the cathedral to the *Bäck* (inn; ½ hr.); or round the little lake by steamer (hourly from 3 p.m.) to (¾ hr.) *Waldesruh* (rfmts.) and the (¾ hr.) *Weinberg* (inn), and thence back to the (¼-½ hr.) town.

22 M. *Sarau*; 25 M. *Blankensee*. — 30 M. *Lübeck*, see p. 184.

59 M. *Hagenow* (junction for Schwerin and Rostock, R. 22).

72 M. *Ludwigslust* (*Weimar*; *Stadt Hamburg*, R. 1¾, B. ¾ M) is a residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a château and park. Pop. 6700.

FROM LUDWIGSLUST TO NEU-BRANDENBURG, 88 M., railway in 5½ hrs. (fares 9 M 10, 6 M 70 pf.). — 16 M. *Parchim* (*Wall-Hotel*; *Hôtel de Russie*), a small town with 10,300 inhab., on the navigable *Elde*, is the birthplace of the famous Prussian field-marshal Count Moltke (1800-1891), to whom a monument by Brunow has been erected here. — 38 M. *Karow* (Rail. Restaurant); 60 M. *Waren* (p. 194). — 83 M. *Neu-Brandenburg*, see p. 194.

From Ludwigslust to *Schwerin*, see p. 196.

99 M. *Wittenberge* (**Rail. Restaurant*; *Germania*), an industrial town of 14,600 inhab., on the Elbe, is the junction for Magdeburg (p. 102) viâ Stendal, for Buchholz (p. 123) viâ Lüneburg, and of a branch-line to *Perleberg* and *Wittstock*.

From (115 M.) *Glöwen* a short branch-line runs to *Havelberg* (Kronprinz), with a fine Romanesque cathedral of 1140 (pop. 7200).

From (131 M.) *Neustadt*, where the *Dosse* is crossed, branch-line to Güstrow (p. 194). — 139 M. *Friesack* (Rail. Restaurant),

with a monument to Elector Frederick I., by Calandrelli (1894). — 147 M. *Paulinenaue*.

FROM PAULINENAUE TO NEU-RUPPIN, 17½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 80, 1 *M* 20 pf.). — Near (10 M.) *Fehrbellin* the Great Elector defeated the Swedes in 1675. — 17½ M. Neu-Ruppin (*Hôtel du Nord*; *Krone*), a town with 15,500 inhab., on the *Ruppiner-See*, rebuilt after a fire in 1787.

About 12½ M. to the N.E. of Neu-Ruppin lies *Rheinsberg* (*Rathskeller*; *Kelpin*, R. 1¼ *M*), with the château where Frederick the Great lived when crown-prince from 1736 to 1740.

173 M. *Spandau*, see p. 95. The train now crosses the *Havel* and the *Spree*.

178 M. *Berlin*, see p. 1.

22. From Berlin to Schwerin and Wismar.

149 M. RAILWAY to (129 M.) *Schwerin* in 3½-5 hrs. (fares 19 *M* 20, 14 *M* 10 pf., 10 *M*); thence to (20 M.) *Wismar* in ¾ hr. (fares 3 *M*, 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 60 pf.).

From Berlin to (106 M.) *Ludwigslust*, see R. 21.

About 2 M. to the S.E. of (112 M.) *Lüblow* lies *Wöbbelin*, with the grave of Theodore Körner (who fell at Rosenberg, p. 199) and some reminiscences of that poet. — 123 M. *Holthusen*, junction of a line to Hagenow (p. 195).

129 M. *Schwerin*. — *Hotels*. At the station: *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. c; B, 2), R. 2¼-3, B. ¾-1, D. 2-2½ *M*, second-class; *NIENDORFF'S (Pl. f; B, 2), Wilhelm-Str. 8, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; LOUISENHOF (Pl. d; B, 2), R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, incl. wine, well spoken of; BAHNHOF'S-HOTEL (Pl. h; B, 2), unpretending. — In the town: HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. a; C, 4), Schloss-Str., R. 2½-4, D. 2½, B. 1 *M*; *STERN'S (Pl. b; B, 3), on the Pfaffenteich, corner of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str., R. 2½, D. 2¼ *M*, commercial; HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. e; C, 3), König-Str. 30, R. & B. 2¾-3¾, D. 2 *M*; STADT LÜBECK (Pl. g; B, 3), plain.

Restaurants. At *Stern's Hotel*, *Hôtel de Paris*, and *Hôtel de Russie*, see above; *Cohen*, König-Str. 84; *Dunst*, Schloss-Str.; *Dabelstein*, Salz-Str. 4; *Feltmann*, Rostocker-Str. 58. — *Wöhler*, Fischer-Str. 2, *Uhle*, Schuster-Str. 15, *Havemann*, Grosse Moor 5 (Moselle and Hungarian wines). — *Confectioners*: *Krefft*, corner of the Schloss-Str. and König-Str.; *Goldenbaum*, Arsenal-Str.

Cabs, 50 pf. per drive; per ½ hr. 75 pf., per hour 1¼ *M*; box 25 pf.

Steamboats on the Lake of Schwerin several times daily in summer, starting at the Anna-Str., near the Museum (Pl. D, 4), or from the Alte Garten, by the Burgsee (Pl. C, 4): to Zippendorf and the Kaninchenwerder 20 pf., to the Ferry 30 pf.

Theatre. *Hof-Theater* (Pl. 21; C, 4), in the Alte Garten. — CONCERT GARDENS: at the *Hôtel de Paris* and *Niendorff's Hotel*, see above; *Pavillon*, in the Schloss-Garten; *Paulshöhe Brewery*, on the road to Zippendorf (p. 199).

Schwerin (accent on the second syllable), an ancient settlement of Wends, invested with municipal rights in 1161 by Henry the Lion, and an episcopal see from 1167 to 1648, is now a well-built town with 36,500 inhab., and the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is prettily situated on the *Lake of Schwerin* (14 M. long, 3½ M. broad) and several smaller lakes.

Near the station is the handsome *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 7; B, 2, 3), built in the Gothic style in 1869.

From the station we proceed by the Luisen-Platz and the Wil

helm-Str. to the Pfaffenteich (Pl. B, 1-3), among the buildings round which the most conspicuous are the *Arsenal* (Pl. B, 3), the *Amt* (Pl. 1; B, 2), and the *Gymnasium* (Pl. 16; C, 2). Opposite the last is a bronze bust (Pl. 24; C, 2) to *Heinrich Schliemann* (d. 1890), the explorer of Troy, who was a native of Mecklenburg, and to the N. of the pond is a medallion of *Postmaster General H. von Stephan* (d. 1897; Pl. 25).

Near the S. end of the Pfaffenteich, in the heart of the town, rises the **Cathedral* (Pl. C, 3), a fine brick edifice in the Baltic style, dating from 1320-1482, and judiciously restored in 1867-69. The tower, 380 ft. high, was built in 1889-91. Adm. 12.30-2 p.m.; sacristan, Am Dom 4 (1 *M*).

The '*Chapel of the Holy Blood*', at the back of the high-altar, contains tombs of the grand-ducal family. The stained-glass windows, representing the Ascension, with figures of apostles and evangelists, were executed from cartoons by *Cornelius* (p. 198). The N. side of the choir contains the *Monument of Duke Christopher* (d. 1592). *Altar-piece*, a Crucifixion, executed by Lenthe under the directions of *Cornelius*. By one of the S. pillars is a bronze *Epitaphium* of the Duchess Helena (d. 1524), from the studio of *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg. The four curious monumental *Brasses*, 10 ft. long, are of Flemish workmanship, and date from 1347 and 1375. Excellent organ.

The cloisters, to the N. of the cathedral, contain the *Ducal Library* (180,000 vols.; open daily, 11-1, also 4-6 on Wed. & Sat. in summer and 6-8 in winter), with a handsome reading-room.

From the cathedral we cross the market-place, and traverse the König-Str. and the Schloss-Str., at the end of which, on the right, are the *Government Offices* (Pl. 15), built in 1865-67. Beyond them is the *Alte Garten* (Pl. C, 4), an open space, with the *Court Theatre* (Pl. 21), a *Monument to Grand-Duke Paul Frederick* (Pl. 2), designed by Rauch, and erected in 1849, and a *Monument* (Pl. 3) to the memory of the Mecklenburgers who fell in 1870-71.

In the same square, at the corner of the Anna-Str., stands the **Museum* (Pl. 10), designed by Willebrand, and completed in 1882. On the upper floor is the grand-ducal picture-gallery, and on the lower floor are the other grand-ducal art-collections.

The *Picture Gallery* is open free on Sun. 12-2 and on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 11-2; adm. on other week-days, 8-11 (also 3.30-6 from March to Oct.), 50 pf. (Mon. 1 *M*; bell at the top of the staircase). Large catalogue 8 *M*, short catalogue 20 pf. The gallery is particularly rich in works of the Dutch school of the 17th century.

From the vestibule we first enter (to the left) four CABINETS containing works of the German, Netherlandish, and Italian Schools of the 15-16th cent. (I & II) and of the Dutch and Flemish Schools of the 17-18th cent. (III and IV). Then —

Room I (lighted from the roof). Dutch School, with a few Italian Masters. 723. *Van der Neer*, Conflagration; 473. *Van der Heyde*, Mordecai's triumph, the scene laid in a Dutch street; 667. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Gyges and Candaules; 27. *Asch*, Forest-scene; 55. *Berchem*, Pastoral landscape; 603, 604. *Lingelbach*, Landscapes; *1013a. *Terburg*, Portrait; 1135a. *J. Wouwerman*, Sand-hills; 1098. *Floris*, Head of Christ; 590. *Lairesse*, Children dancing; 876-878. *Tintoretto*, Portraits; 639. *P. de Matteis*, Immacolata; *53, *54. *Belotto (Canaletto)*, Architectural pieces; no numbers, *Van Goyen*, Landscapes.

Room II (lighted from the roof). Dutch School, with a few pictures

of the French and Flemish Schools. 492. *Van der Neer*, Moonlight-scene; 1005. *Teniers the Younger*, Daniel in the lions' den; 424. *Govaerts*, 110. *P. Bril*, 118-121. *J. Brueghel*, Landscapes; 1038a. *Rubens* (school-piece), Venus in a garland of flowers; *547. *Jordaens*, Apparition; *Teniers the Younger*, 1006. Miraculous Draught of Fishes; *1010. Smokers in a tavern; 542. *C. Janssens van Ceulen*, Inigo Jones; 88. *P. Boel*, Game; several works by *Oudry*, the animal-painter, the best of which are: 768. Fruit, 775. Wolf in a trap.

Room III (lighted from the roof). Various Schools. 1252a. *Paulsen*, Grand-Duke Frederick Francis II.; *1101. *G. Terburg*, Wine-drinkers; 518, 519. *W. van Honthorst*, Frederick Henry and William II. of Orange; 668. *W. van Mieris*, Bakhuisen, the marine painter; 994. *Strigel*, Margaret, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, daughter of Emperor Maximilian I.; *L. Cranach*, 156. Portrait, 159. Charles V.; *341. *Karel Fabritius*, Sentinel; *1099. *Corn. Vroom*, River-scene; 89. *W. Dubois*, Evening-scene; 958. *Slingeland*, Violin player; 701. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait; 1012. *Terburg*, Youth reading; 537-539. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers; *327. *Dou*, Rough dentistry; *661. *M. Mierevelt*, W. J. Delft, the engraver; *554. *W. Kalf*, Fruit; *Gonzales Coques*, 149, 150. Small portraits, 148. Studio; 174, 175. *B. Denner*, Portraits; *666. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Lady at a piano; 732. *Caspar Netscher*, The black-sealed letter; *1052. *A. van de Velde*, St. Jerome in a landscape; *Ph. Wouverman*, 1129. Battle, *1130. Gipsy camp; 39, 40, 46. *L. Bakhuisen*, Sea-pieces; 61. *Job Berckheyde*, Boor eating herrings; 421. *J. Glauber*, Landscape; 517. *G. Honthorst*, Musicians; 34. *Avercamp*, Ice-scene.

At the back of this room is CAB. 14, containing Cornelius's coloured cartoons for the windows in the cathedral (p. 197). CABS 13 & 15 contain cartoons of Mecklenburg princes by *Schumacher* (17) and *Schlöpke* (1), which were copied on glass by *Gillmeister* for the 'Waffensaal' in the Palace (p. 199).

Room IV (lighted from the roof). Dutch Masters. *854, *855. *Rembrandt*, Studies of heads; 578. *S. Koninck*, Study of a head; *90. *F. Bol*, Joseph in prison; 992, *993. *Chr. Striep*, Still-life; 6, 7. *W. van Aelst*, Still-life; 910. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 1127. *Ph. Wouverman*, Bear-hunt; *1086. *S. de Vlieger*, Estuary; 333. *H. Dubbels*; 36. *L. Bakhuisen*, Rough sea; *W. Kalf*, 916. Kitchen-interior, 553, 555. Still-life; 464. *J. de Heem*, Flowers; 896. *Rottenhammer*, Repose on the Flight; 91, 92. *F. Bol*, Portraits; 679. *Kl. Molenaer*, Winter-scene; no number, *J. Molenaer*, Boors; 1061, 1062. *Verdoel*, 1107. *J. Weenix*, Pig-sty; 870, 871. *H. tom Ring*, Portrait of the 'King' and 'Queen' of the Münster Anabaptists (1535); 1087. *H. van Vliet*, Church at Delft; 1104. *Weenix*, Lurking cat; 507. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 1106. *Weenix*, Merry companions on the sea-shore; *974. *J. Steen*, Love-sick girl; 117. *Adr. Brouwer*, Boors; 1076. *H. Sorgh*, Old woman in a kitchen; *576. *S. Koninck*, Joseph before Pharaoh; 99. *Both*, Landscape; 1053. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle at a brook; 1141. *Th. Wyck*, Alchemist; *Moreelse*, 703. Shepherd-boy, 702. Portrait.

Room V (lighted from the roof). Dutch School. 169. *L. Cranach*, Luther (1546); 600. *Lievens*, St. Luke; 544. *K. du Jardin*, Monkey and donkey; 4, 9. *Aelst*, Still-life; *505, 510. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry-yards; *1051. *A. van de Velde*, Roman ferry-boat; 1126. *Ph. Wouverman*, River-scene; *761. *A. van Ostade*, Inn; *329. *G. Dou*, Astronomer; 662. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 1105. *Weenix*, Pastoral scene; *Codde*, 146. Musical company, 147. Freebooters examining their plunder; *444, *445. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; 459, 460. *Heda*, Still-life; 326. *G. Dou*, Rembrandt's mother; 957. *Slingeland*, Shoemaker; 631. *O. Marseus*, Forest-scene; 104. *Brekelenkam*, Shoemaker; *656. *Metsu*, The widow's mite; 477. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *1086. *De Vlieger*, Shipping; 1103. *Weenix*, Dutch kitchen; *Potter*, 838. Cattle, *841. Tavern. *837, *842. Rural life; 1058. *Verboom*, Village-scene.

Room VI (lighted from the roof). Modern Masters. 1274. *Schlöpke*, Death of Niclot (see p. 199); 1289. *A. Schreyer*, Encounter at Waghäusel; 1275. *Schlöpke*, Fritz Reuter, the novelist; 1152. *Paulsen*, Snow-balling a sweep; 1260b. *Riefstahl*, Consecration by fire; *1345. *Wenglein*, Scene on the Isar; also works by *Sturm*, *Malchin*, *Dörr*, *Dettmann*, *Schreyer*, *Nerly*, *Runke*, etc.

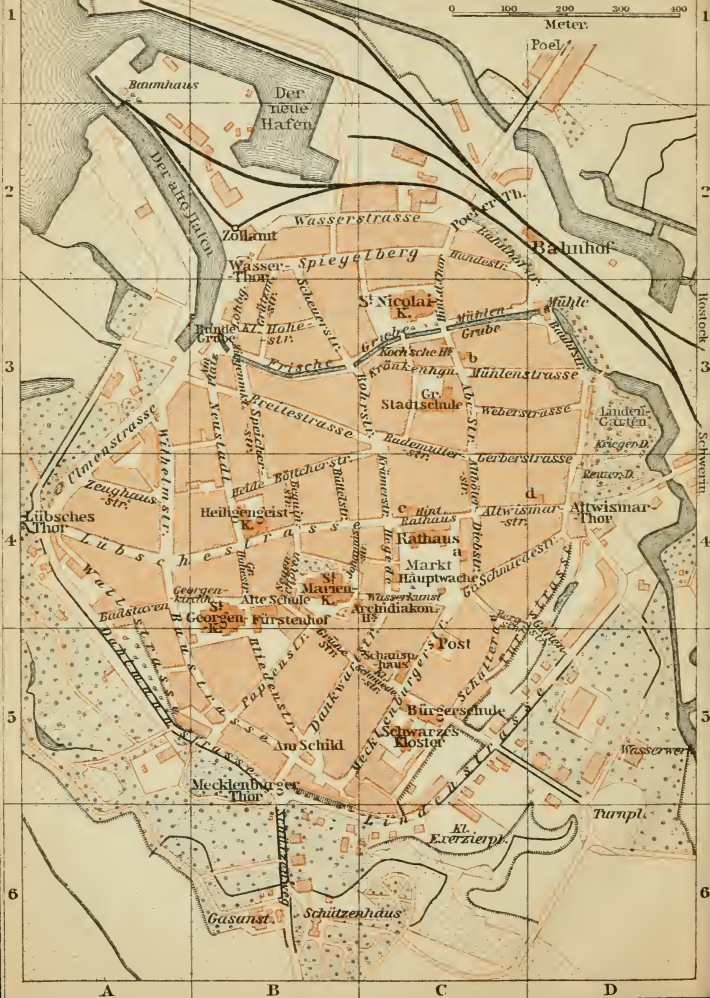
CABS. 5-12 contain works by *O. Achenbach*, *Pflugradt*, *Retlich*, *Koch*, *Beckmann*, and *Melbye*.

LOWER FLOOR (adm. Sun. 12-2, Wed. and Frid. 11-2, free; at other

A	B	C	D
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times 1 *M.* — The rooms in front and to the left contain the rapidly growing *Museum of Industrial Art*. To the right is the *Collection of Casts*, beyond which is the *Cabinet of Engravings*.

The SUNK FLOOR contains the *Collection of National Antiquities*, a collection of *Mediæval Ecclesiastical Monuments*, and the *Cabinet of Coins*.

The Anna-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4; steamboat-quay) leads from the Museum to the S.E., along the lake, to the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. D, 3, 4; open daily till 3 p.m.).

A bridge adorned with two colossal groups (Obotrites equipping their chargers) crosses to an island lying between the Schweriner See and the Burgsee, on which is situated the grand-ducal **Palace* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), begun in the early-Renaissance style from designs by *Demmler* in 1845, and completed by *Stüler* in 1857. It is an extensive structure, with irregular wings flanked with lofty towers, and encloses a pentagonal court-yard, the whole producing a very picturesque effect. As early as the 12th cent. a palace of the princes of Mecklenburg occupied this site. It was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent., and parts of this mediæval edifice have been skilfully incorporated with the modern palace. Above the portal is an equestrian statue of Niclot, the Obotrite chief (d. 1160).

The **INTERIOR*, decorated chiefly by *Stüler* and *Strack*, is open on Sundays and holidays at noon, on week-days at 10, 1, and 5.30 (from 1st Sept. to 31st March at 3) o'clock (tickets, 1 *M.* each, to be obtained from the porter on the left side of the inner portal). The most interesting apartments are the *Waffenhalle* (on the groundfloor; collection of armour), the *Thronsaal*, and the *Goldene Saal*, all containing various objects of art. The tasteful Gothic *Chapel*, built in 1560-63, was afterwards restored. Handsome staircase (*Goldene Treppe*). — The **Burg-Garten* adjoining the Schloss is also worthy of inspection.

The extensive *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. C, D, 5, 6) is worth seeing. At its N. end is an **Equestrian Statue of Grand-Duke Frederick Francis II.* (Pl. 23; C, 5), by Brunow.

**WALK* to (2½ M.) *Zippendorf* (comp. Pl. D, 6), and along the bank of the lake to (1½ M.) the *Fähre* (both steamboat-stations). At (½ M. farther) *Rabensteinfeld* there are several favourite resorts in the woods bordering the lake. The *Pinnower See* lies ½ M. thence, surrounded by wooded hills. The *Kaninchenwerder* (restaurant; steamboat-station), or rabbits' island, is much visited (view-tower). *Schelfwerder*, 1½ M. to the N. of Schwerin, lies amid beautiful woods (restaurant).

To the W. is the *Weinberg*, with a tower affording a fine distant view. FROM SCHWERIN TO REHNA, 21 M., railway in 1 hr. — At *Rosenberg*, 2 M. to the N.E. of (10½ M.) *Lützow*, is an obelisk marking the spot where Th. Körner fell in 1813 (comp. p. 196). — 15 M. *Gadebusch*, with an interesting church (13th cent.), *Rathhaus* (1612), and château (1570). — 21 M. *Rehna*, with 2100 inhabitants.

135 M. *Wiligrad*; 139 M. *Kleinen*, junction of the Lübeck and Stettin railway (p. 191); 144½ M. *Mecklenburg*.

149 M. *Wismar*. — *Hotels*. STADT HAMBURG (Pl. a; C, 4), R. from 2, B. ¾ *M.*; FRÜNDT'S HOTEL (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 1½, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M.*, both very fair; SONNE (Pl. c; C, 4); WÄDEKIN (Pl. d; C, D, 4), R. 1½ *M.*, good cuisine. — *Rail. Restaurant*; *Rathskeller*; *Fenger*; *Alte Schwede*.

Pest & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), *Mecklenburger-Str.* 18.

British Vice-Consul, *Heinrich Podeus*.

Principal Attractions (4 hrs.). *Nicolikirche*; *Market-place*; *Marienkirche*; *Alte Schule*; *Fürstenhof*; *Georgenkirche*; walk round the town.

Wismar, an old Mecklenburg town with 18,200 inhabitants, once an important member of the Hanseatic League, possesses an excellent harbour and some interesting mediæval buildings.

In the market-place (Pl. C, 4), in the middle of the town, are the *Guard House*, the '*Alte Schwede*' (a house of the 15th cent.), and the *Rathhaus*, the last containing a collection of pictures by old masters. The *Fountain* in the E. corner dates originally from 1602, the gable of the *Wädekin Hotel* (p. 199) from 1363. — To the S.W. of the market-place are the *Archdeaconry* (15th cent.) and ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Pl. B, 4; sacristan, Marienkirchhof 5), an edifice of the 13-14th cent., with a brazen font of 1337. Fine view from the tower (270 ft. high). To the S. of the church is the so-called *ALTE SCHULE (Pl. B, 4), dating from about 1300 and restored in 1880. It contains a collection of Wismar antiquities (Sun., 12-1.30). — The *FÜRSTENHOF (Pl. B, 4), formerly a ducal palace and now the seat of the district court, is a good specimen of the German Renaissance (1552, restored in 1879-81). — ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH (Pl. B, 4; sacristan, Georgenkirchhof 16) has a choir of the 14th, and a nave of the 15th cent. (restored in 1887-88); it contains a fine altar, eight shrines, and mediæval choir-stalls. — The *Bürgerschule* (Pl. C, 5) incorporates the relics of a convent of Black Friars.

To the N. of the market-place is the CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS (Pl. C, 3; sacristan, Nicolaikirchhof 6), which was begun at the end of the 14th cent.; the nave (vaulting 130 ft. high) was finished in 1459, the tower in 1487. The exterior is elaborately decorated, and the interior has some old mural paintings. — A pleasant walk round the town (3/4-1 hr.) may be ended at the *Baumhaus* (Pl. A, 1; restaurant), at the harbour.

A pleasant steamer-excursion (15 pf.) may be made to (2 1/2 M.) *Wendorf* (Bade-Hotel); fine view of the town.

FROM WISMAR TO KAROW, 48 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 4 M 90, 3 M 60 pf.). — At (17 M.) *Blankenberg* we cross the Lübeck and Stettin railway (p. 192). — 2 1/2 M. *Sternberg* (Haase), with an imposing church. — 48 M. *Karow*, see p. 195.

From Wismar to *Rostock*, see p. 194.

23. From Berlin to Stralsund.

a. Viâ Neu-Brandenburg.

137 M. RAILWAY from the Stettin Station (p. 1) in 4-6 hrs. (fares 18 M, 13 M 50 pf., 9 M; express 20 M 30, 15 M 10, 10 M 60 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. — The first important station is (18 M.) *Oranienburg* (Eilers), a town of 6900 inhab., on the *Havel*. The château is now a normal school, but some of its rooms are kept up in the original style. In front of it is a statue of Louisa Henrietta (d. 1667), wife of the Great Elector. — The line traverses a pretty wooded country. From (29 M.) *Löwenberg* a branch-line runs to (45 M.) *Prenzlau* (p. 201). — 50 M. *Fürstenberg* is the junction of a branch-line to (49 M.) *Eberswalde* (p. 208). — 60 M. *Strelitz*.

62 M. **Neu-Strelitz** (*British Hotel*, well spoken of, R. 2-4, D. 2 *M*; *Mecklenburger Hof*; *Railway Restaurant*), the capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is a town of 10,300 inhab., pleasantly situated amid wood on the *Zierker See*. The handsome *Schloss* is surrounded by pleasure-grounds and a deer-park. The mausoleum, in the *Schloss-Garten*, contains a copy of Rauch's statue of Queen Louisa (see below). In the market-place is a statue of Grand-Duke George (d. 1860).

About 7 M. to the N. (carr. there and back 6-8 *M*) is the summer-château of *Hohen-Zieritz*, where Queen Louisa of Prussia, a daughter of the grand-ducal line, died in 1810.

FROM NEU-STRELITZ TO ROSTOCK AND WARNEMÜNDE, 82 M., railway in 2½-5 hrs. (fares 10 *M* 10, 7 *M* 60, 5 *M* 10 pf.; express 11 *M* 40, 8 *M* 50, 5 *M* 90 pf.); express from Berlin to (136 M.) *Rostock* in 4 hrs. (fares 19 *M* 40, 14 *M* 10, 10 *M* 20 pf.). — An important intermediate station is (22 M.) *Waren* (*Hôt. du Nord*, R. 2-3 *M*, unpretending; *Stadt Hamburg*, R. 2-2½, D. 2½ *M*, well spoken of), a town of 8000 inhab. on the *Müritz*, a large lake, with a trade in grain and several manufactories. — 54 M. *Güstrow*, see p. 194. — 74 M. *Rostock*, see p. 192; thence to (82 M.) *Warnemünde*, p. 193.

From (72 M.) *Blankensee* a branch-line runs to (23 M.) *Strasburg in der Uckermark*. 79 M. *Stargard*.

84½ M. **Neu-Brandenburg** (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1¼ *M*), see p. 194. — 93 M. *Treptow*; 114 M. *Randow*; 135 M. *Voigdehagen*. 137 M. *Stralsund*, see p. 202.

b. Viâ Angermünde.

150 M. RAILWAY in 4-6 hrs. (fares as in R. 23a). — To *Swinemünde* (126 M.) in 4-6¼ hrs. (express fares 18 *M* 20, 13 *M* 50, 9 *M* 50 pf.; ordinary 16 *M* 20, 12 *M* 20, 8 *M* 10 pf.); to *Heringsdorf* (130 M.) in 4½-7 hrs. (express fares 18 *M* 90, 14 *M*, 9 *M* 80 pf.).

From Berlin to (45 M.) *Angermünde*, see R. 25.

68 M. **Prenzlau** (*Hôt. du Nord*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Hôtel de Prusse*, R. 2, B. ¾ *M*), on the *Ucker*, the ancient capital of the *Uckermark*, with 19,700 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lower *Uckersee*. The Gothic **Church of St. Mary* (1325-39; restored in 1877-84) is one of the finest brick structures in this district (brazen font of the 15th cent.). The *Holy Ghost Church* now contains a collection of local antiquities. In the market-place is an equestrian statue of Emp. William I., by Schilling. Three old gates and part of the town-walls are preserved.

82 M. **Pasewalk** (*Stuthmann's Hotel*), with 9800 inhab. and a monument to Emp. Frederick III. (1895), is the junction of the lines to Stettin, Schwerin, and Hamburg (R. 20). Monument to Emp. Frederick III. The fine 'Kiek in die Mark', a tower in the town-wall, dates from 1445. — 89 M. *Jatznick* (branch to *Uckermünde*); 93 M. *Ferdinandshof* (branch to *Jarmen*). — 102 M. *Ducherow*.

FROM DUCHEROW TO HERINGSDORF, 28 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. — 7 M. *Carnin*. 24 M. *Swinemünde*, see p. 210. 28 M. *Heringsdorf*, see p. 210.

From *Carnin* (see above) a steamer plies daily (except Sun.) in 2 hrs. (fares 2 or 3 *M*) to *Zinnowitz* (*Belvedere*, pens. 4½-6 *M*; *Eichenhain*; *Glien-berg*), a rising seaside-resort in the island of *Usedom*.

109 M. **Anklam** (*Traube*, R. from 2, D. 2 *M*; *Sagert's*, R. 2, D. 2³/₄; *Deutsches Haus*), with 15,000 inhab., on the *Peene*, formerly the frontier between Prussia and Sweden. The town contains quaint old houses, some relics of its old fortifications (e.g. the *Hohe Stein*), a statue of Emp. William I., and a 12th cent. church (*St. Mary's*), with a modern tower and carved altars of the 15-16th centuries.

119 M. **Züssow** is the junction for (11 M.) *Wolgast* (*Deutsches Haus*), a busy commercial town (8100 inhab.) on the *Peene*.

From *Wolgast* a diligence plies twice daily in summer in 1¹/₂ hr. to (5¹/₂ M.) *Zinnowitz* (p. 201).

130 M. **Greifswald**. — **Hotels**. **DEUTSCHES HAUS*, R. 2-3, B. ³/₄, D. 2 *M*; **HÔTEL DE PRUSSE*, same charges; *HÔT. DU NORD*; *TRAUBE*; *VICTORIA*. — *Restaurants Rathhauskeller* and *Ihlenfeld*.

Cabs per drive, 1-2 pers. ³/₄, 3 pers. 1 *M*, 4 pers. 1¹/₄, to *Eldena* 2 *M*. The chief points of interest may be visited in 2-3 hrs.

Greifswald, an ancient town with 22,800 inhab., lies on the right bank of the *Ryck*, near its mouth in the *Greifswalder Bodden*. In the market-place are the *Rathhaus*, the *Post Office*, a *War Monument*, and several picturesque late-Gothic gabled houses. *St. Mary's Church*, to the N.E., has a carved wooden pulpit (1587) and a handsome carved altar (15th cent.). The *Church of St. Nicholas*, built in 1300-26, has a tower 330 ft. high (view). — The *University* (800 students) was founded in 1456. Opposite is a monument commemorating its 400th anniversary. The university owns the *Croy Tapestry* (16th cent.; restored in 1891-95), representing Luther preaching before the royal families of Saxony and Pomerania (exhibited every 10 years; 1900, 1910, and so on). On the W. side of the town are some *Salt Springs*, with a bath-house.

Steamers (10 pf.) ply in summer to *Wieck* and *Eldena* (with a ruined convent of 1200), at the mouth of the *Ryck*.

From *Greifswald* to *Triebsee* and *Rostock*, see p. 194. — Steamer to *Rügen*, see p. 204.

135 M. *Jeesser*; 138 M. *Miltzow*; 141 M. *Wüstenfelde*.

149 M. **Stralsund**. — **Hotels**. **HÔTEL BRANDENBURG* (Pl. a; B, 4), *Mönch-Str.* 50, R. 1¹/₂-4¹/₂, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; **GOLDENER LÖWE* (Pl. b; C, 3), *Alter Markt* 2, D. 2 *M*; *HÔTEL BISMARCK* (Pl. d; B, 3), *Mühlen-Str.* 20, R. from 2 *M*, with a good restaurant; **KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN* (Pl. c; B, 5), *Neuer Markt* 14, R. 2, B. ³/₄ *M*; *FÄHR-HOTEL* (Pl. e; D, 3), at the harbour, R. 1-4, B. ³/₄ *M*; *RABE'S*, at the station, with large pleasure-garden, R. 1¹/₂-3, B. ³/₄ *M*.

Restaurants. Wine: *Rathsweinkeller*, *Friederich*, *Baden-Str.* 44; *Wulff-crona*, *Heiligegeist-Str.* 30. — Beer: **Müller*, *Ossenreyer-Str.* 16, D. 1¹/₂-2 *M*; *Schlossbrauhaus*, *Heiligegeist-Str.* 87; *Rathhausbierkeller*.

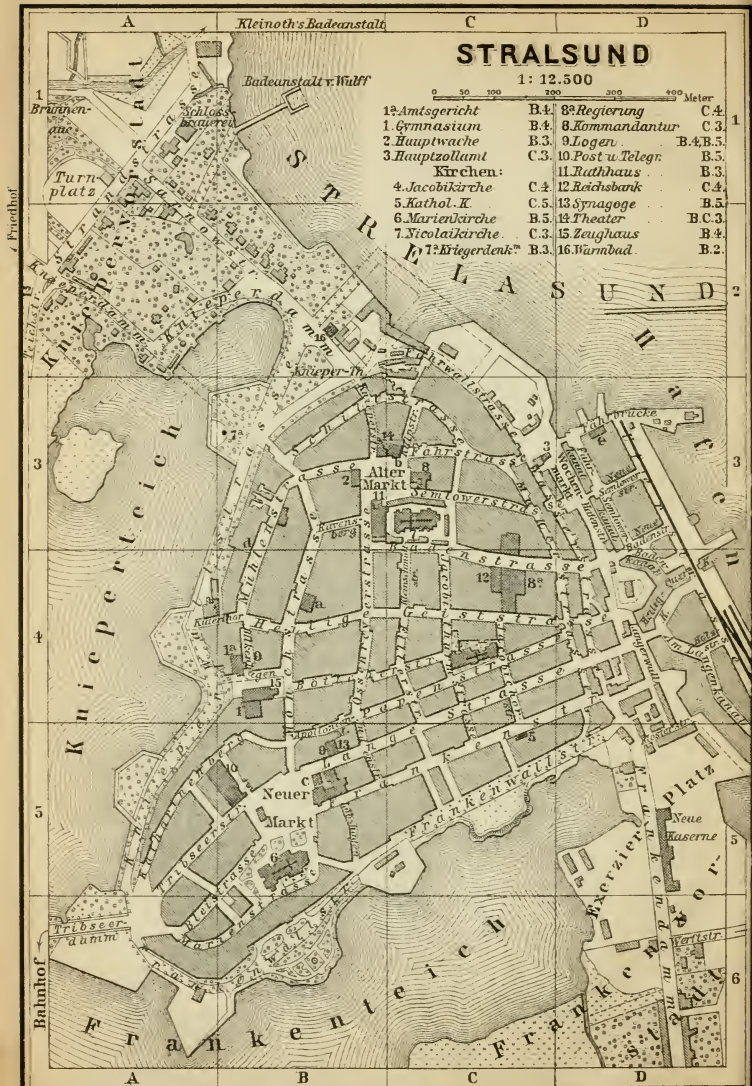
Sea Baths at *Kleinloth's*, *Strand-Str.* 1 (above Pl. B, 1); *Sibirien*, *Sarnow-Str.* 5a. — *Warm Baths*, etc., at *Knieper-Str.* 13b (Pl. B, 3).

Cabs. Drive within the town, 50 pf., to one of the suburbs, to the station, or from the station to the harbour 75 pf.; trunk 20 pf.; per hr. 2 *M*.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 10; B, 5), in the *Neue Markt*.

Steamboat to *Rügen*, see p. 204. A steam-ferry plies from the *Fährbrücke* (Pl. D, 3) to *Altefähr* (p. 201; 30 pf.).

Chief Attractions (4 hrs.): *Marienkirche*; *Jacobikirche*; *Rathhaus*; *Nicolaikirche*; *Knieper-Wall*.



Stralsund, with 30,100 inhab., lies on the *Strelasund*, a strait 2 M. wide, which separates Rügen from the mainland and washes the small fortified island of *Dänholm*. The town is entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by three moles only. The lofty gabled houses, the towers, and the Gothic churches of brick resemble those of Rostock and Lübeck. The fortifications have been removed or converted into promenades.

Stralsund was founded about 1209, and soon attained to such prosperity that in the 14th cent. it was second in importance, among the Hanseatic towns on the Baltic, to Lübeck alone. The citizens adopted the reformed faith at an early period, and were therefore on the side of Sweden during the Thirty Years' War. In 1628, aided by Danish and Swedish vessels, they gallantly defended their town against Wallenstein, who had sworn to take it, 'though it had been chained to heaven', but was compelled to abandon the siege after losing 12,000 men. From the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 until 1815, when it became Prussian, the town, together with the province of Vor-Pommern and the island of Rügen, belonged to Sweden.

On leaving the station, we cross the Tribseer Damm to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Neue Markt* (Pl. B, 5) in a straight direction. The *Marienkirche*, situated here (Pl. 6; open daily in summer, 11-1 and 3-4; on Sun., 12-2), erected in 1416-73, is a vast brick structure with a transept, aisles, and a series of chapels between the flying buttresses. The tower affords a fine survey of the peculiar, insulated position of Stralsund, and part of the island of Rügen. (Sacristan, Marien-Str. 10.)

In the *Alte Markt* (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine mediæval Platz, stands the handsome *Rathhaus* (Pl. 11), dating partly from the 13th century. The two rich façades fronting the market, built in the 15th and modernised in the 18th cent., have been restored in the original style.

The large *Council Chamber* contains portraits of Swedish and Prussian kings, and Luther at the Diet of Worms, by Jakobs; one of the antechambers has portraits of Stralsund Burgomasters. — The *PROVINZIAL-MUSEUM OF NEU-VORPOMMERN AND RÜGEN, on the upper floor, contains an important Collection of Northern Antiquities, mediæval ornaments (golden ornaments from Hiddensöe, of the 10th or 11th cent.), weapons, coins, guild insignia, ecclesiastical antiquities, and objects of historical interest connected with Stralsund (open daily from May 15th till Sept. 15th, 11-1; at other times on application to the castellan of the Rathhaus). — The MUNICIPAL LIBRARY (70,000 vols.) was founded in 1709.

Beyond the Rathhaus rises the *Nicolaikirche* (Pl. 7; C, 3), a noble edifice begun in 1311, resembling the Marienkirche (shown at the same times; Sacristan, Nicolaikirchhof 3). The choir has been repainted after the old fashion. The towers are unfinished. The high-altar, carved in wood in the 15th cent. and restored in 1856, represents the Passion; fine brass of Burgomaster Hövener (1357); carved altar-pieces; brazen candelabra and sconces; remains of a Gothic ciborium of wood. The benches are partly of the 16th cent.; at the entrance to those of the Krämer, or merchants, is the polite intimation: 'Dat ken kramer ist de blief da buten, oder ick schla em up de schnuten' (literally, 'He that's no merchant stay without, else I shall strike him on the snout!').

To the S. stands the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 4; open 12-1 & 3-4; sacristan, Jacobithurm-Str. 26), a Gothic building with nave and

aisles of different heights, terminating at the E. end in a straight wall. The W. façade is surmounted by a slender and richly-decorated tower. In the sacristy is some fine carved woodwork. — At the W. end of the Heiligegeist-Str. is the *Küter-Thor* (Pl. A, B, 4; 15th cent.).

The Gothic War Monument (Pl. 7a; B, 3) rises in the gardens outside the Knieperthor. Between the Knieperdamm and Sarnow-Str. (Pl. A, 1, 2) lies the *Brunnenaue*.

In 1809, when the war between France and Austria broke out, *Major Ferdinand von Schill*, a distinguished Prussian officer of hussars, quitted Berlin with his regiment without the knowledge of the king, with a view to effect a patriotic rising against the French in N. Germany. His noble effort met with little response, and he and his corps were eventually driven back to Stralsund by the Westphalian and Dutch allies of the French. The town was taken by storm, and after a heroic defence Schill and most of his corps were killed in the streets. Eleven captured officers were afterwards shot at Wesel by order of Napoleon. The spot where Schill fell is indicated by an inscription in the pavement of the Fährstrasse (Pl. C, 3; opposite the house No. 21). His grave is in the N.E. angle of the *St. Jürgen Cemetery*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Knieper-Thor (to the left of Pl. A, 2). His head was interred at Brunswick (p. 142).

FROM STRALSUND TO ROSTOCK, 46 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. — From (12 M.) *Velgast* a branch (7 M.) diverges to *Barth* (6200 inhab.; *Sonne*). — 27 M. *Ribnitz* (*Helms Hotel*), with 4500 inhabitants. An omnibus runs twice daily from Ribnitz to (8 M.) *Müritz* (p. 193); and a steamer plies twice daily to *Wustrow*. — 46 M. *Rostock*, see p. 192.

From Barth (see above) steamers run to the seaside-resorts of *Zingst* and *Prerow*.

24. From Stralsund to Sassnitz viâ Bergen (*Putbus*).

Island of Rügen.

32 M. RAILWAY in 2-3 hrs. (fares 4 *M* 60, 3 *M* 50, 2 *M* 40 pf.). STEAMBOATS also ply to Rügen from *Stralsund*, *Greifswald*, and *Stettin*. — *Steam Ferry* from Stralsund to *Altefähr*, see p. 202.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany (377 sq. M.; 32 M. long, and 25 M. wide), with 45,000 inhab., is separated from the mainland on the S.W. by the *Strelasund* (p. 203), which at the narrowest part is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth. The deep bays by which the island is indented in every direction form a number of peninsulas, connected with it by narrow strips of land only. The most important of these are *Wittow* and *Jasmund* on the N. and *Mönchgut* on the S. side of the island. The scenery on the E. coast of the island is very picturesque, with its beech-woods, steep cliffs, and blue water. The finest points are *Stubbenkammer*, *Putbus*, and the *Jagdschloss*. *Sassnitz* is the most frequented bathing-resort. Rügen, which was originally inhabited by the Germanic Rugii, was afterwards occupied by a Slavonic race, who resisted the influences of Christianity and civilisation down to the middle of the 14th century. In 1478, after the native princes had become extinct, the island was annexed to W. Pomerania, the fortunes of which it thenceforward shared (comp. p. 210).

The hotels in the most frequented resorts are often crowded in summer, so that previous application is advisable.

The train starts from the principal station of Stralsund, and skirts the *Frankenvorstadt* to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Stralsund Harbour*. Here the passengers embark on a steam-ferry-boat, which crosses the *Strelasund* to (25 min.) *Altefähr Station*, where the train for Bergen awaits them.



PUTBUS und die GRANITZ.
1 : 200.000



DIE STUBBENITZ.
1 : 200.000



RÜGEN.
1 : 500.000

Altefähr (*Curhaus*, R. from 25 *M* per week; *Hôtel Putbus*) is a small bathing-resort. Railway to Putbus, Binz, and Sellin, see below.

7½ *M*. (from Stralsund) *Rambin*; 10½ *M*. *Samtens*; 15 *M*. *Teschenhagen*.

18 *M*. **Bergen**. — **RATHSKELLER*, ½ *M*. from the station; **HÔTEL ZUM BAHNHOF*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1¼ *M*; *PRINZ VON PREUSSEN*; *GOLDNER ADLER*, unpretending.

Bergen, a town with 3800 inhab., is the official capital of Rügen and the neighbouring islands. The conspicuous *Church* with its lofty tower is in the late-Romanesque style and dates from the 12th century. The *Rathhaus* contains a small collection of Rügen antiquities. — To the N.E., ¼ hr. from the town, rises the *Rugard* (320 ft.; carr. there and back 3 *M*), crowned by an intrenchment, the remains of a stronghold which was destroyed in 1316, and with a tower to the memory of *Arndt*, the poet (adm. 20 pf.; restaurant). The **View* is very extensive and picturesque, especially by evening-light.

FROM BERGEN TO PUTBUS (6 *M*.) AND LAUTERBACH (7½ *M*.), railway in ½ hr. (fares 60 and 40, 70 and 50 pf.; from Stralsund to Putbus 2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf.). Intermediate station, *Pustitz*.

A railway also runs from Bergen to *Putzig*, *Trent*, *Wiek*, and (24 *M*.) *Altenkirchen* (p. 207).

Beyond Bergen the railway crosses the narrow passage between the Grosse and Kleine Jasmunder Bodden to (24 *M*.) *Lietzow*. — 28 *M*. *Sagard* (*Fürstenkrone*, R. 1¼-2, pens. 3½-5 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*); about 1 *M*. to the S. is the *Dubberworth*, the largest tumulus, or 'giant's grave', in Rügen. — 30½ *M*. *Lanken*. — 32 *M*. *Crampas-Sassnitz*, see p. 206.

FROM ALTEFÄHR TO PUTBUS, BINZ, AND SELLIN, 33 *M*., narrow-gauge railway in 4 hrs. (fares to Putbus 1 *M* 50, 95 pf.; thence to Binz 60, 35 pf., to Sellin 90, 55 pf.). — 11 *M*. *Gross-Schoritz*, birthplace of the poet *Arndt* (1769-1860). 14½ *M*. *Garz* (*Hôtel du Nord*), the ancient *Carenza*, formerly the capital of the island, destroyed by the Danes in 1168.

22 *M*. **Putbus**. — **FÜRSTENHOF*, in the Promenade, **BELLEVUE*, in the Circus; charges at both: R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 75-80 pf., D. 1¾-2, pens. 4½-6½ *M*; *ADLER*, unpretending; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*, in the market; *DÖRSCHLAG'S HOTEL*, *Luisen-Str.*, pens. 3½-5 *M*. — *Curhaus*, *Felsenkeller*, both with gardens.

Putbus, the principal place in the island, and residence of the Prince of Putbus, lies about 1½ *M*. from the sea. The cheerful little town consists chiefly of the *Promenade* and the *Circus*; the latter is adorned with a monument to the founder. — The *Pulace*, in the park, in the late-Renaissance style (1872), contains several good pictures and a marble Cupid by *Bissen*. In front of it is a marble statue of *Prince Malte* (d. 1854), founder of Putbus, by *Drake*.

The bathing-places are 1½ *M*. distant (omn. 10 pf.), at *Lauterbach* (*Victoria*, R. 1¼, D. 1½, pens. 4-6 *M*; **Friedrich-Wilhelms-Bad*, R. 1¼-2½, pens. 4½-6 *M*, bath 30 pf., warm bath 1-1½ *M*), which is charmingly situated on the *Rügensche Bodden*. Behind the bath-house is a fine beech-wood called the *Goor*. The beautiful

island of *Vilm* (restaurant at the forester's, D. 2 *M*; steam-ferry there and back 40 pf.) contains magnificent oaks and beeches.

Near *Neuencamp*, on a small peninsula, 3 M. to the S.E. of Putbus, is a *Monument* to the 'Great Elector', on the spot where he landed with his army in 1678 for the purpose of wresting the island from the Swedes.

Beyond Putbus the narrow-gauge railway passes several wayside stations.

29 M. *Binz* (*Lockenvitz*, *Potenberg*, in the village; *Goldener Löwe*, R. 11½-5, D. 2, pens. from 5½ *M*; *Curhaus*, *Strand-Hotel*, *Ostsee-Hotel*, *Seeschloss*, on the beach) is frequented as a bathing-place.

30½ M. *Jagdschloss*; the station lies ½ M. from the château, at the entrance to the *Granitz*, a beautiful deer-park enclosed by a lofty fence (permissions to enter issued free at Binz and Sellin). The *Jagdschloss* (or 'hunting château'), situated on an eminence, contains good modern pictures and a collection of antlers. The platform of the tower, to which a spiral staircase of 154 steps ascends, commands a fine *View. Cards of admission (50 pf., tower alone 20 pf.) are obtained at the adjacent **Hôtel Granitz* (R. 11½-2, pens. 4½-6 *M*).

33 M. *Sellin* (*Bunlerbart*; *Wald-Hotel*; *Zillmann*; **Fürst Wilhelm*, pens. 5-7 *M*), with two stations, is a quiet and pleasant little resort. — The railway is being continued to *Göhren* (see below).

The rugged peninsula of *Mönchgut* is best visited from Sellin. *Göhren* (Brandenburg; Look's; Nordpehrd; Borgmeyer; Bellevue), *Thiessow* (*Strand-Hotel*; *Mönchgut*), and other places are frequented for sea-bathing. Primitive native customs and peculiar costume.

The S.E. part of *Rügen* is connected with the N.E. peninsula of *Jasmund* by an isthmus called the *Schmale Heide*. Binz is 11-12 M. from Sassnitz, and the journey from one to the other is better made by sailing-boat or steamer than on foot or by carriage (12 *M*).

Sassnitz (**Hôtel Fahrnberg*, high up in the wood; **Küster*, pens. 6-7 *M*; *Koch*, pens. 5½-7 *M*, all with view; *Strand-Hotel*; *Böttcher*; all often crowded in summer; lodgings 25-50 *M* per week; visitors' tax 4-8 *M*) and the adjoining village of *Crampas* (**Victoria*, R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Monopol*, R. from 1½, pens. 5-10 *M*; *Bellevue*; *Prinz Heinrich von Preussen*, pens. 4-6 *M*; *Mäthe's Hôtel Garni*, R. 1-2 *M*), prettily situated at the mouth of a ravine, near the beautiful forest of *Stubbenitz* (see p. 207), form together one of the most popular resorts on the Baltic Sea. Best surveys from the *Fahrnberg*, a wooded hill between *Crampas* and *Sassnitz*, and from the *Schlossberg*, 1½ M. to the N. The beach is rather stony (bath 30 pf.). — Railway to *Bergen* and *Stralsund*, see pp. 205, 204.

FROM SASSNITZ TO STUBBENKAMMER, about 7 M. We follow the upper margin of the chalk cliffs, the path leading through beech woods and commanding beautiful views of the sea, till we reach the (2 M.) **Wissower Klinken*, a series of chalk cliffs. Here we turn inland to the (3 min.) *Restaurant Waldhalle*, ½ hr. beyond which we cross the *Kieler Bach*. We then ascend the steps in the cliffs,

passing the Victoria Sicht and the Wilhelm I. Sicht (see below), and reach Stubbenkammer in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. [The carriage-road (6 M.), leading inland from Sassnitz, passes Crampas and traverses beech-woods. A finger-post, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. before Stubbenkammer, indicates the path to the (5 min.) Hertha-See (see below).]

***Stubbenkammer** (*Hôt. Stubbenkammer*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 35-42 *M* per week; tolerable quarters at *Ruge's* at *Hagen*, 2 M. to the S.W., at *Eichstädt's* in *Nipmerow*, 2 M. to the W., or at *Lohme*, 3 M. to the N.), the finest point in Rügen, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of *Jasmund*, is a furrowed chalk cliff, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 435 ft. The summit, called the **Königsstuhl*, commands a beautiful view. To the left is a rugged precipice of chalk; in the distance the lighthouse of Arcona; to the right the *Kleine Stubbenkammer*. The latter, named the *Wilhelm-der-Erste-Sicht* since the visit of the emperor in 1865, commands a fine survey of the *Königsstuhl* itself. A third point, called the *Victoria Sicht*, is a few minutes' walk farther on. Between the *Königsstuhl* and the *Kleine Stubbenkammer* a winding path descends, passing the clear and cool *Golcha-* or *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Quelle*, to the (10 min.) foot of the cliffs, of which an imposing survey is obtained from below. An illumination of the cliff at night by means of red-hot charcoal produces a striking effect.

The rugged E. side of the peninsula of *Jasmund* is clothed with a beautiful beech-forest, called the ***Stubbenitz**, extending along the coast for 12 M., and said to have been regarded as sacred by the ancient Rugii. In this forest, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Stubbenkammer (finger-post on the road to Sassnitz, to the right, 10 min. from the inn), lies the *Hertha-See*, a small lake about 200 yds. in diameter, on the W. bank of which rises the *Herthaburg*, a semicircular mound, 50 ft. in height. Several 'altars' found in the neighbourhood have been supposed to mark this as the scene of ancient religious rites. One of these, near the foot of the *Herthaburg*, about a hundred paces to the right of the path from the road to the lake, is provided with runlets which may have been intended for the escape of the blood. Another is at *Quollitz*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. Tacitus (Germ. 40) mentions the mysterious rites of the goddess Nerthus, but the form *Hertha*, which occurs in some editions, is a false reading of comparatively modern origin, and the tradition which points out this spot as the scene of her worship is probably unfounded. Fine view of Arcona through the trees.

The promontory of **Arcona** (*Schilling*, near the lighthouse, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), the northernmost point of Rügen, 206 ft. above the sea, is crowned with a lighthouse 75 ft. in height (adm. 20 pf.). The view embraces the coast of *Jasmund*, the island of *Hiddensöe*, and the Danish island of *Möen* in the distance. Here once stood an ancient stronghold of the Wends, consisting of a circular intrenchment 20-40 ft. high, with the temple of their four-headed idol *Swantevit*. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1168.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Arcona lies *Altenkirchen* (*Nordischer Hof*), whence a narrow-gauge railway runs to *Bergen* (comp. p. 205). — A pleas-

anter return-route, however, leads from Arcona along the shore viâ (25 min.) *Vitt* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Goor*. About 5 min. farther on we follow the finger-post pointing to Jasmund, after 35 min. turn to the left, and reach the (10 min.) Strand-Hotel. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach Breege (*Germania*; *Schön*; steamer to Stralsund), a large fishing village and bathing-place on the N. shore of the Breeger Bodden. From Breege a sailing boat may be taken direct to *Vieregge* (in 1 hr.; 3 *M*); or the traveller may cross by the ordinary ferry from *Cammin* (3 M. from Breege) to *Vieregge* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Between *Vieregge* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neuenkirchen* (inn) rise the *Hochhilgord Hills*, used in ancient times as places for sacrifice and burial, whence a view of the N. part of the island is enjoyed. Bergen (see p. 205) is 11 M. distant.

To the W. of Rügen lies the island of *Hiddensee* (also called at by the Stralsund steamer), inhabited by fishermen. The *Dornbusch* (220 ft.), at the N. end of the island, affords fine views. It is reached from the steamboat-station viâ ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kloster* (inn), with the ruins of a Cistercian convent (1296).

Most travellers prefer to return direct from Stubbenkammer to Stralsund. A tolerable road leads viâ *Nipmerow*, *Poissow*, and *Volk-sitz* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sagard* (p. 205), where we join the railway.

25. From Berlin to Dantsic viâ Stettin.

312 M. RAILWAY to *Stettin*, 84 M., in 2-3 hrs. (express fares 12 *M* 20, 9 *M* 10, 6 *M* 40 pf.; ordinary 10 *M* 80, 8 *M* 10, 5 *M* 40 pf.). From *Stettin* to *Dantsic*, 229 M., in 8-10 hrs. (29 *M* 60, 22 *M* 20, 14 *M* 80 pf.).

Berlin (*Stettin Station*), see p. 1. — $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bernau* (*Kaiserhof*), with 8200 inhab., was gallantly defended by its inhabitants against the Hussites in 1432. Armour, said to have been captured on that occasion, and other antiquities are shown in the mediæval tower of the *Königs-Thor* (adm. 50 pf.). The *Marienkirche* (12th cent.) was restored in 1846. — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Biesenthal*.

28 M. *Eberswalde* (**Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-3, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Hohenzollern*; *Curhaus*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town with 18,300 inhab. on the *Finow Canal*, frequented by the Berliners as a summer resort. The large Foresters' Academy contains appropriate collections.

Beyond *Eberswalde* the *Finow Canal* is crossed. — To the right, near (36 M.) *Chorin*, are the ruins of a Cistercian monastery (13th cent.), the early-Gothic *Church of which was the burial-place of the Margraves of Brandenburg. — We skirt the *Paarsteiner See*.

45 M. *Angermünde* (*Ammon's Hotel*; **Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town with a lofty Gothic church of the 14th and 15th centuries. — From *Angermünde* to *Stralsund*, see R. 23 b.

FROM ANGERMÜNDE TO FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, 60 M., railway in 3 hrs. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wriezen* (*Goldener Löwe*; *Kronprinz*, R. 2 *M*), a small town on the *Alte Oder*. — 60 M. *Frankfort on the Oder*, see p. 229.

The line traverses the valleys of the *Randow* and *Welse*, and the *Pommerensdorfer Wiesengrund*.

84 M. *Stettin*. — The Railway Station (Pl. B, 7) is on the S. side of the town. Cab-tickets are distributed as at Berlin (p. 1).

Hotels. *HÔTEL DE PRUSSE (Pl. a; C, 5), *Luisen-Str.* 10, R. from 2, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *HÔT. DU NORD (Pl. b; C, 6), DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. d; C, 5), *DREI KRONEN (Pl. c, C 6; R. 2-4, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), these three *Breite-Str.* (electric tramway); NORDDEUTSCHER HOF, *Grosse Dom-Str.* 13 (Pl. C, 5), R. 2-3,



D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; BODE'S (Pl. c; C, 6), Königs-Str. 8, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 *M.* B. 90 pf.; KAISERHOF (Pl. f; C, 6), Am Bollwerk 37; VICTORIA (Pl. h; B, 6), Victoria-Platz 2; GUTKE'S HÔTEL GARNI (Pl. g; B, C, 6), Grüne Schanze 4; KRON-PRINZ, Grosse Wollweber-Str. 45 (Pl. B, C, 5); POPP, Bollwerk 2.

Restaurants. **Kettner & Sohn*, Breite-Str. 13; *Schönherr*, Schuh-Str. 12; *Aux Caves de France*, Kleine-Dom-Str. 5. — **Beer.** **Webersberger*, Parade-Platz 9; **Concerthaus*, *Café Central*, *Bürgerbräu*, these three at the Königs-Thor; *Café Paradeplatz*, at the Berliner-Thor; *Café Kaiserkrone*, Bismarck-Str. 11; *Rathskeller*, in the New Rathhaus (see below). — **Confectioners:** *Tettenborn*, at the Berliner-Thor; *Vogt*, Mönchen-Str. 14; *Pontz*, Reifschläger-Str. 4.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 5), closed in summer; *Bellevue* (Pl. A, 7, 8), Bellevue-Str. 52; *Elisium* (Pl. C, 1), Grenz-Str. 8 (in summer only). — *Central-Hallen* (Pl. B, 4), with circus, Bismarck-Str. 12.

Electric Tramways traverse the town in all directions (comp. Plan).

Cabs. Per drive of 10 min. for 1 pers. 60 pf., each 5 min. more 20 pf. during the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., after which 50 pf. for each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more; each addit. pers. 20 pf. more. There are also *Taxameter Cabs*.

Steamboats (landing-place, Pl. E, 5). To *Rügen*, see p. 204; to *Wollin*, *Cammin*, and *Dievenow*, see p. 211; to *Copenhagen*, 6 times weekly.

Post & Telegraph Offices (Pl. C, 6), Grüne Schanze 20.

Baths. *Schweizerhof* 2 and *Rosengarten* 68. **Swimming Baths:** **Städtisches Schwimmbad*, Rossmarkt 15; *Infanterie Schwimmanstalt*, Silberwiese.

Consuls. British consul, *Ralph Bernal Esq.*; vice-consul, *Jas. Stevenson, Esq.* — American consul, *John E. Kehl, Esq.*; vice & deputy consul, *Henry Harder, Esq.* — LLOYD'S AGENT, *Herr Gustav Metzler*.

Stettin, the capital of the Province of Pomerania, and the headquarters of the 2nd Corps d'Armée, with 150,000 inhab., including a garrison of 5000 soldiers, originally belonged to the Dukes of Pomerania, who became extinct in 1637, then to Sweden from 1648 to 1720, and has since been Prussian. It is a commercial and manufacturing town of great importance, situated on both banks of the *Oder*, the principal part being on the left bank (*Altstadt* and *Neustadt*), while on the right bank lie the quarters which were formerly the suburbs of *Lastadie* (i. e. 'wharf') and *Silberwiese*, connected with the left bank by four bridges, including a handsome railway swing-bridge.

The *Oder* at *Stettin* is sufficiently deep (20 ft.) for vessels of substantial size, and the town possesses a considerable fleet of sea-going craft and river steamboats. The chief exports are sugar, corn, and spirits; the chief imports petroleum, train-oil, French wines, and herrings. *Stettin* is also the most important manufacturing place in Pomerania, the staple products being sugar, ships, machines, and chemicals. On the right bank of the *Oder*, to the E. of *Lastadie*, is the *Free Harbour* (150 acres in extent), constructed in 1893-98.

A little to the N.E. of the railway-station is the *Post Office* (Pl. C, 6), opposite which stands the *New Rathhaus* (Pl. B, 6). Between the two is the ***Monumental Fountain**, by *L. Manzel*, erected in 1898. The 'Grüne Schanze' and *Linden-Str.* lead hence to the *NEUSTADT*, with the *Law Courts*, the *Town Museum* (Pl. B, 6), containing modern paintings (open on Sun. & Wed., 10-2), and the *Pomeranian Museum* (Pl. B, 6), with objects of natural history (Sun., 10-1, & Wed., 2-5).

In the *PARADE-PLATZ* (Pl. B, C, 5) are the *Guard House*, the
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Provincial Offices, and the *Berliner Thor*, which (like the *Königs-Thor*, Pl. C, 5), is a handsome structure of the time of Fred. William I. Between the *Parade-Platz* and the *Königs-Platz* rises an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. C, 4), by Hilgers. The *KÖNIGS-PLATZ* (Pl. C, 4, 5) is farther adorned with a copy in bronze of a *Statue of Frederick the Great* by Schadow, erected in 1793. The original, an admirable work in marble, now much injured, is in the *Landschapthaus*, *Luisen-Str.* 28 (Pl. C, 5). In front of the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 5) stands a marble *Statue of Frederick William III.*, by Drake. — Hard by is the **Church of SS. Peter & Paul** (Pl. D, 5), the oldest church in Pomerania, originally built in 1124 but after various vicissitudes restored in 1818-17.

The **Schloss** (Pl. D, 5; entr. in the *Pelzer-Str.*) was begun in 1503, the N. and W. wings were completed in 1577, and the building was altered in the 18th cent. and 1874. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, and is now occupied by courts of justice and government-offices. The clock-tower contains the *Provincial Museum* (open in summer on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 3-5; at other times on application). The court is adorned with a bust of the Great Elector, in bronze, by Wichmann. The church contains the burial-vault of the dukes. The tower commands a fine view.

The oldest part of the **Church of St. James** (Pl. C, 5, 6) dates from the 13th cent.; the exterior and a chapel of 1500 were restored in 1897; the spire, destroyed in the siege of 1677, was rebuilt in 1894. — Among the modern churches are the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. B, 5), the *Lutherkirche*, and the *Gertrudkirche* (Pl. D, 7).

FROM STETTIN TO SWINEMÜNDE (railway viâ Pasewalk in 4 hrs., see p. 201), steamer daily in 3 hrs. (fare 3 *M.*). — Immediately after starting, we obtain a fine view of the busy town. To the left lie the villages of *Grabow* and *Bredow*, the latter containing the extensive workshops of the *Vulcan Ship-building Company*. Then *Züllchow*, with several large factories. *Frauendorf*, with the *Elisenhöhe Restaurant*, is visible among the trees on the slope to the left. *Gotzlow*, with the wood-clad *Julo*, is a favourite popular resort. *Glienken* and *Kratzwiek* have iron-works. The boat next passes the *Dammsche See* (to the left the small town of *Pölitz*), and enters the broader *Papenwasser*, where the little town of *Stepenitz* is seen on the right and *Jasenitz* on the left. Two hours after starting the steamer reaches the *Stettiner Haff*, a fresh-water basin 62 M. in circumference, divided into the *Grosse* and *Kleine Haff*, from which the *Oder* empties itself into the *Baltic* by means of three channels, the *Peene*, the *Swine*, and the *Dievenow*, thus forming the two large islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*. The long windings of the *Swine* are avoided by means of the *Kaiserfahrt*, a canal which is protected against silting up by large moles and is deep enough for the passage of the largest ships. The steamboat enters the canal. To the right in the distance rise the wooded *Lebbiner Sandberge*. The *Friedrichs-thaler Forst*, which is here intersected by the canal, extends as far as *Swinemünde*.

Swinemünde (*Hôtel de Prusse*, marked a on Plan, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 2 *M.*, well spoken of; *Central*; *Drei Kronen*, b on Plan, pens. 4½-6 *M.*, all at the harbour; *Deutsches Haus*, c on Plan, in the market-place; *König Wilhelmsbad*, on the beach), the capital of the two islands, with 9400 inhab., situated in *Usedom*, 1½ M. above the mouth of the *Swine*, was founded in 1740, and is now the seaport for the larger vessels trading with *Stettin*. At the mouth of the *Swine*, which is protected by fortifications, are two massive



breakwaters, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 M. in length, forming the entrance to the harbour. On the E. bank are new docks and a lighthouse 210 ft. in height, commanding an extensive view. Swinemünde is also a fashionable sea-bathing place (visitors' tax 6 *M.*) — British Vice-Consul, *Edward Rose, Esq.*; U. S. Agent, *Gustav Ludwig, Esq.*

The railway from Swinemünde to (5 M.) *Heringsdorf* passes the fishing village of *Ahlbeck* (**Seeblick*; **Ahlbecker Hof*, pens. 6-8 *M.*; *Strand-Hotel*; *Wendicke*, well spoken of), a rising sea-bathing place with 10,000 visitors annually.

Heringsdorf (**Curhaus*, a on Plan; *Hôtel Garni Seeschloss*, Pl. b, R. 3-5, B. 1 *M.*; *Strand-Hôtel*, Pl. c, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 6 *M.*, these three on the sea; **Lindemann*, Pl. e, R. 3, B. 1 *M.*; *Minerva*, Pl. d; *Schmidt's*, Pl. f, and several others; numerous boarding-houses; lodgings for July and Aug. 250-700 *M.*, cheaper before and afterwards; visitors' tax 8 *M.*; full in the season), charmingly situated in the midst of beech-woods, is the most fashionable of the Baltic sea-bathing places (12,000 visitors annually). The beach, the long pier (10 pf.), and the wooded heights near it afford pleasant walks: to the *Külm*, the *Lange Berg* (3 M. to the W.; view-tower), the **Wolgastsee* at *Ahlbeck* (2 M.), and the *Streckelberg* (165 ft.; 10 M. to the N.W.). — *Vineta*, the traditional fortress and prosperous capital of the Wends on the coast of the Baltic, is said to have been situated at the base of the *Streckelberg*, until at a very remote period it was overwhelmed by the sea. — Farther to the W. is *Zinnowitz* (see p. 201).

FROM STETTIN TO MISDROY. Steamboat to Laatzig in 3 hrs., daily in summer (fares 3 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*). — At the entrance to the *Kaiserfahrt* (see p. 210), our vessel steers to the N. across the *Grosse Haff* and the *Vietziger See* and stops at *Laatzig*, whence we proceed by road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; omn. 50 pf.) *Misdroy*.

Misdroy (**Curhaus & Miramare*, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-12 *M.*; **Seeblick*, D. 2 *M.*; *Victoria*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Strand Hotel*, etc.; lodgings 200-800 *M.*; often full), a well-organised bathing-place (11,000 visitors), is pleasantly situated between two wooded heights on the N.W. coast of the island of *Wollin*. Pretty walks near the conspicuous new church, to (1 M.) *Liebeseede*, on the road to Swinemünde, or along the beach, to the *Kaffeeberg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; view), to the *Gosanberg* (330 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on), to the *Jordansee* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.), etc. Coach to (10 M.) Swinemünde thrice daily ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*).

FROM STETTIN TO WOLLIN AND CAMMIN, 43 M. and 49 M., railway in about 3 hrs.; also steamboat in 3-4 hrs. daily (fares $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 *M.*). — *Wollin* (Stadt Worms), the ancient capital of the island, is now an unimportant place. *Cammin* (Meyen's Hotel), has a cathedral of 1175.

CONTINUATION OF RAILWAY FROM BERLIN TO DANTSIC. As the train quits Stettin we obtain a view of four railway-bridges adjoining each other. The line crosses the *Oder*, and then, near (87 M.) *Finkenwalde*, the *Reglitz*, an arm of the *Oder*. 89 M. *Altdamm*. Beyond (97 M.) *Carolinhorst* the train passes the *Madü-See* ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad), the largest lake in Pomerania, famous for its lampreys.

105 M. *Stargard* (**Prinz von Preussen*; *Hôtel du Nord*, in the Markt, R. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 *M.*; **Kaiserhof*, Gerichts-Str.), on the navigable *Ihna*, the most important town in E. Pomerania, with 26,100 inhab., was formerly surrounded by a well-preserved wall, of which the handsome towers and gateways are now almost the sole remains. The *Marienkirche*, of the 14-15th cent., is richly adorned externally, and of imposing dimensions in the interior. The *Rathhaus* of the 15th cent. deserves notice.

A railway runs from Stargard, viâ *Kreuz*, to (107 M.) *Posen* (p. 230) in 4-6 hrs. — From Stargard to *Cüstrin*, see p. 213.

132 M. *Ruhnow* (route to Konitz, see p. 214). — 174 M. *Belgard* (**Ottow's Hotel*).

FROM BELGARD TO COLBERG, 22½ M., railway viâ *Cörlin* in ¾ hr. — *Colberg* (**Hôtel de Prusse*; *Wünscher*; **Kaiserhof*), a town of 19,600 inhab., lies on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the *Persante*. It was formerly a fortress of great strength, and successfully resisted attack during the Seven Years' War and in the war of 1806-7. The *Rathhaus*, in front of which stands a bronze statue of Fred. William III. by Drake, was built by *Zwirner* (d. 1861), the late architect of Cologne Cathedral. The *Marienkirche* (open 10-1 and 3-6, adm. 50 pf.; sacristan, *Schlieffen-Str.* 39), a vast Gothic pile with nave and double aisles, is richly adorned with paintings of the 14th cent. (on the vaulting of the nave and inner aisles), representing events of New Testament history, balanced by their prototypes from the Old Testament. It also contains an old candelabrum, figures of the Apostles of 1327, carved wood-work of 1523, and other interesting antiquities. The harbour is of considerable size. — The station lies to the N., between the town and its marine suburb of *Münde* (*Strand-Schloss*; *Neues Gesellschaftshaus*; *Münde*; *Altes Gesellschaftshaus*), which is rapidly growing in popularity as a sea-bathing resort (10,000 visitors).

A railway also runs from Belgard to (142 M.) *Posen* (p. 230) viâ *Schneidemühl* (p. 213).

188½ M. *Cöslin* (*Kronprinz*, R. 2-3, D. 1¾ M; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-2½, D. 2 M), a district-town with 18,900 inhabitants. In the market-place is a statue of Fred. William I. (1724). On the adjacent *Gollenberg* stands a monument in memory of the Pomeranians who fell in 1813-15. — 213 M. *Schlawe*, on the *Wipper*.

Schlawe is the junction for the unimportant line from *Rügenwalde* viâ *Zollbrück* to *Neu-Stettin* (see below). Near stat. *Hammermühle* lies *Varzin* (inn), an estate of the late Prince Bismarck, 16 M. to the S.E. of *Schlawe*.

230 M. *Stolp* (*Hôtel de Prusse*; *Mundt's*, R. 2-3, D. 2 M), with 24,900 inhab., lies on the *Stolpe*, which reaches the sea 12 M. lower down. The *Marienkirche* dates from the 14th century. Branch-lines to *Stolpmünde* and to *Zollbrück* and *Neu-Stettin*. — The line runs between ranges of low hills, that to the S. being called the *Schönberge*. Near the *Oxhöfter Spitze* (p. 221) it reaches the Bay of *Dantsic*.

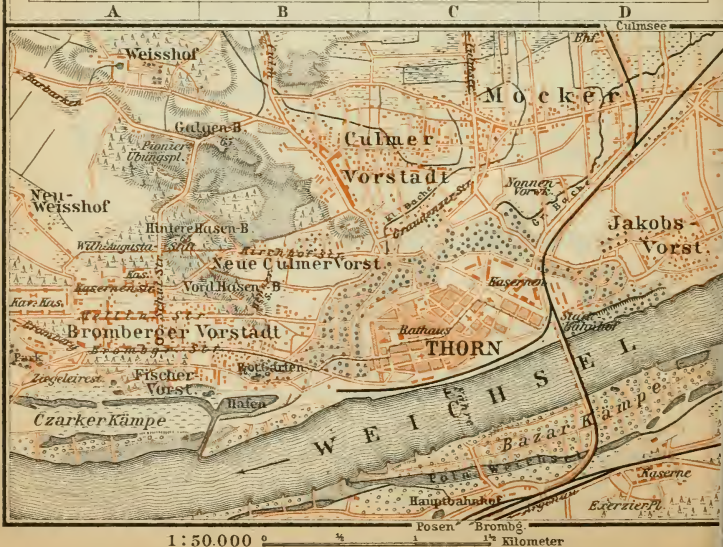
312 M. *Dantsic*, see p. 214.

26. From Berlin to Dantsic viâ Dirschau.

285 M. RAILWAY in 8-12 hrs. (fares 37 M, 27 M 80, 18 M 50; express, 41 M 80, 31 M, 21 M 70 pf.). *Sleeping Carriages* for Dirschau are attached to the trains.

Berlin, see p. 1. — At (10½ M.) *Hoppegarten* the great Berlin race-meetings are held in spring and autumn. — 14½ M. *Fredersdorf* (junction for *Rudersdorf*). — 42 M. *Werbig*, the junction of the line from Frankfort on the Oder to Angermünde (p. 208). The train crosses the *Oder*.

52 M. *Cüstrin* (*Victoria*, R. 2-5 M; *Krappe*, R. from 2 M) is a strongly fortified town with 17,600 inhab., at the confluence of the *Warthe* and *Oder*. There are two stations: *Cüstrin Stadt* and *Cüstrin Vorstadt*. Frederick the Great, when crown-prince, was once im-



prisoned by his stern father in the castle here; and on the ramparts. in view of the room where he was confined, his friend Lieut. von Katte, who was to have accompanied Frederick in his intended flight to England, was beheaded on 6th Nov., 1730. — Cüstrin is the junction for the line from Stettin to Breslau viâ Reppen (see p. 230).

At *Zorndorf*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., Frederick the Great and Seydlitz with 30,000 Prussians defeated 50,000 Russians under Fermor, 25th Aug., 1758.

The line crosses the Oder and the navigable Warthe.

80 M. **Landsberg** (*Vater*, R. $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Krone*, R. $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Rail. Restaurant*), with 30,500 inhab., and engine and other factories, is picturesquely situated on the Warthe. The top of the plateau, near the old entrenchments, commands pleasant views.

At (116 M.) **Kreuz** (*Rail. Restaurant*) the lines to Stettin and Posen diverge (see p. 212).

153 M. **Schneidemühl** (*Goldener Löwe*, R. 2-5, D. 2 M.; *Central*), a town with 17,100 inhab., was seriously injured by a strong spring which burst forth suddenly in 1893. It is the junction for branch-lines to *Posen*, to *Belgard* (p. 212), to *Callies* (for *Stargard*), and to *Bromberg* and *Thorn* (see below).

FROM SCHNEIDEMÜHL TO BROMBERG AND THORN, $86\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2- $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 35 M 60, 26 M 50, 17 M 60 pf.). — The line leads across the fertile plain of the *Netzebruch*, passing several small stations. $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nakel* (*Hôt. du Nord*), an industrial town of 7400 inhab., on the *Netze*.

$54\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bromberg** (*Adler*; *Moritz*, R. $21\frac{1}{2}$ -4 M.; *Lengning*, R. $13\frac{1}{4}$ -4 M.; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Brahe*, with 47,200 inhab., the seat of the government of this district, owes its commercial importance to a canal constructed by Frederick the Great, which connects the Vistula and the Oder, two of the greatest rivers in Europe. A monument to Frederick adorns the market-place. The *Wissmannshöhe*, to the S. of the town, affords a fine view. There is another pleasant promenade near the locks on the canal. — From Bromberg to *Dirschau* (p. 214), 79 M., railway in 3 hrs.

The railway now ascends the valley of the *Vistula* (Ger. *Weichsel*). Beyond (85 M.) *Thorn* station the train crosses the Vistula by a massive iron bridge to ($86\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the town of Thorn.

Thorn (*Thorner Hof*, Pl. a, well spoken of; *Schwarzer Adler*, Pl. b, R. 2-3, D. 2 M.; *Victoria*, Pl. c; *Drei Kronen*, Pl. d; *Artushof Restaurant*; *Rathskeller*; *Schützenhaus*, with garden), with 30,300 inhab., is an old fortified town of some importance, on the Vistula. It was founded by the Knights of the Teutonic Order in 1231, and passed to Poland in 1454 and to Prussia in 1793. The handsome *Rathhaus* (Pl. A, 2) of the 13th, 14th, and 16th cent. contains a small museum (open daily, 12-3; adm. 50 pf., free on Sun.) on the first floor (restaurant in the massive vaulted *Rathskeller*). On 7th Dec., 1724, the burgomaster Rösner and nine Protestant citizens were beheaded in front of the *Rathhaus* by order of the Polish government, in consequence of religious disturbances in the town, an incident known as the 'Blood Bath of Thorn' ('*Thorner Blutbad*'). It is commemorated by a small monument in the court of the *Rathhaus*. The new *Post Office*, opposite the *Rathhaus*, is built in the same style as the latter. At the corner of the market-place is a bronze statue (by Tieck) of *Copernicus* (d. 1543), who was born at Thorn (*Copernicus-Str.* 168) in 1473 (his grave is at *Frauenburg*, see p. 223). The *Schiefe Thurm* (i. e. leaning tower; Pl. A, 3) and the old *Schloss* (Pl. C, 3; erected in 1260, destroyed by the townspeople in 1420) also deserve inspection. The adjacent *Junkerhof* (Pl. 7; B, 3) has been restored. The *Church of St. John* (Pl. B, 3; sacristan, *Johannis-Str.* 16), an imposing edifice of 1231-60, possesses nave and aisles of equal height and an unusually low choir; the 1st chapel to

the right contains a monument to Copernicus, and an antique brazen font, with an illegible inscription; in the choir is the fine monumental brass (1360) of Burgomaster Johann von Soest and his wife (sacristan, Johannis-Str. 99). The *Marienkirche* (Pl. A, 2), founded seven years later, is a building of the same description, but its effect is somewhat marred by the addition of a gallery, with chapels beneath, in the left aisle. The pulpit, organ, and choir-stalls are good specimens of wood-carving. In a recess to the left of the high-altar is the tomb (sarcophagus with recumbent figure) of a Swedish princess, who died in Thorn in 1625 (sacristan in the court). The *Church of St. James* (sacristan, Neustädtischer Markt 6) is a handsome brick edifice of 1309, with a curious E. gable; fine carvings in the interior. The *War Monument* (Pl. A, 2), at the N. end of Kulmer-Strasse, is a peculiar structure of coloured bricks and terracotta. — From Thorn to Warsaw, express in 7¼ hrs., see *Baedeker's Russland*; to Posen, see p. 232.

FROM THORN TO MARIENBURG, 85 M., railway in 5 hrs. (fares 8 *M* 30, 5 *M* 60 pf.). Several insignificant stations. From (23 M.) *Kornatowo* a branch-line diverges to (10½ M.) *Culm* (*Schwarzer Adler*), an ancient stronghold of the Teutonic Order (p. 221), on the lofty right bank of the *Vistula*. — 37½ M. *Graudenz* (*Königlicher Hof*; *Schwarzer Adler*, R. 1¾-2½ *M*; *Gold. Löwe*), with 29,500 inhab. (garrison of 5000 men), is a strong fortress, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Vistula*, which successfully resisted the French in 1807. Branch-lines to (14 M.) *Laskowitz* (see below) and (12½ M.) *Jablonowo*. — 61½ M. *Marienwerder* (*Hetzner*, R. 2¾, B. ¾ *M*; *Hintz*), a town of 9200 inhab., and the seat of government for the district. It was founded by the Teutonic Order in 1233 and was at first the seat of the bishops of Pomesania (W. Pomerania). The Peace of Thorn (1466) left it in the hands of the Order. It possesses many architectural monuments of the 13-14th cent., including a *Cathedral* and an *Episcopal Palace* (now a law-court) with two towers (*Dansker*). The former (verger, *Marienburg-Str.* 3), begun in 1343, is a handsome Gothic building, restored in 1874. A good survey of the church may be had from the gallery in the choir. In a chapel to the left of the choir is the *Tomb of Graf von der Gröben* (d. 1683), who was a general under the Great Elector; the reliefs refer to the Elector's colonising efforts on the W. coast of Africa. The *Wetzki-Platz*, near the castle, commands a fine view. — 86½ M. *Marienburg*, see p. 221.

The line now passes several unimportant stations. 204 M. *Konitz* (*Priebe; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of lines to *Ruhnow* (p. 214), *Laskowitz* (see above), and *Nakel* (p. 213). — 249 M. *Preussisch-Stargard*.

264 M. *Dirschau* (*Kronprinz*, well spoken of; *Central*, R. 2½ *M*; *Railway Restaurant*), a town of 11,700 inhab., with a 14th cent. church. Railway to *Bromberg*, see p. 213; to *Königsberg*, see R. 27. — From (278 M.) *Praust* a branch-line runs in 2 hrs. to (25 M.) *Carthaus* (Bergmann), situated in a wooded and hilly lake-district, with an old Carthusian monastery. The *Thurmberg* (1120 ft.), 9 M. farther to the S., is one of the highest hills between the Harz and Ural Mts.

285 M. *Dantsic*. — *Hotels*. *DANZIGER HOF (Pl. k; B, 4), near the Hohe Thor, with railway and luggage office, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; *HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. b; C, 5), Langemarkt 19; *REICHSHOF, opposite the Central Station (Pl. B, 2, 3); ENGLISCHES HAUS (Pl. a; C, 5), Lange-markt 30, R. 2-4½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2½ *M*, once the English cloth-makers' hall, fine view from the old tower; GERMANIA (Pl. e; B, 5), Hundegasse 27, R. 2-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; DREI MOHREN (Pl. f; B, 5), Holzgasse 26, R. from 2, D. 2 *M*, good Rhine wine; THORN (Pl. i; B, 4); MONOPOL (Pl. g; B, 5),

DANZIG

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Hundegasse 17, R. 2-5 *M*, B. 80 pf.; ST. PETERSBURG (Pl. c; D, 5), Langemarkt 13, with restaurant; PREUSSISCHER Hof, Junkergasse 7, R. 1-2½ *M*, well spoken of.

Restaurants. **Rathskeller*, in the Artushof; *Denzer*, Langemarkt 16; *Aycke*, Hundegasse 127, good cuisine. — *Beer. Gambirinus-Halle*, with garden, Ketterhaggasse 3; *Kiesau, Zum Luftdichten, Münchener Bürgerbräu*, all in the Hundegasse; *Hôtel St. Petersburg*, see above; *Englisches Haus*, see p. 214. — **Cafés.** *Zur Börse*, Langemarkt 9; *Central*, Langgasse 42; *Germania*, see p. 214; *Kaiser-Café*. — **Confectioners.** *Greitzenberg*, No. 12, and *Tönjachen*, No. 8, Langemarkt; *Jahr*, Jopengasse 34.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 4), in winter only; *Wilhelms-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 6), Langgarten 31, with vaudeville performances.

Amber. *Zausmer*, Langebrücke 69 and Langegasse 10, and others. — **Goldwasser**, a kind of liqueur peculiar to Dantsic, is prepared by *Isaac Wed Ling Wittwe & Eydam Dirck Hekker*, Breitegasse 52, and others. — **Photographs.** *Kuhn*, Reitbahn 7 (Pl. B, 4).

Cabs. From the station to the town, 1-2 pers. ¾, 3 pers. 1, 4 pers. 1¼ *M*; at night (11 to 7 or 8) 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf.; boxes 25 pf. each, for several 50 pf. — *Drive in the town*, not exceeding 20 min., ½, ¾, 1 *M*; not exceeding ½ hr., ¾, 1, 1¼ *M*. — To the *Jäschken-Thal Road* at *Langfuhr*, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ *M*; *Zinglershöhe, Jäschken-Thal*, 1½, 1¾, 2 *M*; *Neufahrwasser*, 2, 2¾, 3 *M*. — There are also *Taxameter Cabs*.

Electric Tramways. From the *Central Station* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3) to the *Weidengasse* (Pl. C, D, 6, 7; 20 min.; 10 pf.) and to the *Langgarter-Thor* (Pl. E, 5; ¼ hr.; 10 pf.); from the *Fischmarkt* (Pl. D, 3, 4) to the *Lenzgasse* (Pl. C, 7; ¼ hr.; 10 pf.); from the *Langemarkt* (Pl. C, 5) to *Langfuhr* (p. 220; 25 min.; 20 pf.); from the *Heumarkt* (Pl. A, 4), to *Ohra* (¼ hr.; 10 pf.); from the *Kohlenmarkt* (Pl. B, 4) to *Schidlitz* (p. 220) and *Emaus* (¼ hr.; 10 pf.).

Steamboats to *Neufahrwasser* and the *Westerplatte* (p. 220), hourly in the morning, every ½ hr. or oftener in the afternoon (25 pf.; starting from the quay outside the *Johannisthor*, Pl. D, 4), and going on (in calm weather) to *Zoppot* (50 pf.; p. 221), thrice a day (on Sun. 6 times); to *Heubude* (p. 220) hourly, to *Plehnendorf* and *Neufuhr* (p. 220) every 4 hrs. (from the *Grüne Thor*, Pl. C, 5); to *Hela* (p. 221), once or twice a day (1½ *M*). — There is also regular communication with *Elbing, Stettin*, and other Baltic ports.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), cor. of the Langgasse and Postgasse.

Sea Baths. The most frequented are at the *Westerplatte, Zoppot* (p. 221), *Brösen*, and *Weichselmünde* (p. 220). Steamboats and railways, see above and p. 220. — **Warm Baths.** *Jantzen*, Vorstädtischer Graben 34.

Consuls. British, *H. T. Carew-Hunt, Esq.* (consul); *Ed. A. Grandt, Esq.* (vice-consul). — American, *Herr Philipp Albrecht* (consular agent).

English Church Service. *Heilige-Geistgasse* 80 (Sun. 11 a.m.).

Chief Attractions. Langemarkt and Langgasse, Rathhaus, Artushof, Marienkirche, the Franciscan monastery (Museum), and excursion to the *Johannisberg* (p. 220) or *Westerplatte* (p. 220).

Dantsic or *Danzig*, Pol. *Gdansk*, with 130,000 inhab., including a garrison of 6000 men, the capital of the province of W. Prussia, a strong fortress, the headquarters of the 17th Army Corps, one of the most important commercial towns in the North, and now a manufacturing place also, lies 3 M. from the Baltic, near the influx of the united *Mottlau* and *Radaune* into the *Vistula*. The *Mottlau* flows through the town in two branches, and separates the *Altstadt, Rechtstadt*, and *Vorstadt*, the older parts of the town on the left bank (enumerated from N. to S.), from the modern *Niederstadt* and *Langgarten* on the right bank; between the branches is the *Speicherinsel*. The *Radaune* enters the town by an artificial channel near the *Hohe Thor*, and then separates the *Altstadt* from the *Rechtstadt*.

Dantsic first appears in history in 997, and about the year 1200 became capital of the Duchy of *Pomerellen*. In 1308 it came into possession of the Teutonic Order, whose fostering care inspired the town with new life. The German *Reichstadt* was then added to the still half-Slavonic *Altstadt* and soon became the centre of the business of the city. About the year 1358 the citizens of Dantsic joined the Hanseatic League (p. 185) and took an active part in the wars of their allies against the Northern kingdoms and the pirates, in which they were aided by the Teutonic knights. Owing to its extensive trade, the wealth and population of the town increased rapidly, and it soon became not only the most notable place in the Teutonic dominions of Prussia, but one of the most important of mediæval commercial cities. As the power of the Teutonic Order began to decline, and that of the towns to increase, the latter found the supremacy of the Order irksome. They accordingly combined to form a league, and after a desperate struggle threw off the yoke in 1466. Dantsic, after having destroyed the castle of the Teutonic knights which adjoined the *Altstadt*, placed itself as a 'free city' under the protection of the kings of Poland. In this anomalous position it enjoyed extensive privileges, and saw its wealth steadily increase. When the Hanseatic League took part in the English Wars of the Roses, the ships of Dantsic frequently returned home laden with booty. The city embraced the Reformation at an early period, but continued its connection with Roman Catholic Poland. During the incessant wars in which the kingdom was involved in the 16-18th cent. the town was frequently besieged, but never surrendered, except to the Russians in 1734. The second partition of Poland in 1793 at length restored Dantsic to German supremacy. In 1807 the Prussian Marshal Kalkreuth surrendered the town, after an obstinate resistance, to the French Marshal Lefebvre, who in consequence of this success was created 'Duke of Dantsic'. Dantsic remained in the possession of the French until it was surrendered in 1814 by the French Marshal Rapp to the Russian and Prussian armies under the Duke of Wurtemberg, and when peace was concluded shortly afterwards it was again assigned to Prussia.

Of all the larger towns in N. Germany, Dantsic alone rivals Lübeck in the preservation of its mediæval characteristics. The wealthier citizens began here earlier than elsewhere to erect dwelling-houses in a substantial style, at first in plain brick, and afterwards with enrichments in sandstone, in consequence of which destructive fires were of comparatively rare occurrence, and the general features of the city have long remained unaltered. From each period of its history, including the middle ages, the 17th cent., and the rococo era, numerous monuments of different kinds have been handed down to us, so that we are enabled to make a complete survey of the progress of architecture at Dantsic from the 14th cent. down to modern times. The appearance of the streets with their narrow, lofty, and richly-decorated gable-façades, is still very antiquated, although a peculiarity of Dantsic, the 'Beischläge' or raised landings with open-air seats, are gradually being removed, as interfering with modern traffic. They somewhat resemble the Florentine loggias, and like them were used for family meetings. In the interior also many of the houses possessed till quite recently many traces of their former splendour, such as spacious corridors with carved staircases, ceiling-paintings, handsome cabinets and antique furniture, pictures and utensils of various kinds. (*Herr Gieldzinski*, Langemarkt 18, possesses an interesting collection, which he willingly shows to strangers.) — The removal of part of the picturesque town walls has materially changed the general aspect of the city and given space for the construction of broad modern streets.

The town owes its importance as a *Seaport* to its situation at the mouth of the Vistula, which forms the great highway of the extensive Polish corn-trade. This river and the Mottlau, which has been dredged to a depth of 16 ft., admit vessels of considerable tonnage into the very heart of the town. The corn-trade of Dantsic

is very extensive, and the vast elevators on the *Speicherinsel* (p. 215) can contain millions of bushels. The timber-trade is also very considerable. The *Lange Brücke*, a quay on the Mottlau, flanked with booths of every kind, is the principal resort of the bargemen.

The RECHTSTADT is the most interesting quarter. The ***Langemarkt** and ***Langgasse** (Pl. B, C, 4, 5) form a single broad street intersecting the town from W. to E., flanked with handsome gabled edifices of the 16-18th century. The *Steffen House*, Langemarkt 41, is among the most striking (1609).

The handsome ***Rathhaus** (Pl. C, 4), situated at the corner where the Langgasse expands into the Langemarkt, dates from the 14th century. The slender tower (270 ft.) has a graceful spire; the figure at the top is King Sigismund Augustus of Poland (1561).

The Interior, recently admirably restored (custodian to the left, in the 'Botenzimmer'; 50 pf.), is best visited in the morning, before office-hours.

GROUND FLOOR. To the left is the *Sommer-Rathsstube*, or red council chamber, with a finely carved doorway of 1596, richly-carved and inlaid panelling, and ceiling-paintings of 1596-1609, which recall Venetian work of the same kind. Chimney-piece of 1593. Among the mural paintings those representing a listener (in the corner between the door and the window) and a man enjoining secrecy (at the door leading to the Winter-Rathsstube), are in allusion to the use of the apartment. Adjacent is the *Winter-Rathsstube*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style; the mural paintings date from 1611. To the right on the ground-floor is the old hall of the 'Wette', the (modern) groined vaulting of which rests on a single octagonal column of granite. — An ingenious spiral staircase of oak (17th cent.) ascends to the FIRST FLOOR, containing the *Empfangszimmer*, or reception-room (which resembles the Sommer-Rathsstube in its decorations, but is of later date; carved door of 1607; chimney-piece of 1594; pictures by Anton Möller, 1602), and the handsome *Study* of the burgo-master (formerly the chapel). On the 2nd floor are the *Municipal Archives*.

The *Neptune Fountain* in the Langemarkt was cast at Augsburg in 1633; the sandstone base dates from the 18th century.

Beyond the fountain a broad flight of steps ascends to the ***Artushof** or **Junkershof** (Pl. C, 4, 5), used as an Exchange since last century, the former name being said to be derived from the mediæval tradition of King Arthur, and the latter from the 'Junker', or wealthy merchants of Dantsic, who formerly assembled here. The present edifice was erected in 1479-81 on the site of an older building. On the lower part of the façade (1618) are medallion portraits of King Sigismund III. and his son Ladislaus IV.

The ***HALL** (always open on week-days, on Sun. in the forenoon; entrance by the adjoining house on the left; fee; ladies not admitted in the business-hour, 12-1), with fine vaulting borne by four slender pillars of granite, belongs architecturally to the building of 1480, but was afterwards very quaintly decorated with pictures, reliefs, and statues of subjects derived from Christian and pagan traditions. The painted frieze below the cornice dates from 1541, 1588, and 1857. To the right of the entrance a Last Judgment by Möller, 1602; Madonna by Stech; Actæon, a strange combination of painting, relief, and antlers; Head of Christ, by Stech; Siege of the Marienburg in 1456 (p. 222); Diana at the chase; the history of the 'Children of Haymon'; Orpheus playing to his spell-bound audience (with a cleverly-painted burning light), by J. Vredeman de Vriese, etc. The majolica stove (40 ft. high) dates from the 16th century. By the end-wall, Augustus III. of Poland, in marble, by Meissner (18th cent.).

The Langemarkt is terminated on the E. by the *Grüne Thor* (Pl. C, 5; outside of which is the Lange Brücke, p. 217), which contains the natural history and archæological collections of the *West Prussian Provincial Museum* (open on Sun., 11-2, and Wed., 2-5; at other times on application). Opposite, on the Speicherinsel, rises the handsome Renaissance building of the *Sparkasse* (savings-bank; Pl. C, 5). — To the S. in the *Winter-Platz* (Pl. C, 5), with flower-beds and a monumental *Fountain*, are the *General Post Office* and the *Städtische Gymnasium*. The Langgasse ends on the W. at the *Langgasser-Thor* (Pl. B, 2), erected in 1612. The *Guard House* adjoining was formerly a guildhouse. Opposite is the lofty *Stockthurm* (1346 and 1508), now a club-house, adjoining which is the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. B, 4), a huge fortified gateway erected in 1586-88, in the Italian Renaissance style, and restored in 1884.

In the neighbouring Kohlen-Markt is the *Old Arsenal* (Pl. B, 4), a curious-looking edifice erected in 1602-5, in the Flemish Renaissance style, with gables and towers; the main façade abuts on the picturesque Jopengasse. Adjacent is the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4), covered with a flat dome.

The new *Landeshaus* for *West Prussia*, in the Neugarten (Pl. A, 3), outside the Hohe Thor, and the *Government Offices* opposite are both in the Italian Renaissance style.

The ***Church of St. Mary** (Pl. C, 4), founded in 1343, and gradually increased to its present size between 1400 and 1502, possesses aisles and a transept flanked with chapels between the buttresses. Massive W. tower, 248 ft. in height, and ten slender turrets on the gables. The beautiful and varied groined vaulting of the interior is borne by 28 pillars. The church contains several treasures of art (open free on week-days, 10-12, and Sun., 11.30-4; at other times on application to the sacristan, Korkenmachergasse 4; 50 pf., 6 pers. 2 *M*).

Gothic ***HIGH ALTAR** (65 ft. high), executed in 1511-17 by *Michael* (*Schwarz?*) of Augsburg, who had settled in Dantsic, with four wings, on which are represented scenes from the life of Christ and the Virgin partly in wood-carving, and partly in painting. Two fine brass candelabra of 1517. The architectural crowning was removed in 1844, but was restored by *Wendler* in 1870. Behind the altar and in the aisles are large **STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS**, presented by Frederick William IV. in 1844, the first works of the Berlin establishment. The large group of the **CRUCIFIXION** under the rood-arch is an admirable work from the end of the 15th century. Adjoining the altar is a **CIBORIUM**, formerly gilded. The Chapel of the 11,000 Virgins (S. aisle, near the choir) contains a large ***CRUCIFIX**, carved in wood. — The *Dorotheen-Capelle* in the N. aisle contains the ***LAST JUDGMENT**, the gem of the cathedral, a large altar-piece with wings, by *Memling* of Bruges; on the outside of the wings, the donor and his wife. The picture, painted before 1473, was purchased by the Portinari, agents of the House of Medici, and consigned to a shipper, probably for transmission to Florence. In 1473, however, in the Hanseatic wars, the vessel was captured by a Dantsic cruiser, under the command of P. Beneke, and the picture was presented by the ship-owners to the church of St. Mary. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored after the war. — Large **FONT**, cast at Utrecht in 1557. Two well-executed **CANDELABRA** in brass, in the nave. — The **REINHOLDS-CAPELLE**, to

the N.W. of the font, contains a small altar with fine carving of 1516 and good pictures ascribed to the *Master of the Death of the Virgin* (Cologne). The ALLERHEILIGEN-CAPELLE, opposite the rococo pulpit, contains the church 'Tresor', consisting of ecclesiastical vessels and sacerdotal vestments of the 12-16th centuries. — In front of the Schuhmacher-Capelle is interred the poet *Martin Opitz*, who died here of the plague in 1639. Tombstone renewed in 1873.

The TOWER (adm. 25 pf.) commands a good survey of the town and the plain of the Vistula. The large bell weighs six tons.

Behind the choir of St. Mary's is the *FRAUENGASSE (Pl. C, 4), the quaint mediæval houses in which are the most characteristic in the town.

The other churches, all brick structures in the Gothic style, are inferior in interest to St. Mary's. *St. Catharine's* (Pl. C, 3), said to have been erected before 1300, and extended in the 15th cent., has a tower containing musical bells. *St. John's* (Pl. C, 4; sacristan, Johannisgasse 51), completed in 1465, is of noble proportions, but disfigured by restoration. *Trinity Church* (Pl. B, 5), completed in 1514, has a curious, richly-decorated, triple W. gable, seen to best advantage from the Promenade outside the Hohe Thor. — Adjoining *St. Catharine's* is the *Grosse Mühle*, with the *Müllergewerkhaus*, rebuilt in its original shape in 1896. Not far off, in the Pfefferstadt (Pl. B, 3), are the *Law Courts*.

Adjoining the Trinity Church is the handsome old *Franciscan Monastery (Pl. B, 5), a late-Gothic building of the 15th and 16th cent., restored in 1872. The collections it contains are open to the public on Sun. and (in summer) Wed., 11-2, free; on other days, except Sat., 10-3, adm. 1½ M for 1-6 persons (tickets at Sauer's, opposite).

The GROUND FLOOR, with its vaulted rooms, and the fine CLOISTERS are occupied by the Provincial Museum of Industrial Art, including Dantsic antiquities, casts, and extensive art-industrial collections. The FIRST FLOOR contains casts from the antique. On the SECOND FLOOR a series of well-lighted rooms contain the Municipal Picture Gallery, which consists chiefly of modern works, about 150 in number: *E. Hildebrandt* (of Dantsic), Winter-landscape, and Under the Equator; *Calame*, Palermo; *Gust. Richter*, Portrait of Hildebrandt; *Rob. Reinick* (of Dantsic), Three Italian landscapes; *Bendemann*, Portrait of Rob. Reinick; *E. Meyerheim* (Dantsic), Genre-scene; *P. Meyerheim* (son of the last), A family of monkeys; *Rosenfelder*, Pan-craticus Klemme released from the bishop's prison (history of Dantsic); *Schrader*, Pope Gregory VII. and Crescentius; *Nordenberg*, Norwegian game; *Meyer of Bremen*, *Enhuber*, *Stryowski*, Genre-scenes; *Von Kamecke*, *Von Kalckreuth*, *Elsasser*, *Eichhorn*, *Gude*, Landscapes, etc. (the inscriptions on the pictures make up for the want of a catalogue). The *Kabrun Gallery*, also shown here, consists of about 350 paintings, chiefly of the Netherlands schools, 2000 drawings and water-colours, and over 10,000 engravings and wood-cuts. — The exhibitions of the Dantsic Kunstverein likewise take place here.

The old *Jacobskirche* (Pl. C, 2), the tower of which is now surmounted by the spire of the old Jacobsthor, contains the *Municipal Library* (Mon. & Thurs. 9-1, Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 2 to 4 or 5).

A pleasant walk, with varying views of the town, is afforded by the *Ramparts*, which are open to the public, and have approaches

near the different gates. — **View* of the picturesque town and its environs from the *Bischofshöhe* (inn), at the entrance to the fort on the *Bischofsberg* (Pl. A, 5, 6), an ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Hohe Thor (p. 218). To the left rises the *Hagelsberg* (Pl. A, 2).

The **Environs* of Dantsic (see *Map*) are more picturesque than those of any other German seaport. The finest points are easily reached by railway or steamboat, and some of them by tramway.

MOUTH OF THE VISTULA. By *Steamboat* (p. 215; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to Neufahrwasser, and back by *Railway* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 45, 30 pf.). The steamer proceeds through the crowded Mottlau, and enters the Vistula immediately after the first station. Passing the *Imperial Shipbuilding Yard* (apply to gate-keeper; 50 pf.) and the *Schichau Building Yard* for iron-clads on the left, and the fortified island of *Holm* on the right, it reaches *Weichselmünde*, a fortress and fishing-village, with a sea-bathing resort a little way off. Nearly opposite Weichselmünde lies *Neufahrwasser*, the next station, the deep-water port of Dantsic. The steamer then goes on to the *Westerplatte* (Curhaus), an excellent bathing-place, with a pier, 960 yds. long. Restaurant with garden near the landing-place. View from the *Strandhalle* (restaurant), and from the 'Kaisersteg', which projects into the sea in front. Near the station is a large lighthouse. — To the W. is *Brösen*, a small bathing-place.

The EXCURSION TO HEUBUDE AND NEUFÄHR is also most conveniently made by *Steamboat* (p. 215). The village of *Heubude* (*Specht's Restaurant*) is prettily situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Dantsic, near a lagoon separated from the sea only by a broad strip of sand-hills. About 1 M. to the N. (very sandy path) lie large irrigation-fields, where the sewage of Dantsic is utilized. — At *Neufähr*, 3 M. farther to the E., the Vistula forced a new passage for itself to the sea in 1840. The *Quellenberg* on the sand-hills commands a wide view.

*EXCURSION TO LANGFUHR, OLIVA, AND ZOPPOT by the Stettin Railway (R. 25), or by tramway, the latter starting at the Langemarkt (Pl. C, 5). Also pleasant walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. to Oliva viâ *Schidlitz* (view from the Weinberg Inn), *Mattern*, and *Freudenthal*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Langfuhr* (*Tite's Hotel*), a suburb of Dantsic, with numerous villas, the first station on the railway, is connected with the Oliva Gate by a double avenue of fine limes, planted in 1767-70. A road to the left, in the middle of it, ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the **Johannisberg* (on the slope of which is the **Zinglershöhe Hotel*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M), the top of which (*Königshöhe*, 320 ft.) commands a noble and extensive prospect of the environs of the town (only the towers of Dantsic itself are visible) and sea. We may descend for variety by the pretty *Jäschken-Thal* (*Schröder's Restaurant*).

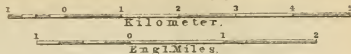
At stat. *Oliva* (**Thierfeld*; *Schweizerhaus Restaurant*, at the foot of the *Karlsberg*), a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. W. of Langfuhr, there is a once celebrated *Cistercian Abbey*, suppressed in 1828, the *Church* of which, dating from the 17th cent., is now that of the parish (sacristan in the yard to the right; adm. 1 M for 1-4 persons). In the aisle immediately to the left of the entrance is the tomb of the Von Koss family. Good 16th cent. carving on the choir-stalls. The choir contains figures of Polish kings and Dukes of Pomerellen, and tombs of the latter. The *Refectory* is adorned with portraits of all the abbots since the foundation of the abbey in 1170. The peace which closed the sixty-one years' Northern war was concluded here between Sweden and Poland on 3rd May, 1660; the documents were deposited beneath a black marble slab in the cloisters. The *Palace* of the abbots, now the property of the crown, possesses a beautiful **Garden*.

The **Karlsberg* (350 ft.), immediately at the back of Oliva, is a favourite point of view. The survey from the tower (adm. 10 pf.) of the environs is remarkably picturesque, in some respects surpassing that from the *Johannisberg*.



UMGEBUNG VON DANZIG.

1 : 130.000



Kilometer.

Engl. Miles.

Strassenbahnen

DANZIGER

BUCHT

Zoppot (= *Curhaus*, on the beach, pens. 7 *M*; *Werminghoff*, R. from 2, D. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*, good restaurant; *Kaiserhof*; *Strand-Hotel*; *Victoria*, *Pommerscher Hof*, near the station), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the N., is a sea-bathing place, near which are the *Thalmühle*, *Kaiserstuhl*, and *Königshöhe*, all good points of view. — The **Adlershorst* (200 ft.), a promontory 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. (reached by boat, or by railway to *Klein-Katz*), commands a charming survey of the bay of Zoppot and of another bay farther to the N., formed by the *Oxhöfter Spitze*.

At the E. extremity of the *Putziger Nehrung* lies *Hele* (*Curhaus*; steamer, see p. 215), a bathing-resort with a lighthouse.

27. From Dirschau (*Berlin*) to Königsberg.

101 M. RAILWAY in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 13 *M* 20, 9 *M* 90, 6 *M* 60 pf.; express fares 14 *M* 80, 11 *M*, 7 *M* 70 pf.). — From *Berlin* to Königsberg (sleeping-cars), 365 M., express in 10 hrs. (fares 53 *M* 50, 39 *M* 70, 27 *M* 80 pf.). From *Dantsic* to Königsberg, 120 M., express in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 17 *M* 40, 12 *M* 90 pf., 9 *M*).

From *Berlin* to (264 M.) *Dirschau*, see R. 26. — After crossing the Vistula by a huge *Railway Bridge* (1888-90), the train traverses a fertile plain, called the *Marienburg Werder*, between the Vistula and its tributary the *Nogat*. Just before reaching Marienburg the train crosses the *Nogat*. The station lies outside the town.

11 M. **Marienburg** (*Marienburg*, well spoken of, R. at both 2-3, D. 2, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *König von Preussen*, plain but comfortable; *Gesellschaftshaus*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town on the *Nogat*, with 10,700 inhab., was long the seat of the powerful knights of the Teutonic Order. The market-place, flanked with 'Lauben' or arcades, contains the Gothic *Rathhaus*, built at the end of the 14th century. The handsome *Marienthor* and the *Roman Catholic Church* are of the same period. At the N. end of the main street, a small Gothic *Obelisk* commemorates the gallant Burgomaster Blume (beheaded in 1460).

The ***SCHLOSS* (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the rail. station), the grandest mediæval secular edifice in Germany, was at once the residence of the Grand Master and a fortress. The N. and W. façades (the latter best viewed from the left bank of the *Nogat*, with the picturesque town in the foreground) are the finest. It consists of three parts, the *Alte Schloss* or *Hochschloss*, the *Mittelschloss*, and the *Vorburg*, to the N., of which last a part only is now extant, though it originally extended as far as the round 'Butter-Milk Tower' (or 'tower with the slanting windows'), near the railway-bridge. Principal entrance on the N. side. In front of the *Mittelschloss* rises a *Statue of Frederick the Great*, by *Siemering* (1877). For admission we apply at the 'Oberschlosswart' (Pl. a; adm. 50 pf.).

The Teutonic Order, founded in 1190, began in 1230 under the auspices of the Grand Master *Hermann von Salza* to undertake the conquest and conversion of the heathen Prussians. Each conquered piece of land was protected by castles and provided with German colonists. In this manner *Marienburg* was founded about 1280, and in 1309 it became the residence of the Hochmeister. In 1335 *Dietrich von Altenburg* began to erect the *Mittelschloss*, which was magnificently completed under *Winrich von Kniprode*

(1351-82). This was the golden age of the Order, after which it rapidly declined, partly owing to internal dissensions and partly to the hostility of Poland. After the bloody battle of *Tannenberg* (1410) the greater part of the Teutonic dominions succumbed to the Polish yoke, though the *Marienburg* under the gallant *Heinrich von Plauen* (1410-13) successfully resisted a siege. The second peace of Thorn (1466) confirmed to the Poles the possession of the whole of W. Prussia, with the exception of the district of Marienwerder. The Grand Master (*Ludwig von Erlichshausen*) escaped to Königsberg, and the Order thenceforth retained only E. Prussia and Pomesania (p. 213), as a fief from the King of Poland. During the Polish supremacy (down to 1772) the Marienburg fell into decay, but at length in 1817-20, in consequence of the enthusiasm aroused by the wars of independence, the public interest in the building was revived, and the *Mittelschloss* restored (1822; a more judicious restoration is now in progress). The *Hochschloss* was restored in 1882-97.

The **HOCHSCHLOSS*, next to the town, encloses a quadrangle, surrounded with cloisters. The lofty tower is crowned with the figure of a knight supporting the vane. In the N. wing is the **Marienkirche*, a pure Gothic structure, with handsome vaulting and sculptural ornamentation. The church is entered by the elegant 'Golden Gate' in the upper part of the cloisters. A niche on the exterior of the choir contains an inlaid Statue of the Virgin, 26 ft. in height, dating from 1341. To the W. is the *Chapter Room*, where the knights assembled for councils and elections; the portraits of the Grand Masters were restored in 1898, the other paintings are copies of the frescoes at *Lochstedt* (p. 228). The *Chapel of St. Anna*, under the church, contains the ancient burial-vault of the Grand Masters, some of whose names are still legible on the monuments. In the W. wing are the *Steward's Apartments*, the dwelling of the *Tresler* (treasurer), and the *Kitchen*. — The *Knights' Dormitories* were in the E. wing. The upper story of the S. wing contains the *Konvents-Remler* and *Konvent-Stube*, used as sitting-rooms. A covered passage ran round the entire building under the roof.

The **MITTELSCHLOSS*, adjoining the *Hochschloss*, forms an irregular quadrangle, about 100 yds. in length and 90 yds. in width. The S.W. wing contains the sumptuous apartments of the Grand Master. On the ground-floor are a number of *Official Apartments*. On the first floor a long passage leads to the **Master's Great Hall*, the bold vaulting of which is borne by a single granite pillar, 10 in. thick and 38 ft. in height. During the siege of 1410 this pillar formed the principal aim of the Polish cannon, a ball from which is still to be seen built into the wall. The stained glass illustrates the history of the Order. Over the door and on the E. wall are portraits of celebrated Grand Masters and generals. The vaulting of the *Master's Small Hall* is also borne by a single column of granite; this hall was used in winter and heated by stoves. The *Chapel* contains a few old pictures, and the adjoining *Apartment* among other curiosities a field-altar of the Grand Master, dating from 1388. One of the finest apartments in the Schloss is the **Ritter-Saal*, or assembly-hall, with remarkably light and elegant groined vaulting, borne by three red granite pillars, 9½ in. thick. Stained-glass windows with subjects relating to the Order. The *Battlements* of the Schloss afford a good survey of the environs. The vast *Cellars* are also worthy of inspection. — The E. wing contains the *Guest Chambers* and the elegant *Chapel of St. Adalbert*. Between this wing and the *Hochschloss* rises the *Pfaffenthurm*.

The *VORBURG* (p. 221) included the stables, workshops, and other out-buildings, of which the *Karwan*, or armoury, has alone been restored. On the Nogat is the massive *Brücken-Thor*, renewed in 1897.

A railway runs from Marienburg to Warsaw viâ *Deutsch-Eylau* and *Mława* (see *Baedeker's Russland*). — From Marienburg to Thorn, see p. 214.

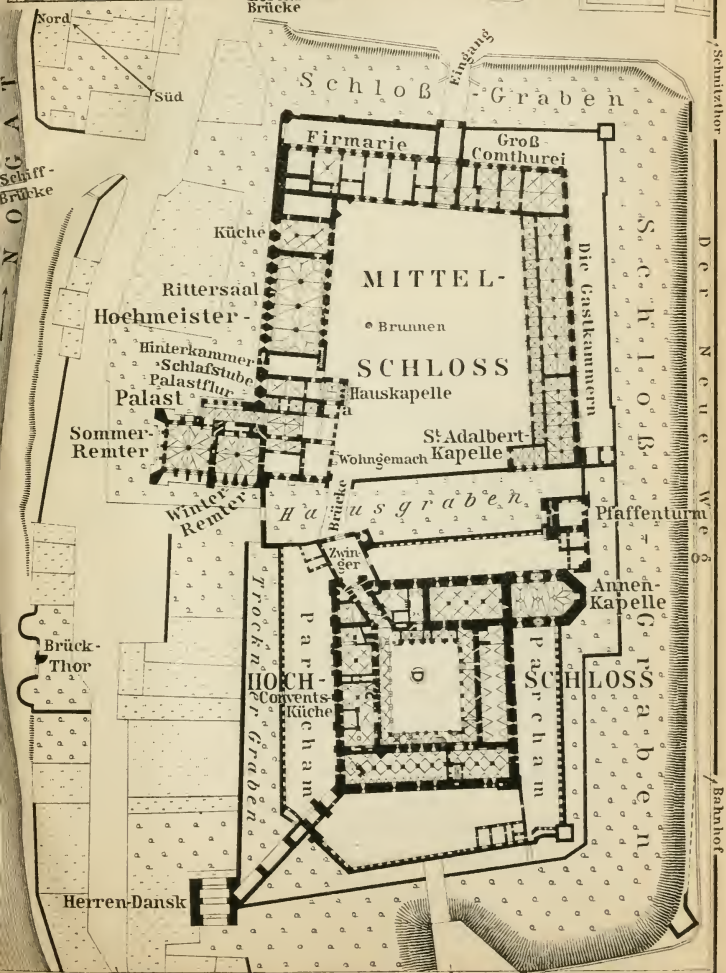
28½ M. Elbing (**Rauch's Königlicher Hof*, R. 2½, D. 1½ M.; *Stadt Berlin*, both very fair; cab from the station to the town 60, two pers. 75 pf.), a commercial town on the *Elbing*, with 45,800 inhab. and large ship-building yards, somewhat resembles Dantsic

SCHLOSS MARIENBURG.

(Erdgeschoß).

Maßstab 1:2150

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Meter





in the older parts, but contains little of special interest. The ground-floor of the Rathhaus contains a small museum. The late-Gothic *Marienkirche* has been skilfully restored. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the N. gate is the interesting *Corpus Christi Church* (1405). *Vogelsang* (restaurant; tramway 25 pf., cab $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M) is one of the finest points in the beautiful environs.

FROM ELBING TO BRAUNSBURG, 30 M., narrow-gauge railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reimannsfelde* (Curhaus), the starting-point for a walk in the 'Dörbeck Switzerland'. — 12 M. *Panklau* (see below). — 13 M. *Cadinen*, with an old convent and park, now owned by the Emperor. Pleasant walk (guide) hence viâ the *Heilige Hallen*, the forester's house of *Panklau* (rfmts.), the *Fuchsberg*, the *Rehberge*, *Geizhals*, and *Vogelsang* (see above) to Elbing (6-7 hrs.). — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Frauenburg* (*Zum Copernicus*), the seat of the Bishop of Ermeland, with 2500 inhab. and a fine Gothic **Cathedral* of the 14th century. The celebrated Copernicus (p. 213) died here as a canon in 1543. The tower he used as an observatory is now the library. — 30 M. *Braunsberg*, see below.

The train now describes a wide circuit. 44 M. *Schlobitten*. 63 M. *Braunsberg* (**Rheinischer Hof*; *Schwarzer Adler*), a town with 12,000 inhab., on the *Passarge*.

101 M. *Königsberg*. — Arrival. Cab-numbers are given out as at Berlin (p. 1). — There are four railway-stations: 1. *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 4), for Berlin, Insterburg, Eydtkuhn, and Tilsit; 2. *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 5), for Thorn and Prostken; 3. *Licent-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 3), for Pillau; 4. *Cranzer-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 1), for Cranz.

Hotels. *DEUTSCHES HAUS* (Pl. a; D, 3), Theater-Str. 13, R. from 2, D. 3, B. 1 M; *BAHNHOF-HOTEL*, opposite the rail. station; *SCHLOSS-HOTEL*, opposite the Schloss, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 M; *HÔTEL DE PRUSSE* (Pl. b; C, 4), Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 60, well spoken of; *GERMANIA* (Pl. k; D, 2), Tragheimer-Kirch-Str. 38; **HÔT. DE BERLIN* (Pl. d; C, 2), Steindamm 70, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 M; **ENGLISCHES HAUS*, Klapperwiese 3 (Pl. B, 4); *HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. e; C, 2, 3), Steindamm 117; *KÖNIGLICHER HOF* (Pl. c; C, 4), Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 25; *SCHWAN* (Pl. g; E, 3), Mittelanger 28, R. from 2 M; *KRONPRINZ VON PREUSSEN* (Pl. h; C, 4), Vordere Vorstadt, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M; *SANSSOUCI* (Pl. i; B, 5), near the station.

Restaurants. *Theatre Restaurant*, in the Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, 2), with garden; *Germania*, *Königlicher Hof*, *Hôtel de Berlin*, *Hôtel de Prusse*, see above; *Hochmeister*, Schloss-Str.; *Centralhalle*, in front of the theatre; *Börsen-Restaurant*, in the Exchange (p. 227); *Bellevue*, on the Schlossteich, with garden. — Wine. *Jüncke*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 10; *Spiegel*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 4; *Ehlers*, Altstädtische Berg-Str. 2; *Steffens & Wolter*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 27; **Blut-Gericht*, in the Schlosshof (p. 224), good wines. — Café. *Bauer*, Parade-Platz and Theater-Str. — Confectioners. *Zappa*, Französische-Str. 14; *Plouda*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 6; *Steiner*, Junker-Str.; at these the best 'marzipan' ('Marzipan'), a specialty of Königsberg (ca. 4 M per kil. or 2 M per lb.).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 2), open in winter only; *Apollo Theatre of Varieties*, Steindamm 32 (Pl. C, 2, 3). — Exhibition of Paintings. *Bou*, Parade-Platz 3.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Post-Str.

Baths. *Preussen-Bad* (Pl. P B; C, 2), Steindamm 43. River Baths at the Kötter-Brücke (Pl. C, 4); swimming baths at the Oberteich, outside the Rossgärtner-Thor (Pl. F, 1) and the Tragheimer Thor (Pl. C, 1).

Cabs: 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M per drive; per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 90 pf., 1 M, 1 M 10, 1 M 20 pf.; each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more 30, 35, 40 pf. Fare-and-a-half from 10 to 11 p.m., double fare from 11 p.m. to 7 (8 in winter) a.m. Luggage 50 pf. — There are also *Taximeter Cabs*.

Tramways (partly electric) in various directions (see Plan); fare 10 pf., with transfer 15 pf. In summer cars run on all the lines to the Zoological Garden (p. 227).

Steamboats: to *Memel*, viâ *Tapiau* and *Labiau*, twice weekly, in 14 hrs. (fares 3 *M.*, 2 *M.*), or from *Cranz* (see p. 228); to *Tilsit*, thrice weekly in 12 hrs. (4½, 3 *M.*); to *Dantsic*, etc.

Amber Wares. *Liedtke*, Prinzessin-Str. 2.

U. S. Consular Agent, *Herr Alexander Eckhardt*. — **British Vice-Consul,** *E. C. Hay, Esq.*

Chief Attractions (5 hrs.). *Palace*, *Prussia Museum*, *Monuments of Kant*, *Frederick I.*, *Frederick William III.*, *Emp. William I.*, and *Albert I.*, *University*, *Stadt-Museum*, *Cathedral*, and *Exchange*.

Königsberg, the second capital of Prussia, the seat of the provincial government and headquarters of the 1st Corps d'Armée, with 180,000 inhab. and a garrison of 7000 men, lies on undulating ground on the *Pregel*, 4½ M. from its influx into the *Frische Haff*. The city consists of three quarters, which were anciently independent of each other: the *Altstadt* (p. 226), the *Kneiphof* (p. 226), and the *Löbenicht* (on the E. side, between the *Schlossteich* and the new *Pregel*). To these have now been added the former suburbs of *Sackheim*, *Rossgarten*, *Tragheim*, etc. *Königsberg* is an important fortress, with a girdle of twelve outlying forts. Its trade and shipping have somewhat fallen off in recent years; the larger vessels are obliged to unload at *Pillau*, but a ship-canal is in progress. The traffic with the corn-growing districts of the interior is carried on by means of numerous barges ('*Reisekähne*' or '*Wittinnen*').

Königsberg was originally a fortress of the knights of the Teutonic Order, and was named after their ally *King Ottocar of Bohemia* (1255). After the fall of the *Marienburg* (p. 229) the town became the residence of the *Grand Master*, and afterwards (1525-1618) that of the *Dukes of Prussia*. The *Elector Frederick III.* of Brandenburg assumed the title of *King of Prussia* here in 1701, and after the disasters of 1807 *Frederick William III.* and his court retired to *Königsberg*, where schemes for the salvation of the tottering kingdom were zealously canvassed by *Baron Stein*, *W. von Humboldt*, *York*, and other illustrious men of the period. *Königsberg* is also celebrated as the scene of the labours of the philosopher *Kant* (1724-1804), *Herder*, *Hamann*, and other distinguished scholars.

The **Palace** (*Schloss*; Pl. D, 3), an extensive building, enclosing a large quadrangle, with a lofty Gothic tower, situated nearly in the centre of the city, was formerly a seat of the Teutonic Order. It was frequently altered in the 16-18th centuries. It now contains the apartments of the royal family (with memorials of *Queen Louise*, etc.; adm. daily 10-2, Sun. & holidays 11-2; 25 pf.), official dwellings, government-offices, the Archives, and the *Prussia Museum*.

The W. wing contains the *SCHLOSSKIRCHE*, where *Frederick I.* of Prussia was crowned in 1701, and *William I.* in 1861 (sacristan, *Jägerhof-Str.* 6, generally in the church from 10 to 12; fee). The Province of Prussia is the cradle of the '*Landwehr*', the names of numerous members of which, who fell in 1813, are recorded on the walls of the church. Above the church is the spacious *MOSCOWITER-SAAL*, one of the largest halls in Germany.

In the N. wing is the '*Prussia Museum* of prehistoric antiquities (open free on Sun., 11.30-1.30, and on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 10-12; at other times, fee; closed in July; entr. in the *Schloss-Str.*). Among the contents of this museum are skeletons of the stone age, relics from lake-dwellings, Viking swords, architectural fragments, costumes, gold ornaments, and reminiscences of *Kant*. — The *Blutgericht*, also in the N. wing, formerly the torture-chamber of the *Schloss*, is now a wine-room (p. 223).



The *Tower*, the summit of which is 330 ft. above the Pregel, commands an extensive prospect (custodian in the S.W. corner of the court).

Outside the S.W. angle of the palace is a *Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 7), by Reusch (1894). By the N.E. corner is a bronze statue of *Albert I.* (Pl. 3), first Duke of Prussia (1525), also by Reusch, erected in 1891. The **Statue of Frederick I.* (Pl. 1), in front of the E. portal of the palace, by *Schlüter*, was erected in 1801.

The *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3) is situated a few paces to the W., and adjoining it is the *Altstädtliche Kirche* (Pl. C, D, 2), designed by Schinkel (1839-43), whose plans, however, were much reduced and modified.

In the vicinity is the *Parade-Platz* with the *Königs-Garten* (Pl. D, 2), bounded on the N.E. by the *Theatre* and on the N.W. by the University (see below), and embellished with an equestrian *Statue of Frederick William III.* (Pl. 2) by *Kiss*, erected in 1851, and a *Statue of Kant* (Pl. 4), by *Rauch*, erected in 1864.

The **University** (700 students), completed in 1862, is a fine Renaissance structure by *Stüler* (shown on week-days, 12-4). The façade is adorned with an equestrian figure in relief of *Duke Albert of Prussia* (p. 226), the founder of the University in 1544. Below are niches containing statues of Luther and Melancthon; above, medallion-portraits of celebrated Königsberg professors.

Interior. Handsome staircase, borne by marble columns. The **SENATE HALL** contains a portrait of the late Emp. Frederick III. as rector, by *Lauchert*, and a bust of Kant in his 80th year, by *Hagemann* and *Schadow*. The adjacent ***AULA** is adorned with frescoes, representing the different branches of art and science, and pleasing allegories in the arches above. The carved chairs are also worthy of notice.

In the *Dritte-Fliess-Str.* (Nos. 3-5) is the *Palaestra Albertina* (Pl. D, 1), established in 1898 by Dr. Lange of New York for the encouragement of the higher forms of sport among the students and citizens. The *Government Offices* (Pl. D, 1) are adorned with busts and paintings.

The **Schlossteich** (Pl. D, E, 3-1), a picturesque sheet of water which intersects half the town from S. to N., is surrounded by public and private gardens. Ferry 15 pf.; boat per 1½ hr. for 1-2 pers. 25 pf.

Through the *Weissgerbergasse* we reach the *Rossgärtner-Markt* (Pl. E, 3). In the *Vorder-Rossgarten* (No. 49), leading hence to the left, is the *Museum of Industrial Art* (Sun., 11-1, and Thurs., 10-1). The long **KÖNIGS-STRASSE** (Pl. E, F, G, 3), with an obelisk to the memory of the Prussian minister *Von Schön* (Pl. 5), leads to the E. from the *Rossgärtner-Markt* to the *Königs-Thor*. No. 57, near the monument, is the *Kunst-Akademie*, containing the —

Stadt-Museum (Pl. E, 3), a choice collection of 300 pictures, chiefly modern (Sun. 11-2, Wed. 11-1; at other times fee 1 M; custodian, *Vorder-Rossgarten* 30, 1st floor). Catalogue 25 pf.

The Collection is on the upper floor; it contains 52 works by old Italian masters', including *Fra Filippo Lippi*, *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, *Lorenzo di Credi*, *Innocenzo da Imola*, *Garofalo*, *Guido Reni*, *Giov. Bellini*, and *Cima*

da Conegliano, but the genuineness of some of the works may be doubted. There are also early Netherlands masters: *Jan Steen*, *Jan van Goyen*, **Frans Hals*, etc.; then a number of portraits of famous citizens of Königsberg, and more than 200 PAINTINGS OF MODERN MASTERS, which form the most important part of the collection: 150. *A. Adam*, Horses; 167. *C. W. Hübner*, The distraint; *E. Pistorius*, 181. Village-fiddler, 224. Cellarman by a cask; 182. *E. Le Poittevin*, The Bay of Naples; 189. *Schotel*, Wreck; 191. *A. Schrödter*, Till Eulenspiegel; 198. *H. Stilke*, Emigration of Syrian Christians after the destruction of Ptolemais, 1291; 210. *P. Delaroche*, Night of St. Bartholomew; 215-218. *Gudin*, Sea-pieces; 235. *Ary Scheffer*, Mourning mother; 238. *Jul. Schrader*, The daughter of Jephtha; 240. *E. Verboeckhoven*, Man with a calf; 248. *C. Girardet*, 'Souvenir de Suisse'; 249. *L. Rosenfelder*, Seizure of the Marienburg by mercenaries of the Teutonic Order, 1457; 252. *Kalkreuth*, Lake in the Pyrenees; 253. *K. F. Lessing*, Monk praying at the coffin of Emp. Henry IV.; 254. *Brendel*, Sheep; 255. *W. Sohn*, Gipsy; 258. *A. Achenbach*, Near Scheveningen; 262. *W. Camphausen*, Blücher and Wellington after the Battle of Waterloo; *264. *A. Tidemand*, Administration of the Sacrament in a Norwegian cottage; *267. *L. Knaus*, Gipsies resting; 273. *Piloty*, The Abbess of the Nunnery of Chiemsee protecting it against plundering soldiers; *278. *Max Schmidt*, Forest-scene; 279. *W. Lindenschmit*, Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower visited by his relatives; 283. *Crofts*, Retreat of the French at Gravelotte; *284. *Franz Defregger*, Poaching scene; *285. *Brandt*, Cossacks of the Ukraine; *290. *Scherres*, Cottages on a moor; *291. *Defregger*, Andreas Hofer on the way to execution; 297. *E. Bracht*, Cave of St. Saba, in the valley of the Kedron, near Jerusalem; *301. *E. Grützner*, Convent-kitchen; 313. *Marr*, Germany in 1806; *310. *Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck; no number, *Herrmann*, Dutch landscape; 313. *Merode*, Street-scene; landscapes by *A. and O. Achenbach*, *Lier*, *Schleich*, and *Bracht*. — The right wing contains a *Collection of Casts*.

No. 65 in the same street is the *University Library* (Pl. F, 3), containing 300,000 vols. and 1100 MSS. of Luther, etc. (open 10-3). — Farther on are the *Landeshaus*, and the *Königs-Thor* (Pl. G, 3), with the statues of Ottocar of Bohemia, Duke Albert of Prussia, and King Frederick I.

The quarter to the S.W. of the Schlossteich is named the *Altstadt*. The *Altstadt Rathhaus* (Pl. D, 3) contains a collection of casts and models of the works of *L. R. Siemering* (b. 1835), a native of Königsberg (Sun., 11-2).

In the quarter called the *Kneiphof*, on an island in the Pregel, rises the Gothic *Cathedral* (Pl. D, 4), begun in 1333, but not completed till the middle of the 16th cent. (11-1; verger, Dom-Str. 17-19). One of the W. towers is unfinished; the other contains the *Wallenrodt Library* (open Tues. and Frid., 3-4 p.m.).

The *CHOIR, now disused, contains some late-Gothic wood-carvings and ancient monuments in the Renaissance style, the chief of which is that of Albert I., Duke of Prussia (d. 1568), the founder of the university, and a most important personage in the annals of the city, by *C. Floris* of Antwerp (1570). A number of Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults.

The '*Stoa Kantiana*' adjoining the cathedral, on the N. side of the choir, contains the grave of the illustrious thinker *Immanuel Kant* (1724-1804). Keeper in the Kneiphof Gymnasium (see below).

The bones of the 'Sage of Königsberg' rest under a stone with an appropriate inscription, above which, on a marble pedestal, is a repetition in Carrara marble of the bust mentioned at p. 225. On the wall behind is a copy of Raphael's School of Athens, painted in grisaille by *Neide*.

On the opposite wall are the words 'Der bestirnte Himmel über mir, das moralische Gesetz in mir' ('The Starry Heavens above me, the Moral Law within me'), from Kant's 'Kritik der praktischen Vernunft'.

The *Old University*, where Kant lectured, and the *Kneiphof Gymnasium* adjoin the cathedral. In the former is the Municipal Library (open Wed. and Sat., 2-4).

On the left bank of the Pregel, between the bridges (Grüne and Köttel-Brücke) crossing from the Kneiphof, rises the **Exchange** (Pl. C, 4), a handsome Renaissance building, completed in 1875. The principal façade is to the W.; the allegorical figures of the four quarters of the globe are by Hundrieser of Königsberg. Restaurant in the cellar (p. 223). — At No. 6 Bahnhof-Str. is the exhibition of the *Royal Amber Works* (at present inaccessible).

The *Observatory* (Pl. B, 2), on an old bastion to the W. of the city, built in 1811-13, was fitted up by the astronomer Bessel (d. 1846). Near it are the *Botanical Garden*, Bessel-Platz, Nos. 2-3, the valuable *Zoological Museum*, Sternwarten-Str. 5-6 (open free from Aug. 2nd to Oct. 15th on Wed. & Frid., 2-5; at other times on application), the *Chemical Laboratory*, and several institutions belonging to the medical faculty of the university. The hilly ground between the observatory and the fortifications is occupied by the *Volksgarten* (Pl. A, B, 2), with a *War Monument for 1870-71*. — At No. 4 Lange Reihe, near the Heumarkt (Pl. C, 2), in the building of the *Physikalisch-Ökonomische Gesellschaft*, is the **PROVINCIAL MUSEUM**, containing interesting botanic and anthropological collections and prehistoric antiquities (Sun. 11-1, free; at other times apply to the castellan).

Outside the *Steindammer Thor* (Pl. B, C, 1) are the *Physical Institute* and the *Geological Institute* (open in summer on Tues., 4-6). Farther on lie the ***Hufen** (tramway), a pretty suburb with pleasure-grounds and villas, and several popular resorts (**Zoological Garden*, 50 pf.; *Luisenhöhe*, the *Julchen-Thal*, etc.). To the left, in the *Luisenwahl*, is a medallion of Queen Louise.

Samland.

Samland is a fertile and partly-wooded district, with several lakes, lying to the N. of Königsberg. Several villages on the N. coast are frequented as bathing-places. — The whole of the W. Prussian coast has for more than a thousand years been celebrated as the '*Amber Coast*'. The amber is usually found among the seaweed, and also dug up on the shore, while diving and dredging are also employed in the search. Fragments 1/2 oz. in weight are valued at 1s. 6d. to 2s., those of 1lb. at 15l. and upwards. The milky amber is most esteemed. Königsberg is now the principal depôt of this highly-prized antediluvian gum, which is chiefly exported to the East for pipe-mouthpieces. The right to collect amber, formerly a privilege of the Teutonic Grand Master, and subsequently a royal monopoly, is now farmed out; visitors therefore are not allowed to pick up fragments on the beach.

FROM KÖNIGSBERG TO PILLAU, 29 M., railway (from the Licent-Bahnhof, Pl. B, 3) in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 3 M 70, 2 M 80, 1 M 90 pf.). — 3 M. *Juditten*, the

birthplace of Gottsched (1700-66). — From (13 M.) *Powayen* an excursion (2 hrs.) may be made viâ (2 M.) *Medenau* (Stern; carriages for hire) to the *Galtgarten* (365 ft.), the highest point of the Samland; it is crowned with an iron cross in commemoration of the War of Independence (1813-14). — From (20 M.) *Fischhausen* a branch diverges to (11½ M.) *Palmnicken*, the chief centre of the amber industry (see above). At *Lochstedt*, 2 M. to the W. of *Fischhausen*, is a *Castle of the Teutonic Order (1270). — 29 M. *Pillau* (*Deutsches Haus*; Brit. vice-consul), a fortress at the mouth of the *Frische Haff*, with a harbour and lighthouse (3200 inhab.). — *Steamboat*, see p. 224.

FROM KÖNIGSBERG TO CRANZ, 17½ M., railway (from the *Cranzer Bahnhof*, Pl. C, 1) in 1 hr. (fares 1 M 80, 1 M 20 pf.). — *Cranz* or *Cranzkuhren* (*Grosses Logierhaus*, *Ostsee-Hotel*, *Monopol*, etc.; numerous pensions at 4-5 M per day), at the S. end of the *Kurische Nehrung*, is the most frequented watering-place on the Samland coast. — Other Samland resorts are *Neukuhren*, *Rauschen*, and *Warnicken*. — The *Kurische Nehrung* is a narrow strip of sand, separating the *Kurische Haff* from the Baltic and extending to (60 M.) *Memel*. Its sand-dunes, sometimes attaining a height of 250 ft., tend constantly to migrate from W. to E.; but government is now endeavouring, at great cost, to prevent their shifting by planting them with trees. A few of the sparse population still speak *Kurish*, a dialect of the Lettish tongue. — A good steamboat plies daily in summer from *Cranzbeck* (near *Cranz*) to *Memel* (see below), calling at *Schwarzort* (**Kurischer Hof*, R. 2-3, B. ¾ M; *Sturmhöfel*), a sea-bathing resort whence interesting excursions may be made among the dunes.

FROM KÖNIGSBERG TO MEMEL, 147 M. Railway to *Insterburg* (57 M.) in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 7 M 20, 5 M 40, 3 M 60 pf.; express 8 M 10 pf., 6 M, 4 M 20 pf.); from *Insterburg* to *Memel* (90 M.) in 3½ hrs. (fares 11 M 80, 8 M 90, 5 M 90 pf.). *Steamer*, see p. 224.

57 M. *Insterburg* (*Rheinischer Hof*, R. 2½-3, D. 2 M; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 1½-3, D. 1¾ M; *Kronprinz von Preussen*), an industrial town with 23,500 inhab., on the *Pregel*, where the line to *Tilsit* and *Memel* turns to the N. — From *Insterburg* to (39 M.) *Eydtkuhnen* (*Welter*; *Hôtel de Russie*), the Prussian frontier-station, by railway in 1¼-2 hrs.; thence viâ *Kowno* and *Dünaburg* to (557 M.) *St. Petersburg* by express in 24 hrs. (see *Baedeker's Russland*). — From *Insterburg* to *Lyck*, 7¼ M., railway in 4 hrs.

90 M. *Tilsit* (**Hôtel de Russie*, R. from 2½, D. 2 M; **Prinz Wilhelm*; *Kaiserhof*), a town with 28,200 inhab., on the *Memel*. On a raft anchored below the bridge-of-boats the peace of 1807 was concluded between *Napoleon*, *Alexander*, and *Frederick William III.*, by which *Prussia* was deprived of one-half of her dominions. A marble tablet marks the house in which *Frederick William III.* and *Queen Louisa* resided. In front of the *Rathhaus* is a monument to *Max von Schenkendorf* (1783-1817), a native of *Tilsit*. — *Tilsit* is also connected with *Königsberg* by a more direct line viâ *Labiau* (77 M., in 4½-6½ hrs.).

The train crosses the valley of the *Memel* (which is here 2½ M. wide) by means of three imposing bridges, erected in 1872-75. — Numerous unimportant stations.

148 M. *Memel* (**Victoria Hotel*; *British Hotel*; *Union*, R. 1¾-2 M; *Rail. Restaurant*; *British vice-consul*), a seaport with 19,200 inhab., at the entrance to the *Kurische Haff*, the northernmost town in *Prussia*, and the central point of the Baltic timber-trade. It was the birthplace of *Simon Dach* (1605-59), the author of '*Aennchen von Tharau*'. There is an English church here, of which the *Rev. E. F. Scofield*, B.A., is the incumbent (service at 11 a.m.). *Steamer* to *Cranz* (*Königsberg*), see p. 224.



1. Amtsgericht C.2.
2. Gefängniß B.2.
3. Gymnasium B.4.
- 3^a. Neue Kath. K. B.3.
4. Gertraudkirche B.4.
5. Oberkirche C.3.
6. Reformirte K. B.2.
7. Unterkirche B.2.
8. Kath. Kirche B.3.
9. Kriegerdenkmal B.3. u. B.4.
10. Rathhaus C.3.
11. Regierung C.3.
12. Sommertheater AB.2.
13. Stadttheater B.3.
14. Herzog Leopold d. km. C.2.

FRANKFURT a.M.

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Kottbus, Breslau Posen

Chausseehaus C.

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

28. From Berlin to Frankfort on the Oder and Posen.

158 M. RAILWAY to *Frankfort* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 60 pf., 5 *M*, 3 *M* 30 pf.; express 7 *M* 40, 5 *M* 50, 3 *M* 90 pf.). From *Frankfort* to *Posen* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 14 *M*, 10 *M* 50 pf., 7 *M*; express 15 *M* 70, 11 *M* 70, 8 *M* 20 pf.). — Express from *Berlin* to *Posen* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 23 *M* 40, 17 *M* 30, 12 *M* 10 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Scenery unattractive. — 29 M. *Fürstenwalde*.

50 M. **Frankfort on the Oder.** — **Hotels.** *PRINZ VON PREUSSEN (Pl. b; B, 4). Wilhelm-Platz; DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. a; B, 3, 4), Wilhelm-Platz 1, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; GOLDNER ADLER (Pl. c; C, 3), Bischofs-Str. 21, well spoken of; MARK BRANDENBURG (Pl. d; B, 4), at the station, very fair; FIEDLER (Pl. e; B, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 24.

Restaurants. *Jurich*, Fürstenwalder-Str.; *Reimann*, Richt-Str. 61; *Aktien-Brauerei*, Wilhelm-Platz 2. Wine at *Schaffran's*, Richt-Str. 51. — CONFECTIONER. *Kyritz*, Wilhelm-Platz; *Halem*, Jüden-Str. 3.

Cabs. Per drive, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 65, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M*, each $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more 75 pf.

Electric Tramways along the principal streets.

Frankfort on the Oder, an old town with 60,000 inhab., was always an important station on the commercial route to Poland, and its fairs were much frequented till quite recently. The streets are broad and well built. The city is connected by a bridge with the suburb on the right bank.

Leaving the station, we proceed by the Bahnhof-Str. to the Fürstenwalder-Strasse (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), turn to the right, and cross the Wilhelm-Platz, planted with trees, where the *Theatre* (Pl. 13; B, 3) is situated. To the left, the Regierungs-Strasse leads to the *Oberkirche*, or *Church of St. Mary* (Pl. 5; C, 3), a spacious brick structure of the 13th cent., with double aisles added subsequently (sacristan, Oberkirch-Platz 6). Wood-carving over the altar, richly gilded, dating from 1419; old stained glass; candelabrum with seven branches, adorned with reliefs of the 14th century; font of 1376. — The **Rathhaus* (Pl. 10; C, 3) in the market-place, was erected in 1607-10. On the S. gable is seen the device of the Hanseatic League, an oblique iron rod, supported by a shorter one.

The pleasant PROMENADE (known as the 'Halbe Stadt') to the N. of the Wilhelm-Platz is embellished with two *War Monuments* (Pl. 9; B, 3). To the S. of the Platz is a monument to the poet *Ewald von Kleist* (Pl. C, 4), who died here of wounds received at the battle of Kunersdorf in 1759. Adjacent is a bronze **Statue of Prince Frederick Charles* (1828-85), by Unger. Farther to the S. is the extensive 'Anger', on which stands the *Gertraudkirche* (Pl. 4; 1875-79), containing a painting by A. von Werner. At the end of the Anger is the *Carthaus-Bad*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which are the *Buschmühle* (electric tramway & rail. stat.) and the *Eichwäldchen*, favourite places of recreation.

Along the right bank of the Oder, to the N. of the bridge, runs the *Oderdamm*, on which is the *Monument of Leopold, Duke of Brunswick* (Pl. 14), who was drowned in 1785. About 2 M. to the S.E. of the bridge is *Kleist's Höhe* (view-tower).

From Frankfort to Breslau, see R. 29; to Angermünde, see p. 208; to Cüstrin, see p. 212.

The Posen line crosses the Oder. — 63 M. *Reppen*, junction for the line from Stettin to Glogau and Breslau viâ Cüstrin (see p. 213).

FROM REPPEN TO BRESLAU, 137 M., railway in $5\frac{3}{4}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from Berlin to Breslau viâ Reppen $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; from Stettin to Breslau, 219 M., in 11 hrs. — 35 M. *Rothenburg* is the junction for Guben (see p. 232) and Posen (viâ Bentschen; see below). — 78 M. *Glogau* (**Deutsches Haus*; **Spielhagen's*; *Victoria*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M; *Scherfke's Restaurant*), a fortress on the Oder, with 21,800 inhab., the junction of a line from Hansdorf to Lissa (p. 232). — 91 M. *Raudten*, the junction of a line to *Liegnitz* (p. 233). — 137 M. *Breslau* (Freiburg Station), see p. 242.

97 M. *Schwiebus* (Haensgen; Matzke, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M), with 8400 inhab.; 112 M. *Bentschen*, junction for the branch-line to Guben (see above); 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Opalenitza*, junction of a branch-line to *Grätz* (large breweries). — Several small stations.

158 M. **Posen.** — **Hotels.** STADT DRESDEN (Pl. b; B, 3), Wilhelm-Str. 23, R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M; HÔT. DE ROME (Pl. a; B, 3), Wilhelm-Platz 1, with wine-rooms, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M; VICTORIA (Pl. d; A, 3), with good restaurant (D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M).

Restaurants. **Andersch*, *Goldenring*, Alter Markt 50 & 45 (Hungarian wine; cold viands); *Zum Rodensteiner*, Theater-Str. 3 (white wines); *Ribbeck*, Friedrich-Str. 29 (red wines); **Dümke*, Wilhelm-Platz 18, D. 1 M; *Métropole*, Berliner-Str. 14; *Schwersenz*, Kanonen-Platz 13 (beer at these three). — **Cafés.** **Miehle*, Wilhelm-Platz 14; *Beely*, Wilhelm-Str. 5, both with gardens; *Eldorado*, Bismarck-Str. 9; *Wiener Café*, Wilhelm-Platz 4.

Electric Tramways through the main streets, all touching the Alte Markt (Pl. C, 3).

Cabs. Within the fortifications: 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; to the Central Railway Station and Zoological Garden, 80, 1 M 20 pf.; per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 M 20, 1 M 40 pf., per 1 hr. 1 M 80 pf., 2 M, each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more 40, 50 pf.; at night (11-7) 50 pf. extra in each case; luggage 30-50 pf.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 25), Wilhelm-Platz, plays and operas; *Polish Theatre*, Berliner-Str., in winter only.

Pleasure Resorts. **Zoological Garden* and *Kaiser-Garten*, beyond the Berliner-Thor; *Schilling's*, on the Warthe, outside the Schillings-Thor (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.); **Eichwald* (3 M.), outside the Eichwald-Thor (also reached by railway); *Apollo Variety Theatre*, Bäcker-Str. 17.

Posen, the capital of the province of that name, the headquarters of the 5th Corps d'Armée, and a fortress of the first rank, with 72,800 inhab. (about $\frac{1}{2}$ German, and $\frac{1}{10}$ Jews), and a garrison of 7000 men, lies at the confluence of the *Cybina* and *Warthe*. It is one of the most ancient Polish towns, having been the seat of a bishop from the end of the 10th cent. and the residence of the Kings of Poland down to 1296. The immigration of Germans gave it importance as a great depôt of the trade between Germany and the East, and it was a member of the Hanseatic League in the middle ages. The new part of the town, forming a striking contrast with the older and poorer quarters, has been erected since it came into the possession of Prussia in 1815.

In entering the town from the *Central Station* (Pl. A, 5), we obtain a view of the imposing fortifications. Following either the *Victoria-Str.* and the *Berliner-Str.*, or the *St. Martin-Str.* and the



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Grosse Ritter-Str., we reach the spacious WILHELM-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), which is bounded on the E. by the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 25). In front of the theatre is a *Monument* to the soldiers who fell at Nachod in 1866. At the corner of the Wilhelm-Str. is the *Raczynski Library* (Pl. 22), containing 30,000 vols. (many of Polish history; open daily, 5-8).

At right angles to the Wilhelm-Platz runs the broad WILHELM-STRASSE (Pl. B, 2, 3). In it, at the corner of the Neue-Str., stands the *Provincial Museum and Library* (Pl. 4, C 3; open free on Sun., 11.30-2, and on Tues. & Frid., 11-1; at other times, 25 pf.). Farther on are various public buildings. On the N. the street ends at the Kanonen-Platz, with the imposing *Military Headquarters*, in front of which is the *War Monument* for 1870-71, with a statue of William I., by Bärwald. To the S.E. lies the Sapieha-Platz, with the *District Supreme Courts* (Pl. 33). Farther to the S. is the Schlossberg, with the *Royal Palace*, now containing the *Government Archives* (Pl. 29; open 9-2). — At the S. end of the Wilhelm-Str., in the churchyard of *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. 15), is a monument to the Polish poet Mickiewicz (Pl. 26; d. 1855).

In the ALTE MARKT (Pl. C, 3), to the E. of the Wilhelm-Platz, is the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 23), almost completely rebuilt after a fire in 1536 by G. B. di Quadro (1550-52), an Italian architect. The slender tower (214 ft. high), restored in 1783, commands an extensive view (keeper on the groundfloor). The new *Stadthaus* (Pl. 28; 1895) is connected with the Rathhaus by a covered bridge. In front of the Rathhaus are a *Pillory* of 1534 and a *Fountain* of 1766. — The quarter to the N.E. of the Rathhaus is mainly inhabited by Jews.

The suburbs of Posen on the right bank of the Warthe are called the *Wallischei* and *Schrodka*, and are inhabited mainly by Poles of the poorer classes. Beyond the canal, to the N.E., is the quiet and spacious square AM DOM (Pl. F, 1), in which stand the Cathedral and the *Marienkirche* (Pl. 14), the latter a small Gothic building of the 15th century. The **Cathedral** (Pl. 8), rebuilt in 1775, is architecturally uninteresting, but it contains several treasures of art (bell for the sacristan at a small door to the left of the main entrance).

On five pillars are five *Brasses* of the 15-16th cent., including that of the voivode, or governor, Gorka (d. 1475). *Monuments* of bishops. Sumptuous *Golden Chapel*, erected in 1842 by a society of Polish nobles, in the Byzantine style, adorned with paintings and mosaics. Fine gilded bronze group of the first two Christian Polish Kings, by Rauch (their remains are in the sarcophagus opposite). Several other interesting tombs and monuments.

The *Museum of Count Mielzynski* (Pl. 40; A, 3) and the collections of the *Gesellschaft der Freunde der Wissenschaften*, a Polish society, occupy the same building (Victoria-Str. 26); they include paintings (of little value and doubtful authenticity), portraits of eminent Poles, a library, coins, and antiquities (open daily 12-5, 1 M.; Sun. 10 pf.).

**Fort Winiary*, near the Schillings-Thor, 1½ M. from the Wil-

helm-Platz (comp. Pl. D, 1), affords the best survey of the environs (tickets at the 'Intendantur', 12-1; 50 pf.) and also an interesting opportunity to see the interior of a great fortress (fee to the guide).

From Posen to *Stettin*, see R. 25; to *Schneidemühl*, see p. 213.

FROM POSEN TO THORN, 87½ M., railway in 2¼-3½ hrs. (fares 11 *M* 50, 8 *M* 60, 5 *M* 80 pf.; express 12 *M* 90, 9 *M* 60, 6 *M* 70 pf.). — Principal station (31 M.) *Gnesen*, Pol. *Gniezno* (*Hänsch's Hotel*, R. 2½, D. 1¾ *M*; *Schubert*; *Hôt. de l'Europe*), the most ancient place in Poland. Pop. 21,000. Among the ten churches is the interesting *Cathedral*, founded in the 9th cent., but dating in its present form mainly from 1760-90, with fine bronze doors of the 12th cent., the tomb of St. Adalbert, the first preacher of the Gospel in Prussia and Poland, and some good church-plate of the 15-18th centuries. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the year 1000, and the Kings of Poland were crowned here down to 1230. It is the junction for a line to Oels and Breslau (p. 234). — We then pass several small stations and cross the *Netze*. — 66 M. *Inowroclaw* (*Bast's*, R. 2-2½, D. 1¾ *M*; *Victoria*), a town with 20,700 inhab., extensive salt-works, and a brisk trade. A branch (27½ M., in 1 hr.) diverges here to *Bromberg* (p. 213). — *Thorn*, see p. 213.

FROM POSEN TO BRESLAU, 102 M., in 3-4 hrs. (fares 13 *M* 20, 9 *M* 90, 6 *M* 60 pf.; express 14 *M* 90 pf., 11 *M* 10, 7 *M* 80 pf.), uninteresting. From (43 M.) *Lissa*, Polish *Leszno* (*Dräger*), an industrial town with 13,600 inhab., a branch-line diverges to *Glogau* (p. 230; 1 hr.). — *Breslau*, see p. 234.

29. From Berlin to Breslau viâ Frankfort on the Oder and Sagan or Kohlfurt.

204 or 224 M. RAILWAY in 5-10½ hrs. (express fares 30 *M* 10, 22 *M* 3), 15 *M* 60 pf.; ordinary 26 *M* 30, 19 *M* 70, 13 *M* 20 pf.).

From Berlin to (50 M.) *Frankfort on the Oder*, see R. 28. Beyond (57 M.) *Finkenheerd* we cross the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Canal*, connecting the *Spree* and the *Oder*.

81 M. *Guben* (*Blauer Engel*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Liehr's*, R. 2-2½ *M*), with 31,200 inhab., cloth-factories, orchards, and vineyards.

FROM GUBEN TO BENTSCHEN (for *Posen*, see p. 230), 61 M., railway in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 9 *M*, 6 *M*, 4 *M*). — From *Guben* to *Cottbus*, see p. 333.

Beyond *Guben* the line crosses the *Neisse*. — 98 M. *Sommerfeld* (*Engel*), a cloth-manufacturing town, with 11,400 inhabitants.

The (shorter) route viâ *Sagan* diverges here from that viâ *Kohlfurt*, rejoining it again at *Arnsdorf* (see below). — 118 M. (from Berlin) *Sagan* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Weisser Löwe*), a busy little town with 13,200 inhab., the capital of the principality of the same name (now belonging to the Duke of Sagan and Valençay). — 158 M. *Arnsdorf*, and thence to (204 M.) *Breslau*, see p. 233.

ROUTE VIÂ KOHLFURT. — 114 M. *Sorau* (*Goldener Stern*; *Finke's*), a manufacturing place (14,800 inhab.), the junction of the line to *Halle* and *Leipzig*, viâ *Cottbus* (p. 241).

139 M. *Kohlfurt* (**Rail. Restaurant*, ^sD. 1½ *M*), the junction of lines to *Görlitz* (p. 241), *Rosslau* (p. 334), and *Glatz* (R. 35).

The line crosses the *Queis* and the *Bober*. — 155 M. *Bunzlau* (*Kronprinz*; *Fürst Blücher*), with 13,900 inhab., is famous for its

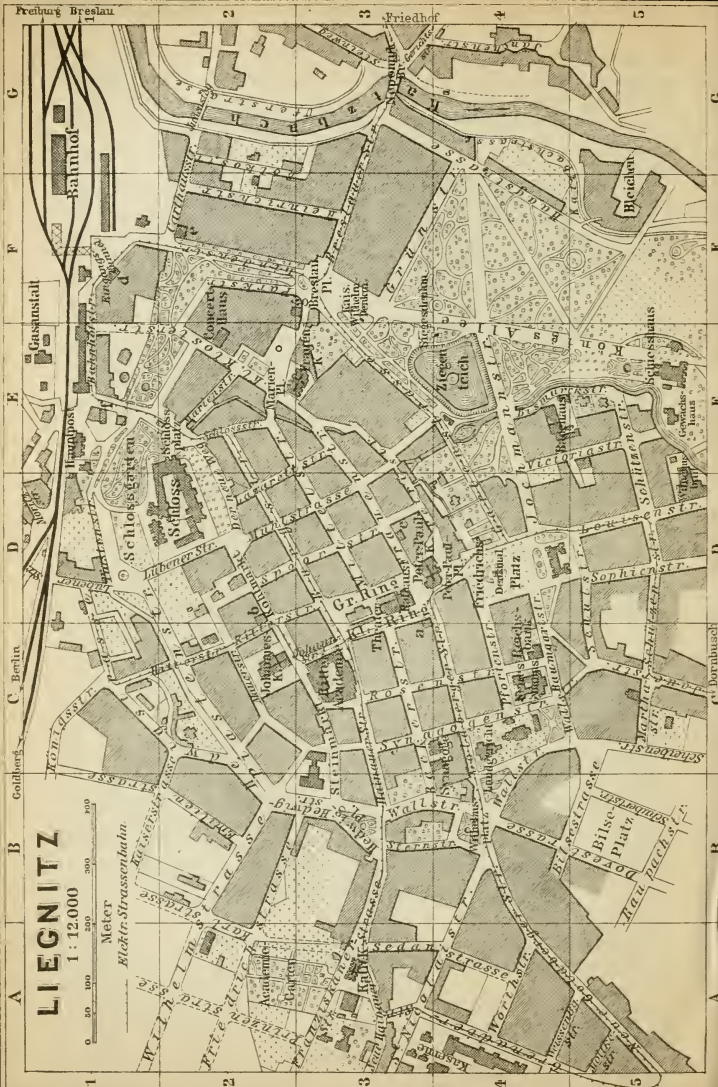
LIEGNITZ

1 : 12,000

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Meter

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brown pottery. In the market-place rises an iron Obelisk to the memory of the Russian General *Kutusoff* (d. 1813). In front of the Gymnasium is a monument to *Martin Opitz*, the poet (d. 1639), born here in 1597. About 2 M. to the E. is the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg*. — 178 M. *Arnsdorf*, junction for the direct line from Frankfurt viâ Sagan (p. 232).

183 M. *Liegnitz*. — Hotels. **RAUTENKRANZ* (Pl. a; C, D, 3), Am Ring; *GOLDENE KRONE* (Pl. b; C, D, 2), Kohlmarkt; **PRINZ HEINRICH* (Pl. c; D, 3), Frauen-Str., R. 2-3, D. 2 *M.*, well spoken of; *LINDENRUH* (Pl. d; F, 1), at the station, well spoken of; *UNION* (Pl. e; F, 2), Linden-Str., R. from 1½, D. with wine 3 *M.*, very fair.

Liegnitz, at the confluence of the *Katzbach* and *Schwarzwasser*, with 51,500 inhab., was formerly the capital of a principality of that name. The *Schloss* (Pl. D, 2), near the station, rebuilt since 1835, contains the government-offices; the principal portal (1533) shows the influence of the Flemish Renaissance style. The two huge towers date from the 15th cent.: the round *Hedwigsthurm* is said to contain relics of St. Hedwig (d. 1243); the octagonal one is called the *Petersthurm*. The Roman Catholic Church of *St. John* (Pl. C, 2) contains monuments of the princes of the ancient Polish Piast dynasty, which became extinct in 1675. Nearly opposite the church is the imposing *Ritter-Akademie* (Pl. C, 3), founded by Emp. Joseph I.

In the Ring, which is adorned with two quaint fountains, stand the *Rathhaus* (Pl. D, 3; Rathskeller on the groundfloor), built in 1737-41, and the *Theatre*. — On the S. the Ring is bounded by the Protestant **Church of SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. D, 3, 4), dating from the 14th cent., and restored in 1892-94; a chapel in the S. aisle contains a very antique **Font* (13th cent.). In the spacious *Friedrichs-Platz* (Pl. D, 4), to the S. of this church, is a bronze *Statue of Frederick the Great*.

Most of the modern public buildings of the town are in the W. quarter, beyond the *Wilhelm-Platz* (Pl. B, 4), including the *Grenadier Barracks* (Pl. A, 4), the *Military Hospital*, the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*, and the *Public Infirmary*. The most fashionable residential district is the S. suburb. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades (with statue of *Emp. William I.*), and to the S. and S.E. of the town are tastefully laid out pleasure-grounds. On the bank of the *Ziegenteach* (Pl. E, 3, 4; boats for hire) is a *War Monument* commemorating the events of 1870-71.

From *Liegnitz* to *Glogau* and *Reppen*, see p. 230; to *Königszell*, see R. 36.

Beyond *Liegnitz* the *Breslau* train crosses the *Katzbach* (p. 261). On a height to the left is a column commemorating a victory of Frederick the Great over Loudon (1760). Farther on lies the *Kunitzer See*. — At *Leuthen*, 3 M. to the W. of (215 M.) *Deutsch-Lissa*, Frederick the Great with 33,000 Prussians defeated 90,000 Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1757. On the evening of the same day Frederick surprised a number of Austrian officers in the château of *Lissa* (to the left of the station; not visible from the

train) with the enquiry, 'Good evening, gentlemen! Any room for me here?' — The train now crosses the *Weistritz*.

224 M. **Breslau**; express-trains proceed to the Central Station; others generally to the Märkisch Station.

30. Breslau.

Arrival. Breslau has four railway-stations: 1. *Central Station* (*Oberschlesischer Bahnhof*; Pl. D, E, 7), for the Upper Silesian, Posen, Glatz, and Zobten railways, and for some trains of the 'Niederschlesisch-Märkisch' line. — 2. *Märkisch Station* (Pl. A, 5), for the remaining trains of this line and for all the trains of the Right Bank of the Oder Railway (p. 263). — 3. *Freiburg Station* (Pl. B, 5; adjoining the preceding), for the Freiburg-Schweidnitz and Reppen lines. — 4. *Oder-Thor Station* (Pl. D, 1), to the N. of the town, for Trebnitz, Oels, Gnesen, Upper Silesia, Warsaw, etc.

Hotels. **MONOPOL* (Pl. a; D, 5), opposite the Stadt-Theater, with lift; **GOLDNE GANS* (Pl. b; D, 5), Junkern-Str. 14; **WEISSER ADLER* (Pl. c; D, 5), Ohlauer-Str. 10, R. at these 2½-5, D. 2 *M*; *KAISERHOF* (Pl. d; D, 7), Neue Taschen-Str. 15, R. 2½, B. 1 *M*; **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. e; D, 7), Neue Taschen-Str. 18, R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, these two near the Central Station; *POST*, opposite the post-office (Pl. E, 5); *GEBAUER* (Pl. h; D, 6), Tauentzien-Platz 13; *HÔTEL DE SILÉSIE* (Pl. f; E, 5), Bischofs-Str. 4; *DEUTSCHES HAUS* (Pl. i; E, 5), Albrecht-Str. 22; **RIEGNER* (Pl. l; D, 5), König-Str. 4; *BELLEVUE*, Berliner-Platz 4, near the Freiburg Station. — *Pension Engler*, Feld-Str. 10 (4-6 *M*); *Damenheim*, Bahnhof-Str. 22.

Restaurants. — **Wine.** **Monopol*, **Weisser Adler*, **Deutsches Haus*, **Riegner*, *Kaiserhof*, see above; **Hansen*, *Bodega*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 16 and 27, both near the Stadt-Theater; **Kempinski*, Ohlauer-Str. 79; **Wösthoff*, *Selbstherr*, *Lange*, all in the Junkern-Str. (Nos. 11, 18, and 31); *Wuilek*, Schmiedebrücke 51 (Hungarian wine). — **Beer.** **Kissling*, Junkern-Str. 9; **Pschorrbräu*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 36; *Kipke*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 75; *Haase*, Katharinen-Str. 19; **Schweidnitzer Keller*, below the Rathhaus (p. 236); **Augustinerbräu*, Blücher-Platz. There are several beer-gardens on the so-called 'Bier-Strasse', or promenade between the Liebichshöhe (Pl. E, 6) and the Dominikaner-Str. — **Cafés.** **Kaiserkrone*, Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben 9, with garden; *Residenz-Café*, Tauentzien-Platz 16; **Fahrig*, Zwinger-Platz 2; *Café Bauer*, König-Str. 9; *Royal*, Albrecht-Str. 12. — **Confectioners.** *Perini*, *Brunis*, *Wende*, Junkern-Str. 1, 30, & 34; *Malsky*, Neue Schweidnitzer-Str. 2a.

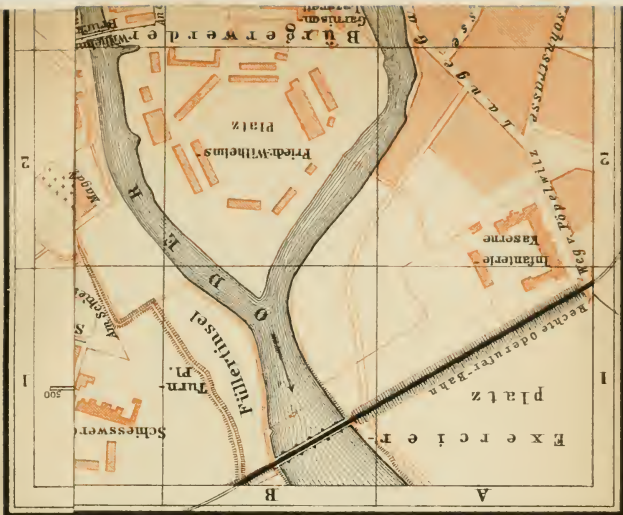
Baths. *River Baths*: *Riesenwellenbad*, An den Mühlen 11 (Pl. C, 5); *Kroll*, Werder-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 3), with warm baths also; *Kallenbach*, Hinterbleiche 3 (Pl. E, 3); *Ladies' Baths*, An der Matthiaskunst 4 (Pl. E, 3). — *Warm Baths*: *Hallen-Schwimmbad*, Zwinger-Str. 10 (Pl. D, 5, 6); *Victoriabad*, Claassen-Str. 18 (Pl. E, 7); *Georgenbad*, Zwinger-Str. 6 (Pl. D, 6); *Dianabad*, Neue Kirch-Str. 1 (Pl. A, 4).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, D, 6); *Lobe-Theater* (Pl. F, 5), for comedies and minor operas; *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. A, 4); *Deutsches Theater*. Variety performances at *Liebich's* (Pl. C, 7). *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. E, 6), and *Apollo Theatre* (Pl. E, 5). — *Circus* (Pl. B, 6), *Luisen-Platz*.

Concerts and Popular Resorts. Concerts of the *Orchesterverein* at the *Breslauer Concerthaus* (Pl. C, 7) Garten-Str. 39, once a fortnight; *Symphony Concerts*, at the same place, Thurs. 3-6; *Liebichshöhe* (Pl. E, 6); *Volks-Garten* (Pl. G, 1). — **Exhibitions of Pictures**: *Bruno Richter*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 8 (entr. by Schloss Ohle, Pl. D, 5; 8-7, Sun. 11-2; free); *Lichtenberg*, in the Museum (p. 238; 10-4, Sun. 11-2; 1 *M*).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Albrecht-Str. 26.

Cabs. Per drive in the town, including the Freiburg and Central railway-stations, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*. — Per drive in the environs, including the Oder-Thor Station, 70, 80 pf.,



BRESLAU

1:15,000

Meiße
Stromschiffen



1 *M.*, 1 *M.* 20 pf. — Per hour, for one pers. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 pers. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pers. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, 4 pers. 2 *M.*; each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 25, 30, 40, 50 pf. more. — In the evening from 10.30 p.m. to midnight, one-half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. (in winter to 7 a.m.) double fares. — There are also 'First-Class' Cabs, the fares of which are one-half higher, and *Taximeter Cabs*.

Tramways. *Pöpelwitz* (bey. Pl. A, 4)-*Königs-Platz* (Pl. B, 4)-*Ring-Scheitnig* (35 min.). — *Ohlauer-Thor* (bey. Pl. H, 7)-*Ring-Pöpelwitz* (33 min.). — *Pöpelwitz-Königs-Platz-Central Station* (28 min.). — *Oder-Thor-Station* (Pl. D, 1)-*Kleinburg* (32 min.). — *Girdle Line* round the inner town (55 min.), comp. Plan. — *Electric Tramways* from the *Grübschen* to *Scheitnig*, *Matthias-Str.* to *Brüder-Str.*, *Brüder-Str.* to *Morgenau*, *Morgenau* to the *Ring*, and *Brüder-Str.* to *Rotkretscham*.

Steamboats. From the *Sandbrücke* (Pl. E, 4) and the *Lessing-Brücke* (Pl. G, 4) every hour in summer to the *Zoological Garden* (10 pf.), *Zedlitz*, *Oder-Schlösschen*, and *Schaffgotsch Garten* (20 pf.), and *Wilhelmshafen* (25 pf.); from the *Königsbrücke* (Pl. B, C, 3) to *Oswitz* (25 pf.) and *Masselwitz* (30 pf.); to *Ohlau* daily in ca. 4 hrs. (80 pf.; return by train).

U.S. Consul, *Chas. W. Erdman, Esq.*; vice-consul, *Neander Alexander, Esq.* — **British Vice-Consul**, *Herr H. Humbert*.

Chief Attractions (1 day). Forenoon: *Ring*, *Rathhaus*, *St. Elizabeth's*, *Blücher-Platz*, *Schweidnitzer-Str.*, *Museum of Industrial Art*, *Museum of Fine Arts*. — Afternoon: *Promenades* (*Liebichshöhe*, *Holteihöhe*), *Cathedral*, *Zoological Garden*, and *Scheitnig* (or *Wilhelmshafen* or *South Park*).

Breslau (390 ft.), the second city in Prussia, the capital of Silesia and seat of government for the province, the headquarters of the 6th Corps d'Armée and the residence of a Roman Catholic prince-bishop, with 405,000 inhab. (140,000 Rom. Cath., 18,000 Jews, 6100 soldiers), lies in a fertile plain on both banks of the *Oder*, at the influx of the *Ohle*. The islands formed here by the *Oder* are connected with the banks by numerous bridges. The city consists of the *Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and five continually increasing suburbs.

Breslau, Lat. *Wratislavia*, Pol. *Wraclaw*, a town and episcopal see as early as the year 1000, is of Slavonic origin, and with Silesia belonged to Poland down to 1163, after which it became the capital of the independent Duchy of Silesia. In 1261 Duke Heinrich III. introduced the then famous municipal law of Magdeburg. On the extinction of the dukes in 1335 it was annexed to Bohemia and became subject to the emperors of the Luxemburg family, who took the city under their special protection, so that, in spite of the storms of the Hussite wars and of the following centuries, an independent German element was strongly developed.

At this period also Breslau received its architectural character. The latest style of Gothic architecture, and that of the earliest Renaissance, were zealously cultivated here. The finest Gothic church is the elegant *Elisabeth-Kirche*, and the handsomest secular building in that style is the *Rathhaus*. Here, as in all Slavic and semi-Slavic countries, the Renaissance gained ground at a remarkably early period. The new style appears to have been applied to portals and to monuments, the finest of which are to be seen in the *Elisabeth-Kirche* (p. 237). Works of greater magnitude, however, were unfortunately never attempted. To the Jesuit style the town is indebted for its imposing University.

In 1523 the citizens embraced the Reformation, and in 1527 they fell under the Austrian supremacy. In 1741 Frederick the Great marched into Silesia and took Breslau by surprise. In 1757 the town was again occupied by the Austrians, but was re-captured by Frederick after the battle of Leuthen (p. 233). In 1760 Taubentzen (p. 238) repelled an attack by Loudon. In 1806-7 the town was besieged by Vandamme, who took it and levelled the fortifications. In March, 1813, Breslau was the scene of an enthusiastic rising against the French, on which occasion Frederick William III. issued his famous appeal 'An mein Volk'. Since then the city has rapidly increased.

Breslau is now one of the most important commercial and industrial places in Germany. The principal manufactures are steam-engines, railway-carriages, beer, liqueurs, and spirits. The staple commodities, chiefly the produce of Silesia and Poland, are wool, grain, metal, cloth, coal, and timber.

***Promenades** on the site of the fortifications, skirting the broad moat, now enclose the greater part of the inner city. The finest parts of these are the *Zwingergarten* (Pl. D, 6), at the end of the *Schweidnitzer-Str.*, with a handsome club-house, and, farther to the E., the modern belvedere called the **Liebichshöhe* (Pl. E, 6; p. 234), on the old *Taschen-Bastion*, which commands an admirable survey of the town and its environs. At the foot of it is a bust of *Schleiermacher*, the theologian, who was born at Breslau in 1768. — To the N. are the *Göppert Monument* (Pl. F, 5) and the *Municipal Gymnasium*, with an educational museum (Wed. & Sat., 4-7). The *Ziegelbastion* (Pl. F, 4), or *Holtei-Höhe* (with a bust of Holtei, the Silesian poet), at the N.E. corner of the Promenades, affords a view of the busy Oder and the N. suburbs. To the W. is the *KAISERIN-AUGUSTA-PLATZ* (Pl. F, 4), with the *School of Art*, a *Real-Gymnasium*, and a rich Gothic **War Monument* commemorating the events of 1870-71.

Near the centre of the town is the *GROSSE RING* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), originally the market-place, the four sides of which bear different names. On the W. side is the house (No. 8) once occupied by the Bohemian kings, built about 1500; the frescoes, representing the Emperor and the seven Electors, were restored in 1866.

On the S.E. side rises the **Rathhaus* (visitors apply at the custodian's room, in the groundfloor on the right), built in the middle of the 14th cent., a noble monument of the prosperous age of Charles IV. and the other Luxemburg monarchs. The florid enrichments of the oriel windows and gables, and the rich decorations of the interior belong, however, to the late-Gothic period (end of 15th and beginning of 16th cent.). The building was judiciously restored in 1885-88. The finest apartment is the **Fürstensaal* (once the chapel, now the council-hall), with handsome vaulting, where from the 15th cent. downwards meetings of the Silesian princes and estates were generally held. It has been appropriately restored and adorned with portraits of princes and burgomasters. — Below the Rathhaus is the *Schweidnitzer Keller* (see p. 234; entered from the S. side), with remarkably fine vaulting.

In the W. part of the *Grosse Ring* rise the equestrian **Statue of Frederick the Great* (Pl. D, 4), in bronze, erected in 1842, and the equestrian *Statue of Frederick William III.* (Pl. D, 5), erected in 1861, both by *Kiss* (1802-65), a Silesian by birth.

The *Stadthaus*, to the W. of the Rathhaus, was completed in 1863 from *Stüler's* designs.

The neighbouring *Blücher-Platz* is embellished with a bronze **Statue of Blücher* (Pl. C, 5), by *Rauch* (1827). On the S. side of the Platz is the handsome *Alte Börse*, which contains the collections

of the Silesian Historical Society. — In the Ross-Markt (Pl. C, 5) stands the **Municipal Savings Bank**, containing the *Town Library* (130,000 vols. and over 3000 MSS.) and the *Civic Archives* (all open daily, 9-2, and often also in the afternoon).

The Protestant ***Church of St. Elizabeth** (Pl. C, D, 4), to the N.W. of the Ring, founded about 1245 and restored in 1891-93, has a tower 300 ft. in height (1452-56), and three choirs. (Sacristan, An der Elisabeth-Kirche, No. 1.)

INTERIOR. To the right and left of the high-altar are portraits of Luther and Melancthon by *Cranach*. Font cast in bronze (end of 15th cent.); fine late-Gothic tabernacle of 1455, and late-Gothic carved choir-stalls. The stained-glass windows were presented by Frederick William IV. Some of the chapels contain good wood-carving and winged altars. The finest of the interesting old tombstones of patrician families are those of the 'Rentmeister' Rybisch (d. 1534) in the N. aisle, and of the physician Crato von Craftheim (d. 1535), with a fine alabaster relief, in the S. aisle. The two small tombstones on a pillar, one gilded and richly chased, the other with antique enamels, are noteworthy.

The Protestant **Mary Magdalen Church** (Pl. D, 5), to the E. of the Ring, dates from the same early period. Of its two towers connected by an arch, the N. one was destroyed by fire in 1887. (Sacristan, Predigergasse 1.) The church was restored in 1887-90.

The parsonage, opposite the S.E. side of the church, contains an oriel window of 1496. Below is the so-called *Dompnig Column*, with sculptures of 1491, erroneously connected with Burgomaster Heinz Dompnig, who was executed in 1490.

The ALBRECHT-STRASSE (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), which is terminated by the fine pediment of *St. Adalbert's Church* (13-14th cent.), contains the *Oberpraesidium* (left; No. 32), originally a palace of Prince Hatzfeld (18th cent.), and the handsome *Post Office* (right).

At the end of the SCHWEIDNITZER-STRASSE (Pl. D, C, 5, 6) are the Minorite *Church of St. Dorothea* (of 1355), the *Theatre* (Pl. C, D, 6), and the *Military Headquarters* (Pl. C, D, 6). An **Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.** (Pl. D, 6), by *Behrens*, was erected in 1896 at the point where the Schweidnitzer-Str. crosses the city-moat to the Tauentzien-Platz (p. 238). — The adjoining *Exercier-Platz* (Pl. C, 5, 6) is bounded on the N. by the *Royal Palace* (Pl. C, 5), and on the W. by the Industrial Museum.

The **Silesian Museum of Industrial Art and Antiquities** (Pl. C, 5) is installed in the old Ständehaus or Hall of the Estates, which was bought by the city and fitted up for the purpose (adm. daily, except Mon., 10-12, Sun. 11-2, free).

COURT AND GARDEN. Architectural fragments (16-17th cent.) and sculptures. — BASEMENT. Prehistoric relics, including a fine series found at Sakrau, near Breslau. — GROUND FLOOR. Goldsmith's works (reliquaries, *Hedwig goblets, guild insignia); works in copper, tin, bronze, and hammered iron. Weapons and patriotic relics. Musical instruments. *Coins and seals. — FIRST FLOOR. Ecclesiastical furniture (*Altar of St. Barbara, 1447); furniture and house-gear of the 15-19th cent.; ceramic and glass collection. The large hall of the diet, two stories in height, is used for periodic exhibitions. — SECOND FLOOR. Decorative and textile collection.

Opposite the museum rises the **Neue Börse** (Pl. C, 5), or *New Exchange*, built in the Gothic style by *Lüdecke* (1864-67) and adorned with statues on the façade (restaurant on the groundfloor). The spacious hall is handsomely decorated (open daily, 11-1.30).

Beyond the *Stadtgraben* rises the large *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 6), a brick building in the Oriental style by *Oppler*. To the W. of it are the *Eichborn'sche Garten* (a public promenade) and, farther on, the *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 5).

A little to the S. is the ***Museum of Fine Arts** (Pl. C, 6), a brick building with an Ionic portico and a lofty dome, erected in 1875-79 from *Rathey's* design. Below the cornice is a frieze with medallions of Michael Angelo, Dürer, Raphael, and Holbein. The pediments are embellished with allegorical statues of Sculpture, Ceramic Art (to the S.), Painting, and Architecture (N.). Adm. daily, except Mon. and holidays, 10-2, Sun. 11-1.

First Floor. In the vestibule are bronze statues of Michael Angelo and Dürer, by *R. Härtel*. To the left of the vestibule is the COLLECTION OF CASTS (explanatory labels), to the right that of ENGRAVINGS (30,000 plates), with photographs, a few modern etchings, and an extensive library.

The handsome staircase, above which rises the dome (both decorated with allegorical scenes by *Schaller* and *Prell*), ascends hence to the —

Second Floor, which is devoted to the PICTURE GALLERY (MS. catalogue in each room; printed catalogue 1 *M*). The works of the older masters include several examples of *Plazer* and *Willmann* (p. 239). Among the modern pictures may be mentioned the following: *A. von Werner*, 781. Sketch for the mosaic-paintings on the Column of Victory at Berlin (p. 74), 698. Emperor William I. in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg; 678. *Ad. Menzel*, The Silesian Estates vowing fealty on the sword of Frederick the Great; 794. *Camphausen*, Silesian army crossing the Rhine at Caub in 1814; 789. *Scholtz*, Formation of the Lützow volunteers in 1813; 766. *Gust. Richter*, William I.; 756. *Kalckreuth*, Finsteraarhorn; *Böcklin*, 753. Sanctuary of Hercules, 765. Attack of pirates, 923. *Lux fertur in tenebras*, 915. Lute-player; 786. *O. Achenbach*, Palace of Queen Johanna of Naples; 751. *Oesterley*, Raftund, in Norway; 665. *O. Begas*, Frederick the Great in the palace-chapel of Charlottenburg; 912. *Alma Tadema*, Spring-blossoms; *Angeli*, 791. Emp. Frederick, 790. Empress Frederick, 674. *Moltke*; 827. *Becker*, Othello; 887. *Defregger*, Peeling apples; 700, 770. *Dressler*, Woodland scenes; 902. *Gebhardt*, Healing of the Paralytic; *Lenbach*, 667. Bismarck, 916. *Böcklin*; *G. Max*, 835. Mater Dolorosa, 836. Tannhäuser, 833. Venus and Cupid; 768. *Morgenstern*, Beeches; 860. *Prell*, Flight into Egypt; 830. *Steffeck*, Queen Louise and her sons; 867. *Vautier*, Forsaken; architectural views in Breslau by *Wölfl*, etc. — **LICHTENBERG'S EXHIBITION**, see p. 234.

The *Tauentzien-Str.*, to the E., leads to the *Tauentzien-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 6), which contains the *Tauentzien Monument*, designed by *Langhans*, the medallion by *Schadow*, and erected to General *Tauentzien* (d. 1791), the gallant defender of Breslau in 1760 (p. 235). — To the S.E., in the *Garten-Strasse* (No. 74), is the handsome new building of the *Landeshaus* or Provincial Diet (Pl. D, 7), and farther on is the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, E, 7).

A memorial tablet on the house No. 22 in the *Schmiedebrücke*, a street running to the N. of the Ring, records that *Baron vom Stein*, the great statesman and reformer of Prussia after its overthrow by Napoleon, resided here at one of the most eventful

epochs in the history of Prussia (Feb. and March, 1813). Farther on is the **University** (Pl. D, 3, 4), which was transferred from Frankfurt on the Oder to Breslau in 1811, and united with a Jesuit College, the buildings of which it now occupies (160 professors and lecturers, 1600 students). The large Aula, with room for 1200 people, and the small Aula, used for concerts and other entertainments, are lavishly adorned with stucco and gilding in the taste of last century. — To the E. of the University is an *Ursuline Convent*, *St. Vincent's Church* (with the tomb of Duke Henry II., p. 261), and the *District Supreme Courts*, formerly a Præmonstratensian abbey, with beautiful cloisters.

Beyond the *Sandbrücke* (Pl. E, 4), on the **SANDINSEL**, is the *University Library*, comprising 300,000 vols., 4000 vols. of MSS., specimens of the earliest typography, etc.; it is established in an old Augustine Abbey (Pl. E, 3; adm. on week-days, 9-5). The same building contains the *Archæological Museum* (open in summer on Sun. 11-1 & 3-5, Sat. 4-6, Mon. & Thurs. 11-1; less often in winter).

The adjoining **Sandkirche** (Pl. E, 3), or *Church of our Lady on the Sand*, erected in the middle of the 14th cent., is a well proportioned structure with polygonal apse and fine groined vaulting. Above the door of the sacristy (right aisle) is a relief of the 12th cent. (one of the oldest in the town), representing the foundation of the original church by Mary, wife of Count Peter Wlast, and her son Swentoslaus. (Sacristan, Sand-Str. 6.)

The **Kreuzkirche** (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 21), on the right bank of the Oder, a handsome brick edifice consecrated in 1295, contains a large crypt (St. Bartholomew's), and the *Tomb of Duke Henry IV. of Silesia (d. 1290), in painted sandstone, in front of the high-altar. In front of the church is a baroque monument to *St. John Nepomuk*.

The ***Cathedral of St. John the Baptist** (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 9), flanked with two series of chapels, dates in its present form mainly from the 14th century. The W. vestibule dates from the 15th, and the choir from the middle of the 13th cent.; while some relics of the original building of the 12th cent. are visible at the chief portal. The interior was judiciously restored in 1873-75.

INTERIOR. At the end of the S. aisle is the sumptuously-decorated chapel of *Cardinal Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse*, with the tomb of the founder and a statue of St. Elizabeth, executed by Floretti of Rome in the middle of the 17th century. — The adjacent Chapel of the Virgin contains the *Brass of *Bishop John V.* (d. 1506), cast by P. Vischer of Nuremberg, the bishop in high relief, surrounded by the six patron saints of the country. Marble sarcophagus of *Bishop Pogarell* (d. 1376). Monument of *Duke Christian of Holstein*, who fell in a battle with the Turks at Salankemen in 1691 (reliefs of battles, Turks as Atlantes or supporters). — The adjoining chapel contains the monument of *Count-Palatine Franz Ludwig*, Elector of Mayence, and Prince-Bishop of Breslau, with good statues of Moses and Aaron, 1727. Numerous other monuments of bishops and canons, including some good brasses, and several paintings by the prolific *Willmann* (1629-1706), who worked in the style of Rembrandt (comp. p. 238). — The *Chapel of St. John*, in the N. aisle, the second from the choir, contains

Cranach's celebrated "Madonna under pines". — In the *Chapel of San Carlo Borromeo* is a Madonna painted on parchment, with a gold ground. Opposite, on the wall of the choir, Christ with the disciples at Emmaus, ascribed to *Titian*.

To the N. of the cathedral lie the little *Church of St. Egidius*, the oldest edifice in Breslau, in the Transition style, and the **Botanical Garden** (Pl. F, G, 3; open daily 7-12 & 2-6, for strangers on Sun. also), which contains a good *Botanical Museum* (Wed., 3-4) and a large relief-model, illustrating the formation of coal. The *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf.; concerts on Sun., Wed., & Frid.; *Restaurant), tastefully laid out, lies beyond the barrier, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant (steamer and tramway, see p. 243).

The Monhaupt-Strasse leads from the Botanical Garden to the N., past the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Pl. F, 3), to the **Church of St. Michael* (Pl. G, 2), a Gothic brick edifice by Langer, consecrated in 1871, with polychrome interior.

ENVIRONS. *Scheitnig*, on the right bank of the Oder, with a park (restaurant) and numerous country-houses (tramway, see p. 235; cab $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.); *Oder-Schlösschen* (restaurant), also on the right bank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Zoological Garden; *Wilhelmshafen* (restaurant), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on (steamer, see p. 235); *Morgenau* (restaurant), on the left bank; *Zedlitz*, opposite the Oder-Schlösschen; *Pöpelwitz*, to the W. of the Nicolaithor, with pleasant garden (beautiful oaks); the idyllic *Jungfernsee*, to the S.E. (occasional steamer on Sun.); *Kleinburg*, to the S. (tramway, p. 235), with the *Friedeberg*, etc.

From Breslau a railway (23 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares 2 M 30, 1 M 60 pf.) runs to *Zobten am Berge* (Blauer Hirsch), a favourite summer-resort at the base of the Zobten. A road destitute of shade, and a pleasant, shady, but somewhat steep path lead from Zobten to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the **Zobten* (2215 ft.; inn), the finest point of view in Silesia, with a few fragments of an old castle, destroyed in 1471. Down to 1819 the hill belonged to an Augustine monastery founded here in 1110. Best view from the tower of the church built in 1851 on the site of the old chapel.

31. From Berlin to Görlitz and Zittau.

RAILWAY to (129 M.) *Görlitz* in $3\frac{1}{4}$ -5 hrs. (17 M 20, 12 M 90, 8 M 60 pf.). Thence to (20 M.) *Zittau* in 1 hr. (2 M 70, 2 M 10, 1 M 40 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Königs-Wusterhausen*, with a royal shooting-lodge, containing numerous relics of Fred. William I., whose famous 'Tobacco Parliament' ('Tabagie') was held here, and other Prussian rulers. Beyond ($37\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brand* begins the *Spree-wald*, which the line skirts for 25 M.

48 M. *Lübben* (*Stadt Berlin*, R. $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ M; *Stern*), a town with 6500 inhab., at the confluence of the *Berste* and *Spree*, is the best starting-point for a visit to the Lower Spreewald. — $53\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lübbenau* (Brauner Hirsch, R. $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$, D. $11\frac{1}{2}$ M), with a château of Count Lynar (branch-line to Kamenz and Arnsdorf, see p. 266); 62 M. *Vetschau* (*Stadt Vetschau*, R. 1-2, D. $11\frac{1}{2}$ M).

The *Spreewald* is a wooded and marshy district, about 28 M. in length and 1-5 M. in width, intersected by a network of upwards of two hundred branches of the Spree and entirely flooded at high water. Most of it has been drained, but the wilder parts are only accessible by boat

GÖRLITZ.

1:18.400

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter



1. Hauptpost & Telegr. B.34.
2. Prinz Friedr. Karl denkm. C.6.
3. Humboldt denkm. B.3.
4. Kanonendenkmal B.3.
5. Kriegerdenkm. v. 1813 D.4.
6. " v. 1870-71 A.2.
7. Schülerdenkmal. C.3.
8. Kaiserdenkmal B.3.

8. Steudnerdenkm. D.4.
9. Gymnas. & Realsch. B.3.
10. Kaisertrutz B.3.
- Kirchen:
11. Dreifaltigkeitsk. B.3.
12. Frauenkirche B.3.
13. Heiligegeistk. C.2.
14. Heilige Kreuzk. A.2.

15. Kathol. Kirche C.3.
16. Nikolaikirche B.1.
17. Peterskirche C.2. 6
18. Polizeiamt C.2.
19. Rathhaus C.2.
20. Stadttheater B.3.
21. Naturforsch. Gesellschaft B.3.
22. Wilhelmtheater B.3.

in summer or on skates in winter. The inhabitants are a Wendish race, who still retain their Slavonic dialect, costumes, and manners. Their villages consist of small groups of log-houses surrounded with water, an arm of the Spree generally serving as the street. The *Lower Spreewald* lies to the N.W. of Lübben, the *Upper* to the S.E. of Lübbenau. A visit to the latter may be carried out as follows: Walk or drive (carr. 4 *M*) from *Vetschau* to (5 M.) *Burg* (Bleiche; Spreewald), the great church of which is thronged on Sun. morning by a singularly picturesque congregation. Thence we proceed by boat (6 *M* for 3 hrs.) viâ the *Forsthaus Eiche*, *Pohlenz-Schänke*, *Kannow-Mühle*, *Wotschofska Restaurant*, and *Lehde* (Hecht) to *Lübbenau* (p. 240).

72 M. *Cottbus* (*Kaiser-Adler*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; *Ansorge's Hotel*, R. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; *Goldener Ring*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town on the Spree, with 38,000 inhab., the junction for Dresden (viâ Grossenhain; p. 267) and Guben (see p. 232), contains considerable wool, linen, yarn, and jute factories. The château of *Branitz*, a seat of Count Pückler, with a fine park and garden, lies 2 M. to the S.E.

From (97 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weisswasser* a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Muskau* (Rolke), with a beautiful *Park*, laid out by Prince Pückler (d. 1873), and the small baths of *Hermannsbad*, and thence on to (31 M.) *Sommerfeld* (p. 232).

116 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Horka*, on the line from Kohlfurt to Rossrau, see p. 232.

129 M. *Görlitz*. — *Hotels*. VIER JAHRESZEITEN (Pl. a; A, 5), R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; HOHENZOLLERN-HOF (Pl. b; A, 5), R. 2-3, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; HEIDRICH'S HOTEL (Pl. d; A, 4); *STADT DRESDEN (Pl. c; A, 4), all at the station. — *VICTORIA HOTEL (Pl. e; B, 3), Post-Platz 20, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$, B. 1 *M*; *STRAUSS (Pl. f; B, 3), Marien-Platz 4, R. from 2 *M*; PRINZ FRIEDRICH KARL (Pl. g; B, 4); KÖNIG WILHELM (Pl. h; B, 4).

Restaurants. *Café Mehlitz, at the Victoria Hotel; *Pechner, Obermarkt 18; *Rathskeller; *Drei Raben; *Falk, Hesse, Demianigasse 9 and 20; Weinberghaus (bey. Pl. B, 6), with fine view. — *Wine*. *Vohland, Elisabeth-Str. 41; *Neubauer, Obermarkt 8. — *Confectioner*. Handschuh, Elisabeth-Str. 9.

Baths. Freise, Promenade 13 (Pl. C, 4), with swimming basin; Hoffmannsche Badeanstalt, Lindenweg (Pl. D, 3). *River Baths*, see Pl. D, 4.

Cabs. From the railway-station to the town, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M* for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers. respectively; with two horses $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 *M* (2-3 pers.), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; at night (10 to 6 or 7) 25 pf. more. — Per drive in the town, 40, 60, 75 pf., 1 *M* for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; with two horses 60, 75 pf., 1 *M*. — Per hour, 1 *M* 50, 1 *M* 70 pf., 2 *M*, 2 *M* 50 pf.; with two horses 1 *M* 70 pf., 2 *M*, 2 *M* 50 pf.

Electric Tramways traverse the principal streets (fares 10-20 pf.).

Görlitz (735 ft.) is a busy town with 76,000 inhab. and extensive cloth and machinery factories, situated on the *Neisse*, and on a very ancient commercial route to Poland. Fine Gothic churches, handsome gateways, the Rathhaus in the Altstadt, and a number of dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style, dating from the 16th cent. (e. g. in the *Neisse-Strasse*, the *Brüder-Strasse*, and the *Untermarkt*), all testify to the ancient importance of the town, while the well-built modern quarters show that it is still prosperous.

Leaving the station, we proceed straight through the *Berliner-Strasse* to the *Post-Platz* (Pl. B, 3, 4), with its **Fountain*, where

the *District Courts* rise on the left and the *Post Office* on the right. To the S. lies the *WILHELMS-PLATZ* (Pl. B, 4), with pleasant grounds and a statue of *Field-Marshal Roon* (1895).

Proceeding from the *Post-Platz* to the N., past the *Frauenkirche* (Pl. 12; erected in 1449-73), we reach the *MARIEN-PLATZ* (Pl. B, 3), adorned with a *Statue of the Burgomaster Demiani* (d. 1846; Pl. 2), by Schilling. The adjacent *Frauenthurm* dates from the end of the 15th century. Opposite is the interesting *Museum of Natural History* (Pl. 21; adm. on Wed., 2-4, free; at other times on application to the custodian on the groundfloor).

To the N.W. of the *Marien-Platz* is the *DEMIANI-PLATZ* (Pl. B, 3), with the *Theatre* (Pl. 20) and the *Kaisertrutz* (Pl. 10), a massive bastion of 1490, now used as a guard-house and arsenal. Adjacent, in the pleasure-grounds, is a *War Monument* (Pl. 4), with a pedestal bearing the first cannon captured from the French in 1870, which was taken at Weissenburg by soldiers of Görlitz.

In the *OBBERMARKT* (Pl. B, 3) a *Monument to Emp. William I.*, by Pfuhl, was erected in 1893. To the left is the *Trinity*, or *Abbey Church* (Pl. 11), of 1245; the W. part was consecrated in 1385 and restored in 1868; it contains a carved altar of 1383 and handsome choir-stalls (sacristan, *Kloster-Platz* 21).

A short distance hence, in the *UNTERMARKT*, which is partly enclosed by arcades, rises the **Rathhaus* (Pl. 19; C, 2), of the beginning of the 14th cent. (restored in 1874-75). The tower, with the armorial bearings of Matthew Corvinus, King of Hungary, under whose protection the town had placed itself, was erected in 1509-13. The flight of steps, with a statue of Justice on a richly-sculptured column, the portal, and the adjacent balcony of the year 1537 are fine specimens of the German Renaissance style. In the interior is a panelled room with a fine wooden ceiling (1568). — The *Neisse-Str.* leads to the N.E. to the —

**Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. 17; C, 2), erected in 1423-97, and partly rebuilt after a fire in 1691-96, one of the finest late-Gothic edifices in E. Germany (sacristan, *Bei der Peterskirche* 9). The towers (275 ft. high) were completed in 1889-91. Interior, with double aisles, borne by 18 slender palm-like pillars. The sacristy and the interesting crypt contain ecclesiastical antiquities. — The wooden bridge over the *Neisse*, to the S.E. of the church, commands a good survey of the old town.

To the W. of the church, in the *Jüden-Ring*, is the *Antiquarian Museum* (Pl. B, 2), open on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 11-12. At the *Sepulchral Church of the Holy Rood* (Pl. 14; A, 2), to the N.W. of the town, is an imitation of the 'Holy Sepulchre', constructed in 1489 by Burgomaster Emmerich, after repeated pilgrimages to the Holy Land. — The *Cemetery*, to the N.E., contains the grave of the mystic *Jacob Böhme* (1575-1624), a native of the district. His house still stands by the old bridge, beyond the *Neisse*.

The well-kept **Town Park* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4) contains monuments

to Humboldt, Böhme, and others, a fountain, and a botanical garden. An avenue of lime-trees leads from the *Porticus* (Pl. C, 4) to the *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 4), in the Italian style, and past the *Tivoli* (restaurant) and a *Bust of Schiller* (Pl. 7a) to the *Blockhaus* (Pl. C, 6; *Restaurant), a favourite afternoon-resort. Fine *View from this point of the Neisse Viaduct (p. 252) and of the Iser and Giant Mts. In front of it is a *Statue of Prince Frederick Charles* (d. 1885; Pl. 2 a), by Ochs. Promenades lead hence along both banks of the Neisse, extending below the railway-viaduct (see below) to the pretty *Jägerwäldchen* (Pl. C, 6; restaurant) on the right bank, and past the *Brewery* to the *Weinberge* (restaurant) and the new *Ruhmeshalle* on the left bank.

EXCURSIONS. The **Landskrone* (1405 ft.), a basaltic hill $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., with a castellated inn and belvedere on the top occupying the site of an ancient robbers' stronghold, commands a fine view (tramway from the Post-Platz). — About 3 M. farther on are the *Jauerniker Berge*. — To the Cistercian nunnery of *St. Marienthal* in the pretty valley of the *Neisse*, near *Ostnitz* (see below), halfway to Zittau, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — At *Moys* (rail. stat., see below), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of Görlitz, *General von Winterfeldt* fell in 1757 in a battle against the Austrians.

Görlitz is the junction for Kohlfurt (p. 232) and Dresden (p. 264), for the 'Silesian Mountain Railway', and for a line to Reichenberg (see *Baedeker's Austria*). The Kohlfurt and Silesian lines cross the Neisse-Thal by an imposing **Viaduct* of 34 arches, 520 yds. in length and 115 ft. in height. At *Moys* (see above), just beyond the viaduct, the Silesian Railway (p. 244) diverges to the left. The ZITTAU LINE diverges from that to Reichenberg at *Nikrisch* and leads viâ *Ostnitz* (to St. Marienthal, see above), *Russdorf*, *Rosenthal*, *Rohnau*, and *Hirschfelde* to (20 M.) Zittau.

Zittau. — **Hotels.** **REICHSHOF*, Bahnhof-Str.; **SÄCHSISCHER HOF*, in the 'Neustadt' Platz, near the theatre, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 *M*; *GOLDENE SONNE*, similar charges, *WEISSER ENGEL*, both in the market-place; *HÜTTER'S HOTEL*, near the station, well spoken of, R. 2-3, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *M*.

Restaurants. **Rathskeller*, in the Rathhaus (wine); *Post*, *Bautzener-Str.*; *Reibetanz*, in the market-place; *Brauhaus*, Bahnhof-Str., with garden; *Weinau*, with large garden, 1 M. to the N.E. of the market-place.

Baths in the *Stadt-Bad*, on the Töpferberg, behind the post-office.

Cab from the station to the town for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M*; luggage up to 55lbs. 20 pf. Carr. & pair to the Oybin $10\frac{1}{2}$ *M* (whole day), to the Lausche 12 *M*, to the Oybin, Jonsdorf, & Lausche 15 *M*.

U. S. Consul, *William K. Herzog, Esq.*

Zittau (800 ft.), a manufacturing town with 31,100 inhab., one of the principal cotton-spinning places in Saxony, is situated in a fertile district on the bank of the *Mandau*, near its confluence with the *Neisse*. In 1757, after the battle of Kollin, the town was occupied by the Prussians, and was almost entirely reduced to ashes in consequence of the bombardment by the Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine. The large reservoir of the town water-works is conspicuous as we quit the station. Handsome *Rathhaus*, erected in 1840-45. The *Church of St. John*, near the market-place, was re-erected in 1834-37; view from the tower. Part of the church

of *SS. Peter and Paul* (slender tower), restored in 1882, is fitted up as a *Museum of Antiquities* (adm. Wed. & Sat., 2-4). The *Joanneum*, with a good fresco by Dietrich, contains the gymnasium and the commercial school (adm. 30 pf., 2-5 pers. 50 pf., 6-10 pers. 1 *M*). Opposite is the *Post Office*. In the *Park* is a monument to the composer *Marschner* (1795-1861), a native of Zittau. The *Cemetery*, to the S.E. of the town, affords a good survey of the great **Neisse Viaduct* of the Reichenberg railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 72 ft. above the stream.

FROM ZITTAU TO THE OYBIN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., narrow-gauge railway in about 1 hr. (fares 1 *M* 10, 70 pf., return 1 *M* 35, 90 pf.). — At *Bertsdorf* a branch diverges to (8 M.) *Jonsdorf*. — From *Oybin* (Engelmann, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*; Kretscham; restaurant opposite the station, with beds), the terminus, good paths ascend to the castle in about 20 minutes. The **Oybin* (1680 ft.) is a wooded sandstone rock, in shape resembling a bee-hive, and crowned with the highly-picturesque ruins of a monastery and a castle, curiously combined. The castle, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by Emp. Charles IV., who founded the monastery on its site in 1369. The latter was deserted in 1546 by the Celestine monks who occupied it, and was destroyed by fire and a landslip in 1577 and 1681. A small *Museum* of Oybin antiquities occupies the former hall of the castle (adm. 25 pf.). The church of 1384, with its lofty Gothic arches, some of which show remains of beautiful tracery, is the best-preserved part of the monastery. Good view of Zittau, Ancient tombstones in the churchyard. *Inn* adjacent.

The **Hochwald* (2465 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S. of Oybin station, a height easily ascended, is another good point of view (inn at the top).

Near the station of *Jonsdorf* (see above) a guide-post indicates the route to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Nonnenfelsen Inn*. We ascend the road through wood and (10 min.) bend to the left (finger-post to 'Nonnenklunzen') to the (6 min.) *Nonnenklunzen* or *Nonnenfelsen* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) on the right. Returning to the road, we follow it to the left to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gasthof zur Wache*, on the frontier between Bohemia and Saxony. Thence a footpath on the Saxon side ascend in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the summit of the *Lausche*. The **Lausche* (2610 ft.) is the highest point of the range of hills which separates Upper Lusatia from Bohemia. It commands an extensive and magnificent prospect.

FROM THE LAUSCHE TO THE OYBIN, 3 hrs. From the (25 min.) *Wache Inn* (see above) we follow the road to the (40 min.) *Nonnenfelsen Inn* (see above). Thence (after enquiring the way) we proceed (2 min.) to the left, cross the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ and traverse the wood (finger-post) to (1 hr.) the forester's house at *Hain*, whence we reach the Oybin in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

32. From Görlitz to Glatz.

109 M. RAILWAY in 5-6 hrs. (fares 13 *M* 70, 10 *M* 30, 7 *M* 90 pf.). This is the most direct route from Berlin to the Giant Mountains.

Görlitz, see p. 241. — $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Moys* (p. 243); $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hermsdorf*; $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nicolausdorf*; 12 M. *Lichtenau*.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lauban* (*Bär*, *Hirsch*, both unpretending but fair, R. 2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*), junction for a line to *Kohlfurt* (p. 232), has a small church (*Frauenkirche*) of 1475 (restored in 1888) and a *Rathhaus* of 1543. Pop. 12,600. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Steinberg* (restaurant) commands a fine view of the Iser and Giant Mountains.

25 M. *Greiffenberg* (*Fischer's*; *Zur Burg*), a town of 3300 inhabitants. About 2 M. to the S. rises the ruin of *Greiffenstein* (1390 ft.), on a wooded hill, a fine point of view.



Railway from Greiffenberg, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., viâ *Neundorf* and *Birkicht*, to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the small town of **Friedeberg** (*Schwarzer Adler*, R. 2 *M.*), on the *Queis*. Diligences ply hence ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fare 80 pf.) to (5 M.) —

Flinsberg (1725 ft.; **Curhaus*; *Berliner Hof*, well spoken of; *Rübezahl*; *Deutscher Kaiser*, R. 2 *M.*; also lodgings), a long village in the *Queisthal*, with mineral baths. The oldest spring, discovered in 1572, is called the 'Heilige Brunnen'. The *Geierstein* (2830 ft.), 1 hr. to the E., is a fine point of view. To the S. rise the *Iser Mts.* (*Isergebirge*), the N.W. prolongation of the *Giant Mts.* (p. 246), of which the highest points are the *Heufuder* (3630 ft.) and the *Tafelsichte* (3685 ft.), reached in 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. respectively from Flinsberg and both commanding fine views. At the foot of the latter lies *Bad Schwarzbach*, 1 hr. from Flinsberg. The *Hochstein* (p. 250) may be reached from Flinsberg in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by ascending the wooded *Queisthal*. — A footpath leads from Flinsberg to the W. in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the small baths of *Liebowda*.

Another branch-line runs from Greiffenberg to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Löwenberg* (Hôt. du Roi; Löwe), one of the oldest towns in Silesia, and to (31 M.) *Goldberg*.

A view of the *Giant Mts.* to the right is gradually disclosed. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from (42 M.) *Reibnitz* are the baths of *Berthelsdorf*, in the *Kemnitz-Thal*. — The *Bober* is crossed twice.

$48\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Hirschberg** (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 247. Railway to *Warmbrunn* and *Petersdorf* (p. 248); to *Schmiedeberg* (p. 248).

The most picturesque part of the journey is between *Hirschberg* and *Merzdorf* (seats should be taken to the right). 56 M. *Jannowitz* (*Kluger's Inn*, pens. 3-4 *M.*), a summer-resort (direct route to the *Bolzenschloss*, 1 hr., see p. 248). — 61 M. *Merzdorf*; about 8 M. to the N. lies *Bolkenhain* (p. 261).

The *Bober* is crossed several times. — 65 M. **Ruhbank**.

FROM RUHBANK TO LIEBAU, 10 M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1 *M.* 30, 1 *M.*, 70 pf.) viâ ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Landeshut* (**Rabe*; *Drei Berge*), a town with 7700 inhab., on the *Bober*. In the Ring rises a statue of *Count Stollberg* (d. 1872), once Governor of Silesia, by *Pfuhl*. About 3 M. to the S.E. is the former Cistercian abbey of *Grüssau*, with an interesting church. — 10 M. *Liebau* (Rail. Restaurant; *Kyffhäuser*; *Schmidt's*), with 5000 inhab., is the seat of the Austrian custom-house (hence to *Adersbach*, see p. 255). — Beyond *Liebau* the line crosses the Austrian frontier and proceeds viâ ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Parschnitz* and ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Starkotsch* to ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Königgrätz*; see *Baedeker's Austria*. — Branch-line from *Parschnitz* viâ *Trautenau* (Union; *Weisses Ross*) to (10 M.) *Freiheit*, and diligence thence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Johannisbad* (2065 ft.; *Kurhaus*; *Johannisbad*; *Stadt Breslau*; *Stern*; *Austria*), a pleasant little watering-place in the valley of the *Aupa*, much visited as a health-resort. Ascent of the *Schneekoppe*, see p. 253.

Our line ascends the valley of the *Lässig*. — 73 M. *Gottesberg* (1760 ft.), the highest town in Silesia. — 74 M. **Fellhammer** (Rail. Restaurant); passengers for *Salzbrunn* or *Schlesisch-Friedland* (p. 257) change carriages here. — Tunnel.

77 M. **Dittersbach** (1665 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, fine view), junction for the line to *Waldenburg*, *Altwasser*, and *Nieder-Salzbrunn* (p. 256). To ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Görbersdorf* (p. 257), viâ *Langwaltersdorf*, a drive of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The train then passes the ruin of *Neuhaus*, and penetrates the *Ochsenkopf* (2890 ft.) by a tunnel 1 M. long.

81 M. **Charlottenbrunn** (*Deutsches Haus*, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; *Friedenshoffnung*; *Grundhof*; *Preussische Krone*), a watering-place situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station (omn. 30 pf.), in a depression of the

Weistritz-Thal, with two weak alkaline springs and attractive promenades. Excursion to *Kynau* and the *Schlesier-Thal*, see p. 261.

The train now passes through the *Reimsbacher Tunnel*. 83 M. *Wüste-Giersdorf* (Sonne), a long village in the *Weistritz* valley.

A pleasant walk may be taken from *Nieder-Wüste-Giersdorf* to *Ober-Tannhausen* and *Donnerau*, and through the depression between the *Langenberg* (wide panorama from the trigonometrical survey-station) and the *Hornberg* (2830 ft.) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hornschloss*, a robbers' keep, destroyed in 1497, whence an extensive view is enjoyed.

The train threads a tunnel, skirts the E. slope of the *Spitzberg*, and crosses the *Hausdorfer* and the *Galgengrund Viaduct*.

96 M. *Neurode* (1265 ft.; *Kaiserhof*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*), a town with 7100 inhab., in the valley of the *Walditz*. The (2 M.) *St. Anna Chapel* (2000 ft.; restaurant), on a hill to the S. of the town, commands a beautiful view. — 100 M. *Mittelsteine* (Scholz); branch to *Halbstadt* viâ *Braunau*, see p. 258.

The train follows the valley of the *Steine*, finally crosses the *Glatzer Neisse*, and reaches (109 M.) *Glatz*, see p. 258.

33. The Giant Mountains.

(*Riesengebirge.*)

Plan. The most interesting points among the Giant Mts. may be visited in five or six days. *Hirschberg* (see p. 247) is the most convenient starting-point. — 1st Day. *Hirschberg* and environs (*Cavalierberg*, *Helikon*, *Bober-Thal*, etc.) 4 hrs.; train in the afternoon to *Zillerthal-Erdmannsdorf* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., walk by *Stonsdorf*, the *Heinrichsburg*, and the *Weihrichsburg* to *Warmbrunn* $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., in all $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 2nd Day. *Hernsdorf* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Kynast* $\frac{3}{4}$, across the *Herdberg* to *Agnetendorf* $\frac{3}{4}$ -1, to *Bismarck-Höhe* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and thence either to *Petersdorf* 1 hr., *Schreiberhau* (with digression to the *Kochelfall* and perhaps the *Zackelfall*), and *Josephinen-Hütte* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; or direct to *Schreiberhau* (with digression to the *Kochelfall*) and *Josephinen-Hütte* 3 hrs., in all 8 or $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 3rd Day. *Zackelfall* and *Neue Schlesiische Baude* $1\frac{3}{4}$, *Elbfall* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Kesselkoppe* $1\frac{3}{4}$, *Schnee grubenbaude* $\frac{3}{4}$, *Peterbaude* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Riesenbaude* 3, *Koppe* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., in all about 11 hrs. Those whose time permits should devote two days to this part of the journey. — 4th or 5th Day. Descend to the *Hampelbaude* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Kirche Wang* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Kräbersteine* 1, *Arnsdorf* $\frac{1}{2}$, *Schmiedeberg* 1 hr. — 5th or 6th Day. *Friesenstein* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Fischbach* 1, *Falkenstein* or *Forstberg* 1, *Jannowitz* 1 hr. — The Bohemian side may be included by the following arrangement: 3rd Day. From the *Neue Schlesiische Baude* direct to the *Schnee grubenbaude* $1\frac{1}{2}$, descend thence to the *Elbfall* $\frac{3}{4}$, to the *Kesselkoppe* and back $1\frac{3}{4}$, along the *Elbseifen* to *Spindelmühl* 2, and ascend either to the *Peterbaude* $1\frac{1}{2}$, or by the *Leierbaude* to the *Spindlerbaude* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — 4th Day. To the *Koppe* $3\frac{3}{4}$ or $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; descend in the afternoon through the *Riesengrund* and the *Aupa-Thal* to *Johannisbad* 5 hrs. (carriages may be hired at *Petzerkretschan*). — 5th Day. Return to the *Kreuzschenke* and ascend the valley of the *Kleine Aupa* to *Klein-Aupa* (carriage in 2 hrs.), *Grenzbauden* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Krummhübel* $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, and *Kirche Wang* 1 hr. — 6th Day. Viâ *Arnsdorf* to *Schmiedeberg* $2\frac{1}{2}$, to *Jannowitz* (see p. 245) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — A visit from *Schmiedeberg* to the *Adersbach* and *Weckelsdorf* rocks (see p. 251) may be combined with the above tours.

Inns generally good; those among the mountains, called '*Bauden*', are almost all constructed of wood. Charges at the best inns: R., L., & A. 2 *M* and more, B. 50 pf., D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. In the height of summer, when crowded, charges are raised. Wine on the Austrian side generally good.



CARRIAGES. With one horse, half-day 6, whole day 10 *M*; with two horses, half-day 8, whole day 15 *M*. — **HORSE** with attendant, 9 *M* per day and fee, with allowance for return-journey. — **CHAIR PORTERS** 6 *M* per day. — **PORTERS** charge 5 *M* per day, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M* per half-day (6 hrs.), besides which it is usual (though not incumbent) to give them their food.

The **PATHS** are provided with finger-posts and kept in excellent condition by the Prussian and Austrian '*Riesengebirgs-Vereine*'. Guides are scarcely necessary, though bad weather and sudden fogs may occasion some embarrassment. *Strege's Wegekarte vom Riesengebirge* (30 pf.) will be found useful. — The petty demands on the purse of the traveller (such as the fees of 10-15 pf. for 'turning on' the waterfalls) are so numerous that he will do well to provide himself at the outset with a considerable supply of small coins. For the Austrian side it is advantageous to change one's money before crossing the frontier.

The **Giant Mountains** form part of the great mountain-chain called the *Sudeten*, which extends from the sources of the Oder and the Carpathians towards the N.W. for a distance of 180 M. The *Riesenkamm*, or Giant Range, strictly so called, which rises somewhat abruptly on the Silesian, and gradually on the Bohemian side, stretching from the sources of the Bober on the E. to those of the Queis and Zacken on the W., is 23 M. in length, and attains an average height of 4000 ft. The principal heights are the *Schneekoppe* (5260 ft.), the *Brunnenberg* (5120 ft.), the *Hohe Rad* (4950 ft.), the *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), the *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaupe* (4670 and 4730 ft.), the *Kesselkoppe* (4705 ft.), the *Korkonosch* (4655 ft.), the *Schwarze Koppe* (4630 ft.), and the *Reifträger* (4465 ft.). The geological formation of the Giant Mts. consists mainly of granite, but in the S. part of the range gneiss and slate enter largely into its composition. The lower slopes are clothed with silver firs, pines, larches, and beeches, but at a height of about 3500 ft. the forest zone of the Giant Mts. terminates, and the region of the dwarf pine (*pinus pumilio*) begins. This in its turn soon gives place to gentians, hawkweed (*hieracium*), Icelandic moss, 'devil's beard' (*anemone alpina*), violet-moss (*byssus jolithus*), and other Alpine plants. Alpine roses and Edelweiss have been planted on the *Schneekoppe*, and promise to flourish in their new habitat. No other mountainous region in Germany is so Alpine in character as the *Riesengebirge*.

a. *Hirschberg, Schmiedeberg, and Warmbrunn.*

LOCAL RAILWAY from Hirschberg viâ Warmbrunn (55, 35 pf.) and Hermsdorf (80, 55 pf.) to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Petersdorf ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; 1 *M* 10, 70 pf.). — **ELECTRIC TRAMWAY** from Hirschberg to Warmbrunn in 40 min. and thence in 15 min. to Hermsdorf (35 pf.). — **DISTANCES.** From Hirschberg to Warmbrunn $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., Warmbrunn to Hermsdorf $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., ascent of the Kynast 1 hr., Hermsdorf to the Josephinen-Hütte 12 M., Hermsdorf to Schmiedeberg 9 M., Warmbrunn to Schmiedeberg 9 M.

Hirschberg. — **Hotels.** *PREUSSISCHER HOF (R. $2\frac{3}{4}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*), FIEDLER'S HOTEL (R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*), both in the Anlagen; *DREI BERGE, Bahnhof-Str., R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; WEISSES ROSS, DEUTSCHES HAUS, in the market-place; SCHWAN. — *Rail. Restaurant, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Hirschberg (1120 ft.), a station on the '*Schlesische Gebirgs-Bahn*' (p. 245), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Bober and Zacken, is an old town with 16,800 inhabitants. In the Bahnhof-Strasse near the station are the Protestant Church of the Holy Cross (curious echo) and the *Riesengebirgs-Museum* (open on Sun., 11-12, and Thurs., 10-12). The Gothic Roman Catholic Church dates from the 14th century. The Ring, or market, is enclosed by arcades. To the S. of the town are pretty promenades, with numerous villas, extending to the *Cavalierberg (1350 ft.; restaurants).

Among the pleasant points for walks from Hirschberg are the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schanzen* (1360 ft.); the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Friedrichshöhe* (*View); the **Hausberg* (1225 ft.; restaurant); and the *Helikon* (1370 ft.; view), crowned with a small Doric temple. — A walk up the wild *Bober-Thal*, or *Sattler Ravine*, on the left bank, will also repay the traveller. The finest point, about 4 M. from Hirschberg, is styled the *Welt Ende*.

FROM HIRSCHBERG TO SCHMIEDEBERG, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 50 min. (fares 90, 60 pf.). Beyond ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lomnitz* we obtain fine views of the mountains (right). — 6 M. *Zillerthal-Erdmannsdorf*. *Zillerthal* (hotel), founded in 1837 by Protestant emigrants from the *Ziller-Thal* in Tyrol, contains a large flax-spinning mill. — A narrow-gauge railway runs hence to *Arnsdorf* (p. 249) and *Krummhübel* (p. 252; 23 min.).

Zillerthal is the station for *Erdmannsdorf* (1260 ft.; *Schweizerhaus*; *Schmidt*), a village $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N., with a royal château and park, formerly belonging to General Gneisenau. Church designed by Schinkel.

About 3 M. to the E. of *Lomnitz* or *Zillerthal* is the long village of *Fischbach* (**Forelle*, R. from 3, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Kindler*), with a fine old château, founded in the 14th cent., completed in the 16th, and subsequently restored. The interior contains some objects of art, and several family pictures (fee 50 pf.). Hence to *Schmiedeberg* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

To the N. of *Fischbach* rise the *Falkenberge*, of which both the most southerly, the *Falkenberg* (2125 ft.; reached in 1 hr. from *Fischbach*), and the *Forsberg* (2105 ft.) to the N., are excellent points of view. To the S.E. of *Fischbach* rises the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Mariannenfels* (2230 ft.), a huge group of rocks on the crest of the *Fischbacher Gebirge*, commanding a fine panorama. On the S. side of the rocks is a gigantic lion in iron, after Rauch.

From *Fischbach* or the *Mariannenfels* we may proceed to the (2 hrs.) **Bolzenschloss* (1840 ft.; inn); the imposing ruins of the old castle, destroyed by the Swedes in 1643, command an admirable *View.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schmiedeberg* (1470 ft.; **Goldner Stern*, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; **Preussischer Hof*, with garden, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Schreiber*; *Schwarzes Ross*), an old town with 4800 inhab., stretching for a considerable distance up the valley of the *Eglitz*. Mining for magnetic iron-ore is carried on, and there are manufactories of carpets, wax-cloth, and other articles. A favourite winter-pastime is sleighing to and from the *Grenzbauden* (ascent 2 hrs., descent 10-20 min.), a species of 'tobogganing' or 'coasting' on a large scale.

An admirable prospect is obtained from the '*Buche*' (inn), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of *Schmiedeberg*, on the old road to *Landeshut*. A path diverging to the left from this road, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, leads to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the **Friesensteine* (3260 ft.), which also command a fine view. On the second group of rocks is a circular hollow, once perhaps used for pagan sacrificial rites. A path (green marks) leads hence to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Jannowitz* (p. 245).

FROM HIRSCHBERG TO PETERSDORF (railway and tramway, see p. 247). — The railway crosses the *Bober*, and ascends on the left bank of the *Zacken*, passing *Rosenau*, *Kunersdorf*, and *Herischdorf*.

$5\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Warmbrunn*. — Hotels. **HÔTEL DE PRUSSE*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$, pens. 4- $6\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **SCHWARZER ADLER*, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *SCHNEEKOPPE*, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *ROSENGARTEN*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *VICTORIA*, with chalybeate baths; *PREUSSISCHE KRONE* (hôtel garni). Numerous *Lodging Houses*. *Private Lodgings* 6-30 M per week and upwards. — *Cursaal*, with restaurant (D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M), café, and reading-room.

Omnibus daily to *Giersdorf* and *Seidorf* (60 pf.).

Warmbrunn (1130 ft.), a pleasant watering-place, visited by 3000 patients annually, lies in a fertile district on both banks of the *Zacken*, near the N. slopes of the Giant Mts. The thermal springs (95-104° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and beneficial in cases of gout and skin-disease, have been known since the end of the 12th century. Since 1401 the place has been the property of the Counts *Schaffgotsch*, whose handsome *Schloss* was erected in 1784-89. The *Probstei* contains their library of 70,000 vols. and a fine collection of coins, weapons, and minerals (shown on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. at 10, 11, and 3; 20 pf.). The *Promenades* extend to ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) *Herischdorf*, and are flanked with the *Theatre*, the *Cursaal*, the '*Gallerie*', and numerous shops (cut glass and polished stones, etc.). The *Scholzenberg* (142 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E., the *Weihrichsberg* (1160 ft.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.E., and the *Weinberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., are fine points of view (restaurants).

Stonsdorf (1245 ft.; *Brewery*, with rooms), 3 M. to the S.E. of *Warmbrunn*, a village with a château of Prince *Reuss*, lies at the base of the granite *Prudelberg* (1585 ft.), which may be ascended in 20 minutes. On the *Stangenberg* (1665 ft.), a pine-clad hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S.W. of *Stonsdorf*, rises the **Heinrichsburg*, a shooting-lodge with a tower (10 pf.) commanding an admirable view. At the foot of the *Stangenberg* on the W. lies the hamlet of *Märzdorf*, 3 M. from *Warmbrunn*.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of *Märzdorf* lies *Giersdorf* (**Zum Hohlen Stein*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M., *Zur Schneekoppe*, in the upper village; *Dämmler*, *Ramsch*, in the lower), 2 M. from *Warmbrunn*; almost adjoining it is the straggling village of *Hain*, whence the picturesque **Hainfall* may be visited ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr., restaurant).

Seidorf (1200 ft.; **Zur Schneekoppe*; *Brewery*), where the roads from *Warmbrunn* and *Hermisdorf* unite, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from each of these places, and $\frac{5}{4}$ M. from *Schmiedeberg*, lies 2 M. to the S.E. of *Giersdorf*, and is one of the starting-points for the *Koppe* (p. 252). From *Seidorf* we reach the *St. Anna-Capelle* (2190 ft.), built in 1481, in 1 hr. (service on the Sun. after *St. Ann's Day*, July 26th); near it is a forester's house affording refreshments. Just beyond the latter is a narrow forest-path, leading to the (1 M.) **Kräbersteine* (2380 ft.), on the N.W. slope of the *Kräberberg*; the last rock, the top of which is made accessible by steps, commands a picturesque view.

From *Seidorf* the road leads to the E. to *Arnsdorf* (1425 ft.; *Ender*; *Brewery*; rail. stat., see p. 232), with a ruined castle and a château of the 17th cent., prettily situated on the *Lomnitz*; then to *Steinseifen* and to *Schmiedeberg*, see p. 248.

$\frac{7}{8}$ M. **Hermisdorf.** — *Hotels.* **Tietze's*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Verrein*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *Deutsche Krone*; *Zum Kynast*; *Goldener Stern*. — Fixed tariff for *Guides*, *Chair Porters*, and *Saddle Horses*.

Hermisdorf (1310 ft.), a beautifully-situated village with a château of Count *Schaffgotsch*, is an admirable starting-point for excursions. On a wooded height above it rises the well-preserved ruin of **Kynast* (2030 ft.), owned by the *Schaffgotsch* family since 1393, and destroyed by lightning in 1675. A legend of this castle forms the subject of a well-known ballad of *Körner* (commemorated by a medallion). Beautiful view of the *Hirschberg* valley from the tower (10 pf.; gun-shot, to awaken the sevenfold echo, 50 pf.). As the carriage-road (1 hr.) is destitute of shade, the ascent to the castle is

best made by the path which leads to the left from the upper part of the village and mounts on the N. side of the hill ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; guide unnecessary). We descend to the **Höllengrund*, which separates the Kynast from the *Heerdberg* (2165 ft.; ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) towards the S. A pleasant path leads through the woods round the Heerdberg to *Aagnetendorf* (see below) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Near *Wernersdorf* (Zum freundlichen Hain), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of Hermsdorf, are the *Bibersteine*, an imposing group of rocks. Fine view from the *Grosse Biberstein* (125 ft.; evening-light best).

From *Aagnetendorf* (*Beyer*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 3-4 *M*; **Deutscher Kaiser*), situated in a pleasant valley, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of Hermsdorf, the **Bismarckhöhe* (2230 ft.; inn), an excellent point of view, may be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

11 M. *Petersdorf* (1300 ft.; *Silesia*, at the rail. station, R. 1-2, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Kronprinz*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; **Goldner Stern*, with a garden and baths, R. $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; **Zum Kochelfall*, at the end of the village) is another summer-resort, on the *Zacken*, with glass-works. Fine view from the *Moltkefels* (800 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.).

The dusty road to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schreiberhau* ascends the picturesque ravine of the *Zacken*; walkers cross to the right bank at the W. end of Petersdorf and follow the forest-path for nearly an hour. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the *Luisenfels Restaurant* a path to the left leads to the (5 min.) *Kochelfall*, a cascade 39 ft. in height (inn, unpretending). The road then leads through the straggling village of *Schreiberhau* (3500 inhab.), the highest in *Silesia* (2060 ft.). Numerous inns and lodging-houses on the roadside: *Gasthof zum Zackenfall* (2050 ft.); *Marienthal Inn*; *Klose*; *König's*; **Lindenhof*; **Reiseträger*; *Weissbachhof* (with hydropathic), etc. The *Gasthaus zur Josephinen-Hütte* (2430 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond König's Hotel and about 12 M. from Hermsdorf, is the headquarters of guides and porters for the Koppe. The *Josephinen-Hütte*, the largest of the *Silesian* glass-houses, belongs to Count Schaffgotsch. Near it are a *Monument to Emp. William I.* and the *Rabenstein*, a lofty rock.

The **Zackelfall*, a fall of the *Zackerle*, 85 ft. in height, framed in beautiful forest-scenery, 1 M. to the S. of the *Josephinen-Hütte*, is reached by a good path (blue and red marks). The best view of the fall, which is one of the finest in the *Giant Mts.*, is obtained from beneath (restaurant, with beds). Route to the *Neue Schlesiische Baude*, see p. 251.

To the N.W. of the *Josephinen-Hütte* rises the *Hochstein* (3540 ft.), ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., an excellent point of view (rustic inn).

The road beyond the *Josephinen-Hütte* ascends to a height of 2460 ft., crosses the *Austrian* frontier, and leads via *Neuwelt* (8 M. from *Schreiberhau*; *Gasthof Rübezahl*) and (10 M.) *Tannwald* to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reichenberg* (see *Baedeker's Austria*). — A pleasant walk through wood leads from *Neuwelt* to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *Elbfallbaude* (p. 251) via the *Mummel* and *Pantsche Falls* (p. 251).

b. *The Hochgebirge.*

Distances. From the *Josephinen-Hütte* to the (4 M.) *Schnee grubenbaude* 3 hrs., ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Riesenbaude* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) *Koppe* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; from *Aagnetendorf* to the (7 M.) *Schnee grubenbaude* 4 hrs.; from *Seidorf* to the (11 M.) *Riesenbaude* 6 hrs.; from *Schmiedeberg* to *Krummhübel* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., thence to

the (9 M.) Riesenbaude 3 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg direct to the (14 M.) Koppe 4 hrs.; from Johannisbad to the Koppe 6-7 hrs.; from Hohenelbe to the Koppe 7½-8 hrs.; from the Josephinen-Hütte to (8½ M.) Hohenelbe 6½-7 hrs.

FROM THE JOSEPHINEN-HÜTTE to the Koppe, 8-10 hrs. (red-and-blue way-marks). The path ascends by the (¾ hr.) *Zackelfall* (see p. 250), crosses a bridge (2335 ft.), and ascends the excellent path to the (¾ hr.) **Neue Schlesische Baude* (3975 ft.; R. 2, B. ½ M.). We may then make a digression of about 20 min. viâ the *Pferdekopfsteine* (4260 ft.; view) and the E. side of the *Reifträger* (4465 ft.); or we may leave the latter to the left, proceed towards the S.E., and then ascend past some curious groups of rock, called the (20 min.) *Sausteine* (right) and (10 min.) *Quargsteine* (left). Farther on we cross the path from the Alte Schlesische Baude to Ober-Rochlitz, and at the finger-post (boundary-stone 112) quit the ridge-path leading to the right of the *Veilchenstein* to the (½ hr.) *Schneegrubenbaude*, and diverge to the right to the (5 min.) *Elbbrunnen*, one of the sources of the Elbe. Hence we go on towards the S. for 25 min. and turn to the E. (left) to the (¼ hr.) **Pantsche Fall* (striking view of the Sieben Gründe). The **Elbfall*, 145 ft. high, is 20 min. farther on (accommodation at the *Elbfallbaude*). Hence to *Spindelmühl* (2½ hrs.), see p. 254.

An easy path leads from the *Elbfallbaude*, viâ the *Pantsche Fall* (see above), to the (¾ hr.) **Kesselkoppe* (5705 ft.; *View), turning to the left at the (2 min.) guide-post to the *Elbbrunnen*. The descent may be made (path with green and red marks) viâ the *Kesselhofbaude* and *Schüsselbaude* to *Spindelmühl* (p. 254).

From the *Elbfall* we ascend to the N.E. by an excellent path to the (35 min.) **Schneegrubenbaude* (4890 ft.), lying on the brink of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Schneegrube*, two rocky gullies upwards of 1000 ft. in depth. *View of the Hirschberg Valley, beyond the abyss, and of Silesia as far as the Zobten near Breslau; still finer view from *Rübezahl's Kanzel* ('Number Nip's Pulpit'), a granite rock close behind the Baude.

From the *Schneegrubenbaude* we proceed to the left, passing the *Grosse Schneegrube*, to the (¼ hr.) *Hohe Rad* (4950 ft.), with a mound (16 ft. high) in memory of Emp. William I., and fine view. Steep descent on the E. side in ¼ hr. (ascent ½ hr.), then along the crest of the mountain to the *Grosse Sturmhaube* (4670 ft.), from the saddle below which red-marked paths diverge N. to the *Korallensteine* and S. to *Spindelmühl* (p. 254). Passing the *Mannstein*, the *Mädelsteine*, and the *Vogelsteine*, we reach in 1¼ hr. the *Peterbaude* (4100 ft.; telegraph-office), a mountain-inn, commanding an extensive view towards Bohemia. [Descent from the *Peterbaude* to the left to Agnetendorf, or to the right to *Spindelmühl*, 1½ hr.] We then descend, first to the left and then to the right, into the *Mädelwiese*, a marshy hollow, and reach the (1½ M.) *Spindlerbaude* (3940 ft.), an inn on the W. slope of the *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4730 ft.). [Descent hence to *Spindelmühl* 1¼ hr.] The path on

the N. side of the latter leads to the ($2\frac{2}{3}$ M.) *Mittagstein*, a granite rock about 40 ft. in height, on the N. slope of the *Lähnberg*, or *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), commanding a fine view towards Silesia. About 10 min. farther on is the **Prinz-Heinrich-Baude* (4625 ft.; bed 2 *M*), in a fine situation above the *Grosse Teich* and the *Kleine Teich*. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we pass a guide-post (*Wiesenbaude* $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.; *Hampelbaude* $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.), and cross the *Koppenplan*, clothed with dwarf pines, to the (1 hr.) *Riesenbaude* (4560 ft.), a small inn (bed 2 *M*) on Bohemian territory at the foot of the barren summit of the *Koppe*. A path, protected by walls, at the beginning of which a magnificent view is obtained of the *Melzergrund* to the left and the *Riesengrund* (p. 253) to the right, ascends hence in numerous windings to the summit of the *Schneekoppe* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., descent 20 min.).

FROM SEIDORF (p. 249) to the *Koppe*, 6 hrs. To the *Anna-Capelle* (p. 249), 1 hr. In 1 hr. more (green and yellow marks) we reach the *Brotbaude* (2690 ft.), at the junction of the paths from *Arnsdorf* and from *Krummhübel*. The path then leads to the right (S.; green marks) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Kirche Wang* (2900 ft.), the parish-church of the straggling village of *Brückenberg* (3100 ft.; *Waldhaus*, with telephone to *Krummhübel*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Schweizerhaus*; *Zum Deutschen Kaiser*, near the parsonage), a good example of the curious Norwegian 'Stavekirker', or timber-churches, brought by Frederick William IV. in 1844 from its original site at *Valders* in Norway (sacristan 50 pf.).

By the entrance to the parsonage the green-marked path ascends in 40 min., past *Rübezahl's Kegelbahn* ('Number Nip's Skittle Alley'), where it joins the direct path from *Seidorf*, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schlingelbaude* (3480 ft.), opposite the stone *Heideschlossbaude*. Then (red marks) by (10 min.) the outlets of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Teich*, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hampelbaude* (4115 ft.; inn; view). From the *Hampelbaude* we ascend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Koppenplan*; thence to the *Schneekoppe*, see above.

From the *Heideschlossbaude* (see above) a new path leads by the *Hasenbaude* and the *Drei Steine* (3950 ft.), rocky pinnacles on the crest of the mountain, to (1 hr.) the *Mittagstein* (p. 252).

FROM KRUMMHÜBEL to the *Koppe*, 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. A narrow-gauge railway leads from *Zillerthal* (p. 248; in 23 min.) and the *Pfaffenberg* to *Krummhübel* (1755 ft.; *Augusta-Bad*; **Goldener Frieden*; *Schneekoppe*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Berliner Hof*, etc.; rail. stat., see p. 248), a favourite summer-resort. In a ravine below the village is the *Alexandrinen-Bad*. — The *Koppe* may be ascended from *Krummhübel* in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (yellow marks) through the romantic *Melzergrund* (finger-post on the road to *Wang*, above the *Gerichtskretschan*); or in 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by the *Gehänge* (somewhat steep; green marks) and the *Hampelbaude* (see above); or by the *Eulengrund* and the *Schwarze Koppe* (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; red and yellow marks); or viâ *Wolfshau* (inns; blue and yellow marks) to the *Forstbauden*

(rfmmts.) and the (blue marks) **Tabaksweg* (4 hrs.); or, lastly, viâ *Wang* and the *Schlingelbaude* (p. 252), in 3½ hrs. (guide unnecessary; numerous finger-posts).

FROM SCHMIEDEBERG direct to the Koppe by the Schmiedeberger Kamm, 4 hrs., with guide. The path (red and blue marks) ascends to *Ober-Schmiedeberg*, passes the St. Anna-Capelle (p. 246) on a hill to the right, then turns to the right, and ascends, chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the *Grenzbauden* (3430 ft.; Hübner, very fair; Goderbaude), 2 hrs. below the summit and both in Bohemia. Steep ascent to the *Schwarze Koppe* (4615 ft.), then an almost level stretch for ½ hr., and finally another steep ascent of ¼ hr. to the summit.

FROM JOHANNISBAD (p. 245) to the summit the following are the two best routes. By the first (6-7 hrs.; carriage to Petzer advised, 8-10 crowns; diligence from Freiheit, 8 M., in 2½ hrs., 2 crowns 10 heller) pedestrians ascend the N. slope of the valley, past the finger-post and the Waldhaus, to the village of *Schwarzenberg*, and then ascend the slope to the right (blue and yellow way-marks) under the *Blaustein* (3120 ft.) to (3½ M.) *Dunkelthal* (see below). The carriage-road leads viâ *Freiheit* (p. 245) to the long village of *Marschendorf* (Bräuhof; Justmühle) in the valley of the *Aupa*. At the Schloss-Brauerei the road forks, the right branch leading to *Albendorf* and the *Grenzbauden* (see below). Our road leads to the left, ascending the valley of the *Aupa* to (½ M.) *Dunkelthal*. Beyond a large glass-house it enters a more sombre part of the valley (to the S. the *Aichelburg*, a small modern tower). 1½ M. *Kreuzschenke* (route to Klein Aupa, see below). The road proceeds to the left to (1½ M.) *Gross-Aupa* (Preller), a village consisting of huts scattered over the hillside. In ½ hr. more we reach *Petzer* (Petzerkretscham; Petzer) the highest part of *Gross-Aupa*, where the road terminates. (A little above diverges the road leading across the *Geiergucke* to *Spindelmühl*; see p. 254.) Then a steep ascent (yellow marks) leads to the right through the grand **Riesengrund* or *Aupagrund*. To the right are traces of the great inundation of 1897. The *Aupa*, pouring over the cliff to the N. in divided and scanty runlets, here forms the so-called *Aupa Fall*. In 2 hrs. from Petzer we reach the *Riesenbaude* (4570 ft.); thence to the Koppe, see p. 252.

[At the *Kreuzschenke* (see above) a road diverges to the right and leads through the pretty valley of the *Kleine Aupa* to (¾ M.) *Klein-Aupa* (Zur Mohrmühle, unpretending; carr. to this point in 2 hrs., 5 M and fee) and (1½ hr.; blue way-marks) the *Grenzbauden* (see above).]

The second route (7 hrs.) ascends in 2 hrs. by the *Prellogg-Weg* (red and green marks), viâ the *Zinneckerbauden*, *Ochsenbauden*, and **Schwarzschlagbauden* to the **Schwarze Berg* (4130 ft.), commanding fine views of the mountains and the Bohemian plain. We then descend (yellow and red marks) to the (½ M.) *Bohnenwiesbaude*, pass the *Töpferbaude* and the *Fuchsbaude*, and follow the long ridge of the (¾ M.) **Fuchsberg*, which affords an admirable view of the *Riesengrund* and the precipitous S.W. side of the Koppe. Thence to the right at the (1 M.) *Hofbaude* (red marks) by the (2 M.) **Geiergucke* (descent through the *Lange Grund* to *Spindelmühl*, see p. 254) and the *Brunnenberg* to the (1½ M.) *Wiesenbaude* and the *Riesenbaude* (4 hrs.); thence to the top, see p. 252.

The **Schneekoppe*, or *Riesenkoppe* (5260 ft.), the highest mountain in N. or Central Germany, is a blunted cone of granite, covered with fragments of gneiss and mica-slate. The chapel on the summit, erected at the end of the 17th cent., stands on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia. Divine service performed here once a year (10th Aug.). Close to the chapel is the **Koppenhaus* (bed 2-2½ M.; travellers are awakened to view the sunrise, which, however, is

seldom clear), with post and telegraph office; a second *Inn*, on the Bohemian side of the Koppe, belongs to the same landlord. A red flag by day or a red light by night indicates that no nightquarters are to be had. During the season it is advisable to telegraph for rooms (with prepaid answer).

View (best towards evening) extensive and picturesque: to the N. the entire Hirschberg Valley; E. Schweidnitz, Zobten, Breslau, Eule, Silberberg, Schneeberg, Heuscheuer; S.W. the Weisse Berg near Prague; W. the Milleschauer near Teplitz; N.W. the Landskrone near Görlitz. To the S.W. we obtain a most imposing view of the *Aupagrund* or *Riesengrund*, descending 2000 ft. almost perpendicularly (see p. 253); to the N. the *Melzergrund* (p. 252). Fields of snow are often seen on the mountain in spring.

FROM THE JOSEPHINEN-HÜTTE VIA SPINDELMÜHL TO THE WIESENBAUDE 7-8 hrs., or to HOHENELBE 8-9 hrs. — To the *Elbfall* 3 hrs., see p. 251. A good path (yellow and green marks) leads to the right from the *Elbfallbaude* along the slope of the *Korkonosch* (4620 ft.) into the **Elbgrund*; on the right rises the *Kesselkoppe* (p. 251). It then turns to the left, skirting the *Riesenkamm*, which is rent and fissured by the *Sieben Gründe*, and follows the course of the *Elbseifen*. Near the confluence of this stream with the *Weisswasser*, a brook descending from the *Sieben Gründe*, the path unites with that coming from the *Peterbaude* (p. 251) and turns towards the S.W. Here stands the *Mädelstegbaude*, with a toll-gate (each pers. 4 pf.). About 1 M. farther on (2½ hrs. from the *Elbfallbaude*), —

Spindelmühl (2660 ft.; *Badehaus*, R. 1-1½, D. 1½ *M*; *Hercynia*; *Wiesenhaus*; *St. Peter*, R. from 1 *M*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Rübezahl*; *Marienwarte*, with garden, etc.; also *Krone*, etc., in *Friedrichsthal*, on the right bank of the *Elbe*), a favourite summer-resort. At the S. end of the village the *Elbe* is joined by the *Klausenwasser*, on which, ¾ M. farther up (red and yellow way-marks), lies the village of *St. Peter*. The route now ascends the S. slope of the *Ziegenrücken*, to the right of the *Heuschober* (1290 ft.), and affords a picturesque view of the W. valleys of the *Brunnenberg* (5120 ft.). After 3½ hrs. we reach the *Wiesenbaude* (4510 ft.; **Inn*), whence we follow the red way-marks to the (¼ hr.) path on the mountain-crest, leading in ¼ hr. more to the *Riesenbaude* (see p. 253). — Other routes lead by the **Weisswassergrund* (green marks) or by the lonely but magnificently situated **Leierbaude* (blue marks), whence a steep ascent reaches the *Spindlerbaude* (see p. 251) in 1 hr.

The direct route from *Spindelmühl* to the *Aupa-Thal* (5 hrs.; red-and-green marks) descends from the village of *St. Peter* (see above), and then gently ascends the wild and romantic *Lange Grund* to the (2 hrs.) crest of the N. spur of the *Brunnenberg* (see above), which forms the watershed between the *Aupa* and the tributaries of the *Elbe*. The **Geiergucke* (p. 253), at the top, commands a charming view of the *Aupa-Thal*. To the right is the *Zehgrund*; the path follows its N. slopes to the *Richterbauden*, the (1½ hr.) *Petzerkreischam*, and (½ hr.) the Post Inn at *Gross-Aupa* (p. 253).

By following the *Elbe* to the S. from *Spindelmühl* we reach *Hackelsdorf*, *Oberhohenelbe*, and (3 hrs.) *Hohenelbe*; see *Baedeker's Austria*.

c. *Rocks of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf.*

FROM SCHMIEDEBERG a good road leads viâ the *Landeshuter Kamm* (fine retrospects) to (10 M.) *Landeshut*, whence a local railway runs to *Schömburg* (p. 255). Carriage thence to *Adersbach* 6 *M* (comp. p. 255). — A carriage-and-pair for the whole distance (26 M.) takes 6-7 hrs. (18-20 *M*). — Beyond *Schömburg* we cross the Bohemian frontier and reach (2½ M.) *Liebenau*.

(Pedestrians save an hour by taking the path to the right beside the tavern at the beginning of the village.) Beyond the (2 M.) straggling village of *Merkelsdorf* the road divides, the right branch leading to (2 M.) *Adersbach*, the left to (2 M.) *Weckelsdorf*. *Adersbach* is 3 M. from *Weckelsdorf*, which lies 2 M. from the station of the same name (p. 257).

FROM *LIEBAU* (p. 245) to *Schömburg*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; from *Schömburg* on, see above.

FROM *FRIEDLAND* (p. 257; carr.-and-pair ca. 10 *M*). The road crosses the Bohemian frontier immediately beyond the town, and unites with that from *Schömburg* at ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Merkelsdorf* (see above).

FROM *TRAUTENAU* (p. 245), diligence once daily in 4 hrs. (fare 3 cr) viâ (5 M.) *Petersdorf*, (7 M.) *Qualisch*, and (10 M.) *Adersbach*, to (15 M.) *Weckelsdorf* and (18 M.) the station of that name (p. 257).

***Adersbach Rocks.** — *ZUR Felsenstadt*, at the entrance to the rocks, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M*; *KASPER'S HOTEL*. — Admission 1 *M* or 1 cr. each person; guide, without whom no one is permitted to enter, 1 cr. for one person, parties in proportion. Small fees are expected at various points, so that the traveller should be provided with 10 and 20 pf. pieces. — The temperature among the rocks is much lower than outside.

The *Adersbach Rocks*, resembling those in Saxon Switzerland, are very curious. They once formed a solid mountain of green sandstone, the softer parts and clefts of which have been worn away and widened by the action of water, leaving the more indestructible portions standing. These rocks, thousands in number, several of them 180 ft. high, often assume grotesque shapes, and many of them have been named in accordance with some fanciful resemblance (sugar-loaf, burgomaster, drummer, etc.). The path is often so narrow that visitors must walk in single file. A silvery brook traverses this labyrinth, issuing in a waterfall 40 ft. high from a little lake, to which a flight of steps ascends. Part of the exploration, which occupies 2 - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. in all, is carried out by boat (20 pf.). At the egress an echo is awakened by trumpet-blasts (20 pf.) and shots (1 *M* or 50 pf.).

The ***Weckelsdorf Rocks** (*Zum Eisenhammer*, fair, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; **Zur Felsenstadt*), adjoining those of *Adersbach* on the E. (3 M. from the *Adersbach* inn), are still more imposing. Fees for admission, etc., the same as at the *Adersbach Rocks*. Here, too, various parts of the chaotic scene have their specific names (cathedral, burial-vault, etc.). The finest point is the grand 'Cathedral', resembling a Gothic structure. Visitors generally return through the *Neue Felsenstadt*, with the 'Amphitheatre', the 'Anna-Thal', and 'Siberia'. A visit to these rocks occupies 2 - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — *Weckelsdorf* has a station (restaurant) on the *Chotzen*, *Nachod*, and *Braunau* railway (p. 257), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant (omn.).

The *Heuscheuer*, see p. 258; carriage from *Weckelsdorf* to the foot of the *Maria Stern* in 2 - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 8-10 *M*; carriage from *Adersbach* to *Carlsberg* (p. 258) in 6-7 hrs., fare 20 *M*.

34. From Breslau to Halbstadt viâ Salzbrunn.

62 M. RAILWAY in 3½ hrs. (fares 8 *M* 10, 6 *M* 10, 4 *M* 10 pf.; express 9 *M* 10, 6 *M* 80, 4 *M* 80 pf.). — Best views to the left.

Breslau (Freiburg Station), see p. 233. — 12½ M. *Canth*. At *Kryblowitz*, 3 M. to the S.E., is the mausoleum of Field-Marshal Blücher, who died here in 1819 at the age of 77.

From (18½ M.) *Mettkau* a diligence plies daily in 2¼ hrs. to (7½ M.) *Zobten* (p. 240). To the right is the château of *Borganie*.

30 M. *Königszelt* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the *Liegnitz-Frankenstein* railway (R. 36), derives its name (king's tent) from the fact that Frederick the Great occupied a fortified camp near it, at *Bunzelwitz*, in 1761, during the Seven Years' War.

35 M. *Freiburg* (905 ft.; **Burg*; *Goldener Anker*; *Bear*), a small town (9200 inhab.) with several linen factories, is prettily situated on the hillside. On the opposite bank of the *Polsnitz* lies the straggling village of *Polsnitz*.

Pleasant *EXCURSION TO SCHLOSS FÜRSTENSTEIN. We follow the foot-path through the *Gründel*, along the *Polsnitz*, pass through the village of *Polsnitz*, and at the (¼ hr.) cross-roads ascend to the left to the (20 min.) *Schloss*. Another route leads by the above-mentioned village of *Polsnitz* and its prolongations *Hellabach* and *Salzabach* to the (2 M.) *Inn zur Neuen Schweizerei*, a few hundred paces beyond which is the **Alte Schweizerei Restaurant*, both close to the *Schloss*. — (From *Nieder-Salzbrunn* to *Fürstenstein*, see below.)

**Schloss Fürstenstein*, the residence of the Prince of Pless, charmingly situated on the E. side of the valley of the *Hellabach* or *Polsnitz*, and surrounded by extensive grounds, is one of the most attractive spots in Silesia. The château, erected in the Renaissance style in the 17th cent., has been entirely altered and sumptuously fitted up by the present proprietor (visitors usually admitted to the terraces in the prince's absence; tickets at *Waldenburg*). The tower commands a fine view.

A *Walk through the valley and a visit to the two castles may be accomplished in 2-3 hrs. as follows. From the gate of the *Schloss* we descend to the left through the gardens to (¼ hr.) the *Alte Schweizerei* (see above). Hence we ascend on the left bank of the *Hellabach*, through the deep and wooded *Fürstensteiner Grund*, to the (40 min.) *Alte Burg*, a small imitation of a mediæval castle, with interesting old armour, etc. (fee 50 pf.). The view is inferior to that from the heights opposite (see below). We descend to (6 min.) the *Hellabach*, cross the rustic bridge, and ascend to the *Luisenplatz* (view of the *Schloss*) and the *Charlottenplatz* (view of the valley). A few paces to the right is the *Mausoleum* and farther on (7 min.) is the *Riesengrab* (view). — From the mausoleum we reach *Freiburg* by descending to the left.

The line ascends in a wide circuit. 41 M. *Nieder-Salzbrunn*; hence to the *Alte Burg* (see above), ½ hr.

FROM NIEDER-SALZBRUNN TO DITTERSBACH, 8 M., railway in ½ hr. (1 *M* 10, 80, 60 pf.) viâ (2½ M.) *Altwasser* (1190 ft.; **Villa Nova*; *Seifert's*), a busy town with 10,200 inhab. (route by *Wilhelmshöhe* to *Salzbrunn*, 1½ hr., see below), and (5 M.) *Waldenburg* (1335 ft.; **Schwarzes Ross*; *Löwe*), another manufacturing place with 14,000 inhab., the centre of a coal-mining district, with a large porcelain-manufacture and important flax-mills. — 8 M. *Dittersbach*, see p. 245.

The *Schneekoppe* is visible to the right in clear weather.



43½ M. **Bad Salzbrunn**. — Hotels. CURHAUS, R. 2-4½, D. 1½-2, pens. from 6 *M*; PREUSSISCHE KRONE, D. 1½-2¼ *M*, well spoken of; SONNE, R. 2-3 *M*, all with restaurants. Numerous *Lodging Houses*.

Baths 60 pf.-1 *M*. — *Visitors' Tax* 20 *M*, members of a family cheaper. — The station is 1 M. from the Bad (omn. 30 pf.).

Salzbrunn (1270 ft.), a village with 3700 inhab., stretches along the valley of the *Salzbach* for nearly 4½ M. Bad Salzbrunn, the watering-place proper, lies quite at the upper end, about 3 M. from the first house. Its saline-alkaline waters were famed early in the 17th cent. for their efficacy in pulmonary and bowel complaints but afterwards fell into disuse. Salzbrunn has, however, regained its vogue. The principal drinking spring is the *Oberbrunnen*, which is enclosed by the *Elisenhalle*, in the pretty promenades of *Ober-Salzbrunn* (1335 ft.).

At the upper end of Salzbrunn, near the entrance to the village of *Hartau*, the road to Altwasser diverges to the left (E.). Walkers should take the route by the (2 M.) **Wilhelmshöhe* (1690 ft.; *View; inn); descent on the E. side to Altwasser (p. 256) in 20 min.

The *Zeisburg*, or *Czechhaus*, 1½ hr. to the N.W. of Salzbrunn, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Zeis*. The road to it leads through the estate and village of *Adelsbach*. — To *Fürstenstein* viâ *Nieder-Salzbrunn*, and back, 4½ hrs., see p. 256. — The *Sattelwald* (2555 ft.), with an admirable view of the Silesian Mts., may be ascended in 3 hrs. The first part of the ascent of the *Hochwald* (2790 ft.) is fatiguing.

The continuation of the line affords numerous beautiful views (to the left). Beyond (47½ M.) *Conradthal* it describes a curve which brings it back to the vicinity of *Ober-Salzbrunn*.

52½ M. **Fellhammer** is the junction for the railway from Kohlfurt to Glatz (p. 245), the first station on which, Gottesberg (p. 245), is visible on the right. — Farther on the line commands a succession of splendid views. Tunnel. — 58 M. **Schlesisch-Friedland** (1463 ft.; *Weisses Ross*, R. 1¼-1¾ *M*), a well-built little town on the *Steine*, with weaving and other factories. To *Adersbach*, see p. 255.

Diligence hence thrice daily (in ¾ hr.; 60 pf.) to (3 M.) *Görbersdorf* (1740 ft.; *Preussische Krone*), situated in a sheltered valley, and frequented by consumptive patients (*Dr. Brehmer's Establishment*, pens. 44-60 *M* per week; *Dr. Römpler's*, 37-50 *M* per week).

The Austrian frontier is now crossed. At (62 M.) **Halbstadt** (**Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Meyer*) baggage is examined by the custom-house officers. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

FROM HALBSTADT TO NACHOD, 20 M., railway in 53 min. (fares 2 *K* 68, 1 *K* 87, 89 h). — 5½ M. *Weckelsdorf* (**Rail. Restaurant*, with beds), 2½ M. from the little town of that name (omn.; see p. 255). — 11 M. *Politz*; route hence viâ *Machau*, *Melden*, and *Nausenei* to (3 hrs.) *Carlsberg*, see p. 258.

20 M. *Nachod* (*Lanm*; *Sonne*; *Rail. Restaurant*), with a château once belonging to the Piccolomini family. From Nachod to *Lewin*, *Reinerz*, and *Glatz*, see p. 260; to *Cudowa* and *Skulitz*, see p. 253. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

FROM HALBSTADT TO BRAUNAU, 5½ M., railway in ¼-1½ hr. (fares 90, 60, 30 h).

Braunau (1329 ft.; *Keibl zur Traube*, R. 2-2½ *K*; **Leo*; **Jarosch*), a small town of 7000 inhab. in an open valley, with a handsome

Benedictine abbey. The church, built in 1683, contains numerous frescoes and a few good altar-pieces. Near it is a small museum of natural history. — The line goes on to (15 M.) *Mittelsteine* (p. 246).

About 2½ M. to the W. of Braunau are the *Weckersdorf Rocks*, a 'Felsenstadt' resembling those of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf. A visit (with guide, 50 kr.) to this labyrinth occupies nearly 2 hrs.

FROM BRAUNAU TO NACHOD, a drive of 6 hrs. (22 M.; carr. with one horse to Carlsberg about 12, to Cudowa about 18 *M*; carriages are not always to be had at Carlsberg). The road crosses the Prussian frontier near *Scheibau*, and soon reaches (6 M.) *Wünschelburg* (1270 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Nitzsche*), a small town with 2100 inhab. on the *Kaltwasser*, near *Albendorf*, a resort of pilgrims. — The road to the Heuscheuer turns off to the W. near Wünschelburg, skirts the mountain to the right, and gradually ascends to (2 hrs.) *Carlsberg* (2296 ft.; *Stiebler*; Post), on the S. side of the Grosse Heuscheuer (thence to the top ½-¾ hr.).

The *Heuscheuer (2985 ft.; *Schweizerhaus*; comp. Map, p. 259) rises about 500 ft. above the lofty plain. The grotesque rock-formations here have various whimsical names (walk through them, with guide, without whom visitors are not allowed to enter, ½-1 hr.; fee, ½-1 *M*). Fine view from the *Tafelstein*. The highest point is the *Grossvaterstuhl* (3020 ft.), a seat hollowed out in a small rocking stone. *View from the adjacent belvedere.

Beyond Carlsberg the road descends rapidly to (6 M.) Cudowa (1270 ft.; *Cur-Hôtel*, pens. 5-10 *M*; *Goldener Stern*), a pretty and well-equipped little spa (2000 visitors), with strong alkaline springs, containing arsenic, used principally for bathing ('champagne baths') but also for drinking. There are several good points of view in the vicinity.

The road from Cudowa to (4½ M.) *Nachod* (p. 257) joins that from Glatz at (¾ M.) the village of *Sackisch*.

35. From Breslau to Glatz and Mittelwalde.

RAILWAY to *Glatz*, 58 M., in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 *M* 60, 5 *M* 70, 3 *M* 80 pf.); to *Mittelwalde*, 81 M., in 3¾ hrs. (10 *M* 40, 7 *M* 80, 5 *M* 20 pf.). No express trains. Best views to the right.

Breslau, see p. 233. Country at first fertile, but uninteresting. On the right rises the *Zobten* (p. 240). 23 M. *Strehlen* (Fürst *Blücher*), with 8800 inhab., on the *Oklau*, which the train ascends.

45 M. *Camenz* (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Schwarzer Adler*, R. 1½-2 *M*), on the *Neisse*, the junction for the line between *Liegnitz* and *Neisse* (R. 36). *Camenz* once possessed a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1249, and suppressed in 1810. An inscription in the choir of the church records a tradition that Frederick the Great escaped capture by the hostile Croats here in 1745 by assuming the garb of a monk.

On the neighbouring *Hartaberg* rises the imposing modern Gothic château of Prince Albert of Prussia; in the park behind it fountains play on Sun. and Thurs. from 3 to 5 p.m. — A picturesque road leads from *Camenz* to (7½ M.) *Reichenstein*, with its arsenic mines, and (12 M.) *Bad Landeck* (see p. 259). Pedestrians should choose the route through the *Schlacken-Thal* and past the *Rosenkranz Chapel* (tavern), a walk of 5 hrs.

52 M. *Wartha* (850 ft.; *Sonne*; *Stern*), a small town (1200 inhab.). A steep path ascends to the Chapel of St. Anna on the *Warthaberg* (1840 ft.), which attracts numerous pilgrims (*View). Near the town the *Neisse* forces its passage through a rocky pass, formed by the spurs of the *Schneeberg* and *Eulen-Gebirge*. Tunnel.

58 M. *Glatz* (843 ft.; **Kaiserhof*; *Weisses Lamm*, well spoken



of; *Stadt Rom*, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ M; *Stadtbahnhof*; *Neu-Breslau*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a strongly-fortified town on the Neisse, with 14,200 inhab., is commanded by the conspicuous keep of the old castle, 300 ft. above it (tickets of admission at the commandant's office, in the Ring, 50 pf.; small fee to soldier who acts as guide). — Excursion to the Glatzer Gebirge, see below. — From Glatz to Kohlfurt, see R. 29.

70 M. **Habelschwerdt** (1200 ft.; **Drei Karpfen*, R. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M; *Deutsches Haus*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M), a district-town with 5700 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Neisse, 1 M. from the station. The *Chapel of St. Florian*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant, affords a fine **View*; another admirable point of view is the **Dohlenberg* (1910 ft.), 4 M. to the W., beyond the *Weistritz* and the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wüstung* (inn).

A good road runs from Habelschwerdt to ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reinerz* (p. 260) viâ *Alt-Lomnitz* and *Alt-Heide* (p. 260), where it joins the railway. Walkers should follow the pleasanter route by the *Brand*, *Langenbrück*, *Kronstadt* (inn), *Kaiserswalde*, *Hohe Mense* (p. 260), and the *Seefelder*, a high-lying moor (2470 ft.; interesting flora and fauna), the streams draining which descend to the Elbe and the Oder.

73 M. *Langenau*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the pleasant little **Bad Langenau** (1170 ft.; *Curhaus*; *Annahof*; *Jägerhof*), with chalybeate and mud baths. There are several good points of view in the neighbourhood.

81 M. **Mittelwalde** (1310 ft.; *Goldener Stern*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M), the Prussian frontier station, picturesquely situated. The Austrian N.W. Railway runs hence to (56 M.; in 4 hrs.) *Königgrätz*, etc. Pleasant excursions may be taken to **Burg Littitz*, *Pottenstein*, *Gruulich*, the *Schwedenschanze*, etc.

The Glatzer Gebirge.

The finest points among the GLATZER GEBIRGE, or GLATZ Mts., may all be visited from Glatz within two days. — 1st Day. By railway to *Landec*, and *Seitenberg*; walk through the *Klessengrund* and ascend the *Schneberg*, spending the night at the *Schweizerei* or the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Thurm*, 2nd Day. Walk to the *Wölfelsfall* and *Mariaschnee*, ascend the *Spitziger Berg* and walk thence viâ *Wölfelsdorf* to *Habelschwerdt* or *Bad Langenau*. — GUIDES may be dispensed with. PORTER 3-4 M per day, or 2 M and food.

LIGHT RAILWAY FROM GLATZ TO SEITENBERG, 20 M., in 2 hrs. (fares 1 M 90, 1 M 30 pf.). — 8 M. *Ullersdorf* (Winkler), with a château of Count Magnis and a large flax-spinning factory. Beside the road is a cast-iron obelisk, 82 ft. high, erected to Queen Louise in 1802. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Landeck** (1480 ft.; *Blauer Hirsch*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a town with 3500 inhab. on the *Biele*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. lie the **Baths of Landeck** (1530 ft.; *Schlössel*; *Düppeler Hof*; *Mercur*; *Krone*; *Weisser Löwe*; *Luisenhof*; visitors' tax 15-25 M), with warm sulphureous springs (68-84°), known as early as the 13th cent., and used both internally and externally (9000 patients yearly). Beautiful shady grounds.

Among the walks may be mentioned the *Marienhöhe* (10 min.); the *Waldtempel* (10 min.), amidst beautiful pines (restaurant); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.

the *Schollenstein*; farther off, the *Hohenzollerfels* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), with fine view; still more extensive from the *Dreiecker* (1 hr.), stretching to the Lusatian Mts.; the ruin of *Karpenstein* (1 hr.), with tower; view of Landeck from the *Galgenberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and still finer from the *Ueberschaar*, a basaltic rock, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.E. A pleasant drive from Landeck viâ *Seitenberg* and the *Puhu* (2950 ft.) on the *Schwarzenberg* to the *Wölfelsgrund* (see below) in 4 hrs. (carr. with two horses 15 *M*), with fine view from the pass.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Olbersdorf*, with a hydropathic. — 20 M. *Seitenberg* (Nassauer Hof), with a fish-breeding establishment.

From *Seitenberg* we may walk on to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the marble-quarries on the *Kreuzberg*, descend into the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Klessengrund*, traverse the straggling village of that name to the forester's house (no rfmts.), and ascend through magnificent pine-forests to (2 hrs.) a finger-post, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond which we reach the chalet (*Inn) near the top of the *Schneeberg*. On the summit (4660 ft.; 655 ft. above the chalet), which is attained in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., stands the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Thurm* (100 ft. high; restaurant with rooms), affording a view of the basin of Glatz, the Silesian plain, the *Altvater-Gebirge* (to the E.), and the wild valleys of the March and its affluents which rise here towards the south.

From the above-mentioned finger-post we descend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. to the upper *Wölfelsgrund*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther down the valley is joined by another valley lying more to the N.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (from the chalet) the picturesque **Wölfelsfall* (*Inn zur guten Laune, with steps descending to the fall, R. from 1 *M*; Forelle), which is precipitated from a height of 80 ft. into a narrow rocky basin, whence it escapes through a deep gorge into the plain.

We may now drive in 1 hr. viâ *Wölfelsdorf* to *Ebersdorf*; pedestrians, however, should make a short circuit ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to the N., in order to visit the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of **Mariaschnee*, or 'Spitziger Berg' (2460 ft.; inn), situated on a sharp ridge, and commanding a magnificent prospect. Extensive panorama from the 'observatory' 10 min. above the chapel (key kept at the chapel). From the chapel to *Habelschwerdt* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to *Langenau* (p. 259) 3 hrs.; the keeper of the chapel acts as guide if desired.

FROM GLATZ TO BAD REINERZ (17 M.). Railway to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rückers* (1 hr.; fares 1 *M* 20, 80 pf.), thence diligence to (3 M.) *Stadt Reinerz* four times daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — The railway runs viâ (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Alt-Heide* (Curhaus; *Tiroler Hof*), a small watering-place with chalybeate springs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rückers* (Germania).

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reinerz* (*Schwarzer Bär*; *Deutsches Haus*), a small town of 3100 inhabitants. The Roman Catholic church contains a curious pulpit, representing the whale that swallowed Jonah. *Reinerz* is connected by an avenue as well as by the road with —

17 M. *Bad Reinerz* (1820 ft.; *Germania*, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2, pens. 4-8 *M*; numerous lodging-houses and restaurants; visitors' tax 20 *M*), a favourite watering-place (4000 visitors), with alkaline springs, which are efficacious in nervous disorders, poverty of blood, and the like. Charming environs. The *Hohe Mense* (2870 ft.), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the S., commands an extensive view towards Bohemia.

36. From Liegnitz to Königszelt, Neisse, and Kandrzin.

136 M. RAILWAY in 6-8 hrs. (fares 17 *M* 70, 13 *M* 20, 8 *M* 90 pf.).

Liegnitz, see p. 233. The line crosses the Katzbach, and between (4 M.) *Neuhof* and (9½ M.) *Brechelshof* intersects the field of the *Battle of the Katzbach*, in which, on 26th Aug., 1813, Blücher signally defeated the French under Macdonald. Near this spot Duke Henry II. of Liegnitz defeated the heathen Mongolians in 1241, but fell in the battle. His mother St. Hedwig erected a chapel here, on which the monastery of *Wahlstatt*, now a military school, was afterwards founded. — 13 M. *Jauer*, noted for its sausages. — 25 M. *Striegau* (730 ft.; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a town with 12,600 inhab. and a church of the 13-14th cent., is famous for the victory gained by Frederick the Great over the Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, in 1745; the battle, however, is better known as that of *Hohenfriedberg*, where the Austrians took refuge. On the 'Siegeshöhe' (rfmts.) is a memorial tower.

BRANCH-LINE to (12½ M.) *Bolkenhain* (115 ft.; *Burg; Adler*), a pleasant little town with 3700 inhab., commanded on the S.W. by the ruins of the *Bolkoburg* (view from the tower). About 2 M. to the N.E. is the interesting ruin of *Schweinhuis*, in the early Renaissance style.

29 M. *Königszelt*, see p. 256. The train skirts the village of *Bunzelwitz* (p. 256) and crosses a long viaduct.

35 M. *Schweidnitz* (**Thimm*, at the station, R. 2-4, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*; **Krone, Scepter*, both in the market-place, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½ *M*; *Deutsches Haus*), a town with 28,300 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality of the same name (since 1741 Prussian), is prettily situated on the left bank of the *Weistritz*. In the *Wilhelm-Platz*, near the station, are the handsome *Law Courts* and the *Post Office*. The tower (328 ft.) of the *Roman Catholic Church* commands an admirable prospect. The old fortifications were removed in 1862 and partly converted into promenades. The beer of the place (**Bierhalle*, with garden, in the *Wilhelm-Platz*) is famous, especially the 'Schwarze Schöps' which was largely exported in the 16th century.

A pleasant excursion (diligence twice daily viâ Kynau to *Wüste-Waltersdorf*, p. 262; carr. & pair to *Charlottenbrunn* 12 *M* and tip) may be taken from *Schweidnitz* to *Jacobsdorf* (p. 261) and then by the highroad to *Weistritz* and (6½ M.) *Breitenhain*. Pedestrians should now quit the road, which leads on to (1½ M.) Kynau, cross the bridge to the left, and follow the pleasant wooded valley of the *Weistritz*, here called the **Schlesier-Thal*. At the *Thalmühle*, about 1 M. from the bridge, the *Mühlbach-Thal*, another picturesque dale, opens to the left, while the 'Karetenweg' ascends to the right to the extensive and well preserved ruin of *Kynsburg* (1475 ft.; inn), near Kynau (*Kynsburg*). From Kynau to *Charlottenbrunn* (p. 245), 4½ M., highroad.

Railway to *Zobten* and *Breslau*, see p. 240.

37 M. *Jacobsdorf*. On a hill to the left, close to the line, is a red chapel in which Field-Marshal Moltke (d. 1891) is buried.

47 M. *Reichenbach* (*Schwarzer Adler*, ½ M. from the station, R. 2-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*; *Goldene Krone*), a town of 14,100

inhab., is historically interesting as the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over Daun in 1762.

The *Eulengebirge*, a picturesque mountain-district, may be visited from Reichenbach as follows: by omnibus thrice daily to (3 M.) *Peterswaldau* (Krone), with a château of Count Stolberg, and to (1½ M.) *Steinseifersdorf* (Inn zur Ulbrichshöhe). Thence on foot through the *Schmiedegrund* to (4½ M.) the *Gasthof zu den sieben Kurfürsten*, at the highest point (2460 ft.) of the road (two-horse carr. from Reichenbach to this point 12-15 M.). We then follow a path (red and white marks) to the left to the *Hohe Eule* (3325 ft.; *View; adm. to tower 15 pf.), the culminating point of the group, and descend in ¾-1 hr. to the manufacturing village of *Wüste-Waltersdorf* (Lehmann's Inn, R. 1½-2 M.), 4-5 M. from *Wüste-Giersdorf* (p. 246; highroad or forest-path).

For *NEURODE* we proceed viâ *Peterswaldau* (see above) to (2 M.) *Steinkunzendorf* (inns), and to the (¾ hr.) *Hausdorfer Kreuz* (2625 ft.), *Reimskoppe*, *Sonnenkoppe*, **Ascherkoppe*, and the forester's house in the *Tränkegrund*. Thence to *Neurode* (p. 246) in 1¾ hr.

For *SILBERBERG* we take the railway to (3½ M.) *Ober-Lungenbielau* (Preussischer Hof; Schwert), the largest village (17,600 inhab.) in Silesia, and thence walk viâ *Tannenberg* almost to the summit of the pass (*Volpersdorfer Plänel*; 2330 ft.; 6 M. from the station). Here we turn to the left (red and white way-marks) and in 2 hrs. reach *Silberberg* (see below).

55 M. *Gnadenfrei*, a Moravian colony.

61 M. *Frankenstein* (*Umlauf*), a small town with 8200 inhab., is situated in the most fertile district in Silesia. The *Schlossberg*, crowned with an extensive ruin, commands a beautiful view of the *Eulengebirge* and *Silberberg*.

A diligence runs hence twice daily in 2 hrs. to (8 M.) *Silberberg* (*Prinz von Preussen*), a small town, with disused fortifications largely hewn in the living rock. — From *Silberberg* to *Reichenbach*, see above.

66 M. *Camenz*, the junction for the Breslau and Glatz railway (R. 37). — The train follows the course of the *Neisse*.

89 M. *Neisse* (*Drei Kronen*, R. 2-2½ M.; *Kaiserhof*; *Weisser Schwan*), a pleasant town (formerly fortified), with 25,000 inhab., in a pretty district on the *Neisse*. In the Ring, or market-place, rise the *Rathhaus*, with a tower 240 ft. in height, the *Stadthaus*, and the *Kämmerei* (1604, restored in 1890). The Roman Catholic Church of *St. James*, completed in 1430, was restored in 1542 and 1896. The *Kreuzkirche*, distinguished by its two towers and ornamented with frescoes, dates from 1715. The *Museum* contains a few antiquities (Sun., 11-12.30). The poet *Joseph von Eichendorff*, who died here in 1857 and is buried in the *Jerusalem Kirchhof*, is commemorated by a monument. Pleasant promenades, particularly the *Neissedamm*, with the Military Academy, and the *Rochus-Allée*. To the W. of the town are the *Davidshöhe* and the *Sellerie* (restaurant), two picturesque view-points.

FROM NEISSE TO OPPELN (p. 263), 32 M., railway in 2¾ hrs. — Branch-line to *Brieg* (29 M., in 1¼ hr.), see R. 37.]

97 M. *Deutsch-Wette*, where a branch-line diverges to *Ziegenhals* (for *Troppau* and *Olmütz*; see *Baedeker's Austria*).

107 M. *Neustadt* (*Goldenes Krenz*, R. 2 M.), with 19,200 inhab.;

116 M. *Deutsch-Rasselwitz*, junction for (9½ M.) *Leobschütz* (p. 264).

The train crosses the *Hotzenplotz* near (121 M.) **Ober-Glogau** (*Spenner*, R. 2-3 M; *Glück*; *Leysaht*), a town of 5700 inhab., with the château of Count Oppersdorff, built in the 13th cent. and containing interesting works of art and antiquities.

133 M. **Cosel** (*Kronprinz*), a town with 6500 inhab., on the left bank of the Oder, formerly the capital of a duchy and fortified down to 1874. Monument in memory of the defence of the town against the French in 1807. Promenades on the site of the old fortifications.

We now cross the Oder. — 136 M. **Kandrzin**, the junction of the Breslau and Oderberg railway (see R. 37).

37. From Breslau to Oderberg (*Vienna*) and to Beuthen.

112 M. RAILWAY. To Oderberg in 3-5 hrs. (fares 14 M 70, 11 M 10, 7 M 40 pf.; express 16 M 50, 12 M 30, 8 M 60 pf.), to Vienna in 9 hrs. (fares 39 M 50, 27 M 60, 16 M 30 pf.).

Breslau, see p. 233. — 16 M. **Ohlau** (*Löwe*), a small town on the Oder, with extensive tobacco-fields. To the right, near Brieg, rises the church of *Mollwitz*, where the Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great in 1741.

26 M. **Brieg** (**Goldenes Lamm*; *Hirsch*; *Löwe*), the capital of a district, on the Oder, with 21,100 inhabitants. The old **Schloss* of the princes of Brieg was begun under Duke Frederick II. in 1544, and completed by Italian architects in the most tasteful Renaissance style in 1547-86. The finest part of the building is the portal, constructed of sandstone and covered with figures and rich ornamentation. The carriage-approach and the court-yard are highly interesting in point of architecture. The plain yet picturesque *Rathhaus* and the *Gymnasium* also date from the 16th century. The most noteworthy churches are the Prot. *Nicolaikirche*, and the Roman Catholic *Hedwigskirche*. — Branch-line to *Neisse* (p. 262).

The Oder is crossed at (51 M.) **Oppeln** (*Form's Hotel*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Monopol*), the seat of government for Upper Silesia, with 28,000 inhabitants. The only relic of the old *Château* of the Dukes of Silesia is a tower incorporated with the gymnasium. The *New Château*, on an island in the Oder, was founded in the 14th cent., and is now occupied by government officials. The *Adalbert-Capelle* is said to have been founded by Adalbert, Bishop of Prague (995). We are now in Polish-speaking territory. — Branch-lines to *Neisse*, see p. 262; to *Tarnowitz* viâ *Vossowska* (p. 264); to *Beuthen* (p. 264) in 2¼ hrs.; to *Namslau* (p. 264) in 2¼ hrs.

The main line next skirts the *Annaberg* (with a celebrated pilgrimage-church). — 76 M. **Kandrzin** (**Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the Cosel and Liegnitz line (see above).

FROM KANDRZIN TO CRACOW, 100 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 23 M. **Gleiwitz** (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Goldene Gans*, very fair), an old town with 23,000 inhab., and a fine church. A busy mining and manufacturing district is now traversed. 32 M. *Morgenroth* is the junction for *Tarnowitz*, and (40 M.) *Kattowitz* (**Hôt. de Prusse*) the junction for *Nendza* (p. 264). Beyond (46 M.)

Mysłowitz the train enters a district which was formerly the free state of Cracow (comp. *Baedeker's Austria*).

The Vienna train continues its route towards the S. — 87 M. *Hammer* stands at the head of the navigable portion of the Oder. Alluvial deposits have here raised the bed of the river so considerably that inundations are of very frequent occurrence. — 91 M. *Nendza* (see p. 263). The train crosses to the left bank of the Oder.

95 M. **Ratibor** (*Hôt. de l'Europe*, R. 2-3½, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*; *Prinz von Preussen*; *Knittel*), with 22,300 inhab., possesses a handsome court-house by Schinkel, a beautifully situated château, and a fine Gothic church (13th cent.). Pleasant walk to the (4 M.) *Stadtwald* (view). — Branch-line to *Leobschütz* (p. 262).

The train again crosses the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Austria, and stops at (112 M.) *Oderberg*, the seat of the Austrian custom-house authorities. — From *Oderberg* to *Vienna*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

FROM *BRESLAU* TO *BEUTHEN*, 120 M., Railway in about 5 hrs. (fares 13 *M* 20, 9 *M* 90, 6 *M* 60 pf.). — 8 M. *Sibyllenort*, with a fine château and park of the King of Saxony. — 20 M. *Oels* (*Hirsch*; *Goldener Adler*), a pleasant town (pop. 10,000), on the *Oelsa*, once the capital of a principality, which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Brunswick and passed to Prussia in 1884. On a height is a Schloss, built in the 16-17th cent. and restored in 1894; extensive park. Branch-line to *Gnesen* (p. 232). — 37 M. *Namslau*, near which is *Minkowsky*, where General Seidlitz died in 1773. — From (59 M.) *Kreuzburg* (Fürst Bismarck, R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Stadt Warschau*) a loop-line diverges viâ *Vossowska* (p. 263) to *Oppeln*. A tablet marks the house in which Gustav Freytag (1816-95), the novelist, was born. — 112 M. *Tarnowitz* (Krone), a mining town with 11,300 inhabitants. — 120 M. **Beuthen** (*Skroch's*; *Krüger's*; *Prinz von Preussen*, R. 2-5, D. 2 *M*), with 42,300 inhab., the capital of a district and centre of the important Upper Silesian mining industry. The line runs on to *Warsaw*, *Cracow*, and *Vienna*; see *Baedeker's Austria*.

38. From Breslau to Dresden.

164 M. RAILWAY. Express in 5¾ hrs. (fares 23 *M* 90, 17 *M* 80, 12 *M* 50 pf.)

From *Breslau* to (84 M.) *Kohlfurt* (*Rail. Restaurant, D. 1½ *M*), see R. 29.

FROM *KOHLFURT* TO *SORAU*, 25 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. — *Sorau* (*Goldener Stern*, R. 2-2½, B. ¾ *M*; *Brose*; U.S. Agent) is an industrial town with 14,800 inhab. and a royal Schloss.

102 M. *Görlitz*, see p. 241. To the left rises the *Landskrone* (p. 243). — 105 M. *Reichenbach*, the last Prussian town.

114 M. Löbau (860 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Wettiner Hof*, well spoken of; *Stadt Leipzig*), the oldest of the six allied towns of Upper Lusatia (see below), which entered into a league here in 1346, is a busy place with 8700 German inhabitants. The neighbouring country is peopled with Wends, a Slavonic race differing from their German neighbours in language, customs, and dress, and numbering about 130,000 in Upper Lusatia. The town lies at the foot of the *Löbauer Berg* (1420 ft.; inn and view-tower at the top, 660 ft. above the town, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the station).

FROM LÖBAU TO ZITTAU, 21 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 40 pf.; no first class). — 10 M. Herrnhut (**Gasthof der Brüdergemeinde*, R. $11\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), a pleasant little place with 1200 inhab., was founded in 1722 by several families from Moravia who belonged to the Moravian brotherhood ('Herrnhuter'), and had quitted their country on account of their religion. The site was presented to the exiles by Count Zinzendorf (d. 1760), the proprietor. The Moravian meeting-house contains an ethnographical museum (adm. 50 pf.). View from the *Hutberg* (1195 ft.). — At (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberoderwitz* our line joins that from Bischofswerda and Ebersbach (p. 266). — 21 M. *Zittau*, see p. 243.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of (122 M.) *Pommritz* lies the village of *Hochkirch*, memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous battles fought by Frederick the Great (14th Oct., 1758).

MARSHAL KEITH, Frederick's well-known general, fell in this battle. He was the son of Lord Keith, and an adherent of the Pretender. After the battle of Sheriffmuir he was branded as a Jacobite, and obliged to quit Great Britain. He afterwards entered the Russian service, in which he greatly distinguished himself, and attained the rank of field-marshal. Having resigned his appointment he repaired to Berlin, where Frederick the Great nominated him a Prussian marshal and governor of Berlin. In 1776 Sir Robert Keith, British ambassador at Vienna, erected a monument in the church at Hochkirch to the memory of his kinsman, whose remains had been transferred to the garrison church at Berlin in 1759. Comp. 'A Fallen Star', by *Charles Lowe*.

A favourite point of view is the **Czerneboh* (i.e. black God; 1765 ft.), a summit in the range which stretches to the S. of Hochkirch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Pommritz (carr. to *Wuischke*, then on foot in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). At the top are a tower and inn. At the foot of the tower lies a huge block of granite, said to be an altar of the ancient heathen Wends. Fine view of the populous and fertile plain of Upper Lusatia.

129 M. *Bautzen* (720 ft.; **Weintraube; *Weisses Ross; *Gude*, at the station; *Krone*, R. $11\frac{1}{2}$ -2, B. $11\frac{1}{4}$, D. $11\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Stadtkeller Restaurant; Bier-Palast*; cab from the station to the town 50 pf.), the handsome and busy capital of Saxon Upper Lusatia (23,700 inhab.), formerly one of the six allied towns, and still surrounded by picturesque walls and watch-towers, is situated on a height above the *Spree*. The *Church of St. Peter*, in the *Fleischmarkt*, built in 1441-54 and restored in 1885, has been used since 1635 by the Roman Catholics and Protestants in common. In front of it is a monument to *Electeur John George I.* (d. 1656). *Schloss Ortenburg* (1635), situated on an eminence on the *Spree* at the W. end of the town, now contains government-offices. On the tower is a lifesize figure of *Matthew Corvinus* of Hungary (1483). The chamber of the District Court is embellished with a fine stucco ceiling.

with scenes from Lusatian history. On the slope of the *Schlossberg* are the ruins of the old *Mönchskirche*. The *Rathhaus* (fine staircase; portraits of the burgomasters of the last 400 years), the *Gymnasium*, the *Barracks*, the *Wendish Church* (*Unsere Liebe Frau*), the club-house of the *Macica Serbska* (1898), the *Post Office* (1898), and the *Landhaus*, or Hall of the Estates, may also be noticed. The handsome *Gewandhaus*, or Clothmakers' Hall (1883), in the market-place (entr., *Innere Lauen-Str.*), contains the *Public Library* and the *Stieber Museum*, with antiquities and pictures (Wed. 2-4, 20 pf.; at other times on application at Weller's, the bookseller, adm. 50 pf., each pers. addit. 20 pf.; catalogue 20 pf.). The stone head on the *Nicolaipforte* is said to be a portrait of a town-clerk who tried to betray the town to the Hussites in 1429 and was condemned to be drawn and quartered. On the outside of the *Reichenthurm* is the *Monument of Emp. Rudolf II.*, erected in 1611. On the left bank of the Spree rises the *Proitschenberg*, a good point of view, where a popular festival is celebrated at Easter. — From Bautzen to *Schandau*, see p. 308.

The valley of the Spree is now crossed by a long viaduct, which affords a fine retrospect of Bautzen. 142 M. *Bischofswerda*. About 3 M. to the N. lies *Rammenau*, the birthplace of *J. G. Fichte* (in 1762), with a monument to his memory.

FROM BISCHOFSWERDA TO ZITTAU, 40 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (by another route 46½ M., in 3 hrs.). — From (24 M.) *Ebersbach* the Bohemian N. Railway goes on to (11½ M.) *Kreibitz*, the junction of the line from *Tetschen* (p. 305). At (23½ M.) *Eibau* the longer route to Zittau viâ *Warnsdorf* (junction for *Bodenbach*, p. 301) diverges. — At (36 M.) *Scheibe* the two routes reunite. — 40 M. *Zittau*, see p. 243.

151 M. *Arnsdorf*.

FROM ARNSDORF TO LÜBBENAU, 59 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 15½ M. *Kamenz* (*Hirsch*, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ M.; *Stern*), with 7700 inhab., was the birthplace of *Lessing* (in 1729), to whom a colossal bust was erected near the *Wendish church* in 1863. The house of his parents is denoted by an inscription. View from the tower on the *Hutberg*, ¾ M. from the town. About 6 M. to the S.E. of *Kamenz* is the Cistercian monastery of *Marienstein*, founded in 1264, with late-Gothic cloisters and old stained glass. — From *Kamenz* the train runs on to *Hohenbocka*, *Senftenberg*, *Kalau*, and (59 M.) *Lübbenau* (p. 240).

FROM ARNSDORF TO PIRNA (p. 299), 13 M., railway in 40 minutes.

15¼ M. *Radeberg* (*Grüne Tanne*), a town with 10,200 inhab. and an old château, 1½ M. to the N. of which, in the midst of fragrant pine-woods, lies the small *Augustusbad*, with a chalybeate spring.

16¼ M. *Dresden*, see p. 268.

39. From Berlin to Dresden.

a. Viâ ZOSSEN.

112 M. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 16 M 30, 12 M 20, 8 M 50 pf.); ordinary trains in 4½ hrs. (fares 14 M 50, 10 M 90, 7 M 30 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the *Anhalt Station*. — Unimportant stations. 20½ M. *Zossen*. — 46½ M. *Uckro*, the station

for *Luckau* (Krone), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (omn.), with 4500 inhab., and a pretty Gothic brick church of the 14th cent., frequently restored. — At (64 M.) *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* the train crosses the Halle-Cottbus-Guben line (p. 333), and at (76 M.) *Elsterwerda* the Kohlfurt-Rosslau line (p. 232). A branch-line also runs from Elsterwerda to Riesa (p. 315). — 88 M. *Grossenhain* (Hôt. de Saxe; Goldene Kugel, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$, D. $13\frac{3}{4}$ M), with 12,100 inhab. and important cloth factories, the junction for Frankfort on the Oder (p. 229) and Priestewitz (p. 315). — 97 M. *Weinböhla* 106 M. *Radebeul* (p. 315). — 109 M. *Dresden* (p. 268), Leipsic Station; the trains then go on to the (112 M.) Central Station (p. 268).

b. Viâ JÜTERBOG-RÖDERAU.

119 M. Express in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; ordinary trains in 5 hrs. (fares as above). *Berlin*, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — At ($51\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gross-Lichterfelde* the extensive red buildings of the Cadet School (p. 80) are conspicuous to the right. 11 M. *Gross-Beeren*, where, on 23rd Aug., 1813, the Prussians under Bülow defeated a French corps under Oudinot. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grüna*.

The Cistercian abbey of *Zinna*, 1 M. to the E., was founded in 1170 and secularised in 1547. The church, a handsome granite edifice dating from about 1216 (key at Berliner-Str. 145), contains brick vaulting of the 15th cent.; the choir has five apses. The secular buildings of the abbey are interesting; the larger dates from the 15th, the smaller from the 14th century. The town of *Zinna* (1600 inhab.; Schwarzer Adler, R. $3\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{4}$ M) was founded in 1764-77 by Frederick the Great, whose statue adorns the market-place.

$39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Jüterbog* (*Herold*; *Salomon*), a district-town with 9000 inhab., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (tramway). The *Church of St. Nicholas* (sacristan, Mittel-Str. 27) dates from the end of the 14th cent., the tasteful New Sacristy from 1417, and the towers, which are connected near the top, were finished in the 16th century. In the interior is still shown one of the indulgences of Tetzels. The Old Sacristy is adorned with ceiling-paintings. The *Rathhaus*, completed in 1506, contains a room with handsome star-vaulting. The *Abbot's House*, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Zinna (see above), the *Tetzels Chapel*, now a Roman Catholic oratory, and the three old gates of the town also merit inspection. The line to Halle and Leipsic diverges here (p. 339).

Dennewitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of Jüterbog, was the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians under Bülow, on 6th Sept., 1813, over Ney and Oudinot.

$69\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Falkenberg*, the junction of the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben line (p. 333).

88 M. *Röderau* (line to Riesa, see p. 315). From ($90\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Langenberg* to (119 M.) *Dresden* (Central Station) this line is identical with that from Leipsic (R. 44a).

40. Dresden.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are handed to travellers on their arrival, as at Berlin (p. 1). Cab into the town from any of the stations, see p. 269. *Tramway* (red cars) between the Leipsic and Central stations, 20 pf.

There are four railway-stations at Dresden: 1. **CENTRAL STATION** (Pl. D, 7; *Restaurant), for the trains to the Saxon Switzerland, Bodenbach, and Prague, and for Tharandt, Freiberg, Chemnitz, and Berlin; 2. **FRIEDRICHSTADT STATION** (Pl. A, 3), for local trains; 3. **LEIPSIC STATION** (Pl. E, 1), for Leipsic and Berlin; 4. **SILESIAN STATION** (Pl. E, F, 1), for Görlitz and Breslau. The first two are in the Altstadt, the last two in the Neustadt. Some of the trains stop at the Leipsic or Silesian and also at the Central station. — Fares on the loop-line crossing the Marienbrücke and uniting the different stations, 35, 25, 15 pf.; intermediate station at the *Wettiner Strasse* (Pl. C, 4). — *Steamers*, see p. 270.

Hotels. In the *Allstadt*: ***EUROPÄISCHER HOF** (Pl. E, 6), at the corner of the Prager-Str. and Sidonien-Str., with restaurant, winter-garden, etc.; ***SAVOY HOTEL ALBERTSHOF** (Pl. b; E, 8), Sedan-Str. 7, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 3½-4½ *M*, with garden, baths, etc.; ***GRAND UNION** (Pl. c; D, 7), ***BRISTOL** (Pl. d; E, 7, 8), both in the Bismarck-Platz; **KAISER WILHELM** (Pl. e; D, 7), Wiener-Str. 3, with garden; ***CONTINENTAL** (Pl. f; D, 7), Bismarck-Str. 16, with garden, R. from 2 *M*; these all near the Central Station, with lifts, electric light, etc. — ***BELLEVUE** (Pl. g; E, 3), Theater-Platz 1, beautifully situated on the Elbe, first class, R. from 4, D. 4, B. 1¼ *M*, with garden. — ***WEBER'S** (Pl. h; D, 4), Ostra-Allée 1, close to the Zwinger, R. from 2, B. 1¼, pens. 6 *M*; **HÖRITZSCH** (Pl. i; D, 7), Bismarck-Str. 14, R. from 2½, B. 1 *M*; ***STADT BERLIN** (Pl. k; E, F, 4), R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; ***STADT ROM** (Pl. l; F, 4, 5), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, both in the Neumarkt; **FÜRST BISMARCK**, An der Frauenkirche 22 (Pl. F, 4); **HÔT. DU NORD**, Mosczinsky-Str. 1, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7 *M*, with garden; ***RHEINISCHER HOF**, See-Str. 15 (Pl. E, 5), R. from 1½ *M*, no table d'hôte; ***STADT GÖTTA** (Pl. n; E, 4), Schloss-Strasse 11, R. 2-4½, B. 1, pens. from 6 *M*. — **HÔT. DE FRANCE**, Wilsdruffer-Str. 15 (Pl. E, 4, 5); **GOLDNER ENGEL**, Wilsdruffer-Str. 7 (Pl. E, 4, 5), R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, well spoken of; **HÔTEL EDELWEISS**, Wettiner-Str. 2, near the Post-Platz, well spoken of; **HOHENZOLLERN-HOF**, Breite-Str. 5; **DEUTSCHES HAUS**, Scheffel-Str. (Pl. E, 5), well spoken of; **BRITISH HOTEL**, Landhaus-Str. 6 (Pl. F, 4, 5); **AMALIENHOF**, Amalien-Str. 24 (Pl. F, G, 4, 5), R. from 1¾ *M*, both well spoken of; **KURLÄNDER HAUS**, Dippoldswaldaer-Platz 2 (Pl. D, E, 5), R. 1½-3, D. 1½-2 *M*, B. 85, L. 50 pf., well spoken of; **ANGERMANN'S HÔTEL GARNI**, Pillnitzer-Str. 54 (Pl. G, 5), R. 1¾-3¼ *M*, well spoken of.

In the *Neustadt*: ***KRONPRINZ** (Pl. o; F, 2, 3), Haupt-Str. 5, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; **KAISERHOF & STADT WIEN** (Pl. p; F, 3), by the Augustus Bridge, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, well spoken of (see p. 269). — **HÔTEL ROYAL** (Pl. q; E, 1), Anton-Str. 33, opposite the Silesian Station, R. from 1½ *M*. — ***VIER JAHRESZEITEN** (Pl. r; F, 3), in the market-place, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; **STADT COBURG**, Kaiser-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 2), near the Leipsic Station, R. 2 *M*, no table d'hôte, well spoken of; **DREI GOLDENE PALM-ZWEIFEL**, Kaiser Wilhelm-Platz, by the Japanese Palace (Pl. E, 2), well spoken of; ***STADT PRAG**, Grosse Meissner-Str. 8 (Pl. E, 3), R. from 1 *M*; these four unpretending.

Pensions ('Pensionate', mainly in the English Quarter or See-Vorstadt, on the S.E. side of town; terms and length of notice should be arranged in advance). *Villa Lüderitz*, Kohlschütter-Str. 3 (4-8 *M*); *Görnemann* (5-8 *M*), *Weidmann* (5-7 *M*), *Edelmann* (5-7 *M*), *Reichel* (3½-5 *M*), all in the Reichs-Str. (Pl. D, 8; Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 22); *Mrs. Todd*, Mosczinsky-Str. 19; *Schmidt* (4-5 *M*), *Simon* (4-7 *M*), *Schaumberger* (1½-5½ *M*), *Pens. Daheim* (3½-7 *M*), all in the Lüttichau-Str. (Pl. E, 6, 7; Nos. 14, 24, 25, and 3f); *Ilm* (5-10 *M*), *Villa Gori*, *Schmalz* (5-8 *M*), all in the Sidonien-Str. (Pl. D, E, 6; Nos. 5, 22, 25); *Von Oertzen*, Sedan-Str. 25; *Petereit*, *Moritz*, *Strehlenner*-Str. 3 and 12; *Kosinska* (4-6 *M*), *Bretschneider* (4-6 *M*), *Böhm*, *Martin* (6-7 *M*), *Ihelm* (5-6 *M*), all in the Räcknitzer-Str. (Pl. E, 6, 7; Nos. 9, 14, 15, and 22).

This is a detailed historical map of Dresden, Germany, from 1898. The map shows the city's layout with the Elbe River flowing through it. Key landmarks include the Hauptbahnhof (Central Station) and the Königsplatz. The map is labeled with various districts and streets, and includes a scale bar and a compass rose.

This is a detailed historical map of Dresden, Germany, from 1890. The map shows the city's layout with the Elbe River flowing through it. Key landmarks include the Hauptbahnhof (Main Station) in the center, the Königsplatz (King's Square) to the east, and the Neustadt district to the north. The map is color-coded with various shades of brown and green, and includes a scale bar and a compass rose.

This is a detailed historical map of Dresden, Germany, likely from a 19th-century travel guide or atlas. The map shows the city's layout, including the Elbe river, the city center, and surrounding areas like Plauen and Leipzig. The map includes a scale bar and a compass rose.

Map Details:

- Title:** DRESDEN
- Scale:** 1:11,000
- Compass Rose:** Shows North (N) and South (S).
- Geographical Features:**
 - Elbe River:** Flows through the city, with the city center situated on the left bank.
 - City Center:** Labeled "Dresden", showing the main square (Marktplatz) and the cathedral (Dresdner Dom).
 - Surrounding Areas:** Plauen to the south, Leipzig to the east, and Chemnitz to the west.
- Infrastructure:** Shows a network of streets, railways, and bridges.
- Legend:** A small box in the top left corner identifies symbols for "König Albert Hafen" (King Albert's Harbor) and "Grosches Ostia" (Grosche's Ostia).

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- Scale:** 1:11,000
- Compass Rose:** Shows North (N) and South (S).
- Geographical Features:**
 - Elbe River:** Flows through the center of the city.
 - City Center:** Labeled with various districts and landmarks.
 - Surrounding Areas:** Plauen to the south, Leipzig to the east, and Chemnitz to the west.
- Map Elements:**
 - Streets:** Numerous streets are shown, many with names.
 - Buildings:** Represented by small black squares and rectangles.
 - Green Spaces:** Represented by green areas, likely parks or gardens.
 - Water Bodies:** The Elbe river and other smaller water features.

This is a detailed historical map of Dresden, Germany, from 1898. The map shows the city's layout with the Elbe River flowing through it. Key landmarks include the Hauptbahnhof (Central Station) and the Königsplatz. The map is labeled with various districts and streets, and includes a scale bar and a compass rose.

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Rudeloff, Heidepriem, Richter, Schnorr-Str. 1a, 25, and 31 (Pl. D, E, 8; 4-6 *M*); *Kretschmer-Schadewell* (5-6 *M*), *Von Baczo, Kersting*, all in the Lindenu-Str. (Pl. D, 7, 8; Nos. 5, 11, and 16); *Minameyer, Bendemann-Str.* 3 (Pl. C, D, 8; 5-7 *M*); *Gaudian* (5-8 *M*), *Johann-Georgen-Allée* 35 (Pl. F, G, 5, 6); *Rüdiger* (4-7 *M*), *Baumann-Riesel* (6-10 *M*), *Berg-Str.* 26 & 33 (Pl. D, 7, 8); *Miss Ford, Mrs. Taylor, Werder-Str.* 9 & 22, and many others.

Restaurants. **Belvedere*, on the Brühl Terrace (p. 273), D. from 3 *M*; **Redtlichhaus*, by the Carola Bridge, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; **Kaiser-Palast*, Pirnaischer Platz; **Englischer Garten*, Waisenhaus-Str. 29, D. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; **Stadt Gotha*, see p. 208, D. 2 *M*; **Kneist*, Grosse Brüdergasse 2; **Drei Raben*, Marien-Str. 18-20, with garden; *Hôtel de France*, see p. 268; *Victoria-Haus*, Waisenhaus-Str.; *Gewerbehau*, Ostra-Allée 13, near the Zwinger (comp. p. 277); *Angermann* (see p. 268), well spoken of; *Helbig*, by the Augustus Bridge, with view; *Zacherlbräu*, König-Johann-Str. 8, etc. — In the Neustadt: *Frankenbräu*, Bautzener-Str. 45, D. 1 *M*; well spoken of; *Wiener Garten* .. at the Kaiserhof (p. 268). — Wine and Luncheon Rooms. **Europäischer Hof*, see p. 268; **Philharmonie*, Ferdinand-Str. 4, D. 2-3 *M*; **Grell*, Zahngasse 2; *Tiedemann & Grahl*, See-Str. 9; *Neues Palais de Saxe*, Neumarkt 9, D. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; **Schönrock's Nachfolger*, Wilsdruffer-Str. 14; *Italienischer National-Keller*, Waisenhaus-Str. 19; *Marchi*, See-Str. 13 (Italian wine).

Cafés and Confectioners. **Belvedere* (see above); *Central Station Café*, Bismarck-Str.; **Limberg*, Prager-Str. 10; *Wiener Café*, Johannes-Allée 7; *Passage*, Moritz-Str. 21; *Café de Saxe*, Johann-Georgen-Allée; *Moltke*, by the Augustus Bridge; *Central*, Schloss-Str. 2; *Adam*, Schloss-Str. 19; *Friedrich*, Bismarck-Platz 12, with garden. — In the Neustadt: **Pollender*, Haupt-Str. 27; *l'arsifal*, Kurfürsten-Str. 40.

Cabs. One-horse ('*Droschke*'), per drive within the town, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 50, 60, 80, 90 pf. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; for 20 min. 60, 70, 90 pf., 1 *M*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 90 pf., 1 *M*, 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40 pf.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 80 pf.; 1 hr. 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 80 pf., 2 *M*, 2 *M* 20 pf.; each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40, 45, 50, 55 pf. extra. In the suburbs, 50 pf. extra in each case; at night (11-7; in winter 11-8) double fares. Small articles free; larger luggage 20 pf., over 56 lbs., 40 pf., over 112 lbs. 80 pf.

Taximeter Cabs. a. For 1-2 pers. 70 pf. for 1000 mètres, 10 pf. for each 500 mètres more; 3 pers. 70 pf. per 750 mètres, 10 pf. for each 375 mètres more. — b. For 1-3 pers. with over 56 lbs. of luggage, or at night, or outside the town, 70 pf. per 500 mètres, 10 pf. for each 250 mètres more. — Waiting for 8 min. 70 pf., each 4 min. more 10 pf., per hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

The fare from the railway-stations is in each case 10 pf. more. Bridge-toll 10 pf. (Marienbrücke free).

'*Fiacres*', or carriages with two horses, first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, each addit. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — It is advisable, particularly for the longer excursions (1st hr. 5, 2nd hr. 4, 3rd hr. 3 *M*, each addit. hr. 2 *M*) to make a bargain with the driver beforehand. — *Carriage* for the day, about 18-20 *M* and a fee to the driver.

Tramways (several worked by electricity). — A. Yellow cars. 1. From the *Central Station* (Pl. D, 7) to the *Augustus-Brücke* (Pl. E, 3, 4) and *Arsenal* (bey. Pl. G, 1; 35 min.). — 2-5. From the *Post-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to *Plauen* (Pl. A, 8; 23 min.), to the *Waldschlösschen* (p. 298); 25 min.) to *Mickten* (bey. Pl. D, 1; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and *Wölfnitz* (bey. Pl. A, 6; 26 min.). — 6, 7. From the *Georg-Platz* (Pl. F, 5, 6) to the *Leipsic* and *Silesian Stations* (Pl. E, 1; 17 min.) and to the *Alumn-Platz* (bey. Pl. H, 1). — 8. From the *Schäfer-Strasse* (Pl. A, B, 3) to *Striesen* (bey. Pl. I, 5; 50 min.). — 9. From the *Albert-Platz* (Pl. F, G, 2) to *Strehlen* (bey. Pl. H, 8; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — 10. From the *Reichenbach-Str.* (Pl. H, 8) to *Blasewitz* (p. 298) and *Loschwitz* (p. 298; 38 min.). — 11. From *Blasewitz* to *Laubegast* (p. 298; 19 min.). — B. Red cars. 12. From the *Friedrich-Str.* (Pl. B, 2) to *Blasewitz* (p. 298; 42 min.). — 13. From the *Theater-Platz* (Pl. E, 4) to the *Schnorr-Str.* (Pl. D, E, 8; 25 min.). — 14, 15. From the *Leipsic* and *Silesian Stations* (Pl. E, 1) to the *Central Station* (Pl. D, 7; 28 min.) and to the *Marien-Str.* (Pl. D, 5; 19 min.). — 16, 17. From the *Albert-Platz* (Pl. F, 1, 2) via the *Leipsic* and *Silesian Stations*

to the *Wilde Mann* (bey. Pl. E, 1; 26 min.) and to the *Cemetery of St. Pauli* (bey. Pl. E, 1; 24 min.). — 18. From the *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, 4) to *Blasewitz* (p. 298) and *Loschwitz* (p. 298; 27 min.). — 19. From the *Post-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Bergkeller* (bey. Pl. D, 8; 1¼ hr.). — 20. From the *Güntz-Platz* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Grenadier Barracks* (bey. Pl. I, 1; 25 min.). — 21. From the *Weisseritz-Str.* (Pl. C, 3) to *Plauen* (Pl. A, 8; 23 min.).

Steamboats. 1. UP THE RIVER, starting from the foot of the Brühl Terrace (Pl. F, 4) in the Altstadt and from the Karl-Str. (Pl. H, 1, 2) in the Neustadt. In summer to *Loschwitz* and *Blasewitz* 40 times daily; to *Pirna* 13 times daily; to *Wehlen* (for the Bastei), *Rathen*, *Königstein*, and *Schandau* 10 times daily; to *Herrnskretsch* 9 times daily; to *Tetschen* and *Aussig* 4-6 times (comp. pp. 299-301 and R. 42). — 2. DOWN THE RIVER to *Meissen* (p. 315) 10 times and to *Riesa* (p. 315) 5 times daily, starting from a pier near the Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. E, 3).

Post Office, Postamt 1, in the Post-Platz (Pl. D, 4), open from 7 (in winter 8) a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sundays and holidays 7 (8)-9 and 5-7; poste restante at Marien-Str. 2; there are also twenty-two branch-offices. — **Telegraph Offices** at Postamt 1, first floor (open day and night) and the branch post-offices (open by day only).

Baths. **Albertshof*, Sedan-Str. 7 (Savoy Hotel; comp. p. 268); **Dianabad* (with Turkish and vapour baths), An der Bürgerwiese 22; *Prinz Friedrichs-Bad*, Reitbahn-Str. 35; *Bad zur Hoffnung*, Falken-Str. 5, with swimming-bath; *Flora-Bad*, Blochmann-Str. 27. In the Neustadt: *Johannesbad*, König-Str. 23, with vapour baths. — *River Baths* above and below the Augustus Bridge.

Theatres. *Royal Hof-Theater* (Pl. E, 4; see p. 276), for operas and important dramas; performances daily, beginning at 7 or 7.30 p.m.; closed in July. Ordinary charges: boxes in the first circle 5½ *M.*, second boxes 5 *M.*, parquet 3, 4 *M.*, parquet-boxes 4½ *M.* — The *Albert-Theater* (Pl. G, 2) in the Neustadt, charges somewhat lower, is likewise a court-theatre; daily performances, beginning at 7.30 p.m. (closed June-Aug.). Tickets for both obtainable at the Invalidendank (See-Str. 5, Pl. E 5; 10-4, Sun. 10.30-1), and at the box-offices of the theatres (11.30-2 on the day of the performance; for advance booking, 10-11, on Sun. 11.30-12.30, 50 pf. extra). — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. G, 5), 7.30 p.m. — *Central-Theater*, *Victoria Salon*, both in the Waisenhaus-Str. (Pl. E, 5); these two theatres of varieties.

Concerts in summer in the *Belvedere* (p. 269), *Wiener Garten* (p. 269), the *Waldschlösschen* (p. 298), *Zoological Garden* (p. 266), etc.; in winter at the *Philharmonie* (p. 269) and the *Gewerbehäus* (p. 269).

British Legation: Minister Resident, *Sir A. Condie Stephen*, K.C.M.G., C.B., Elisen-Str. 5d (office-hour 12-4). British Consul, *H. Palmié*, Esq., Altmarkt 16 (11-1); Vice-Consul, *H. J. Stanley*, Esq., Elisen-Str. 5d. — **United States Consul General:** *Charles L. Cole*, Esq., Lüttichau-Str. 33 (10-1); Vice and Deputy Consul Gen., *Alf. C. Johnson*, Esq.; Deputy Consul Gen., *H. de Soto*, Esq.

English Church (*All Saints'*) in the Wiener-Strasse, near the Bohemian Station (p. 296); matins daily, services on Sun. at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. (Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 12 midday). Chaplain, *Rev. C. A. Moore*, M. A., Strehlen, Gustav-Adolf-Str. 6. — **American Church** (*St. John's*), Reichs-Platz 5 (p. 295), service at 11 a.m.; rector, *Rev. T. F. Caskey*, Reichs-Platz 5. — **Scottish Presbyterian Church**, Bernhard-Str. 2 (p. 295); services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; pastor, *Rev. J. Davis-Bowden*.

BANKERS (English and American): *Robert Thode & Co.*, Prager-Str. 39; *Günther & Rudolph*, See-Str. 4. — **ENGLISH PHYSICIANS:** Oberstabsarzt *Dr. Kilian*, Bendemann-Str. 1; *Dr. Ch. Eales*, Prager-Str. 48. — **AMERICAN DENTISTS:** *Dr. Jenkins*, Walpurgis-Str. 15; *Dr. W. A. Spring*, Reichs-Str. 38.

Enquiry Office for Strangers (*Verein zur Förderung des Fremdenverkehrs*), Georgs-Platz 1, first floor (Pl. F, 5, 6).

Collections. The royal collections are closed on Easter Day, Whitsunday, Good Friday, 24th Dec., Christmas, and the two Saxon fast-days. The Albertinum and the Zoological Museum are, however, closed only

on the fast days, Dec. 24th, and Good Friday. Comp. the *Führer durch die Königlichen Sammlungen zu Dresden* (50 pf.).

**Albertinum* (p. 293) daily, except Sat., 9-3; Sun. & holidays 11-2.

Arms, Gallery of (p. 292), Wed., Sun., & holidays in summer, 11-2; 25 pf.

Arnold's Picture Exhibition, Wilsdruffer-Str. 1, daily 10-6, Sun. 11-2; 1 *M.*

Art Union (pictures; p. 274), Sun. 11-3, Thurs. 10-1, other days 10 to 4 or 5; 50 pf.

Botanical Garden (p. 296), daily 6-6, Sun. 12-6 (in winter 8-4 and 9-12); free.

**Casts, Collection of*, see *Albertinum*.

Coins, Cabinet of (p. 276), for scientific visitors, Tues. and Frid., 10-1.

Drawings and Engravings (p. 289), open free on Sun. and holidays 11-2, other days 10-3 (also on Tues. & Frid., 5-7, in winter); closed on Monday.

**Grünes Gewölbe* (p. 275), from 1st May to 31st Oct., on Sun. and holidays 11-2, and week-days 9-2, 1 *M.*; during the winter-months on week-days 10-1, by card admitting 1-6 pers., 9 *M.*, each additional pers. 1½ *M.* Single visitors will find no difficulty in joining a party at the entrance.

Kaufmann's Acoustic Cabinet (Pl. E, 6, 7; automatic instruments of music), Mosczinsky-Str. 7, daily 9-6, Sun. 11-12 (50 pf.; Mon., Thurs., & Sat. 1 *M.*).

Körner Museum (p. 297), Wed. & Sat. 9-1 and 2-5, Sun. & holidays 11-2, other days 9-2 (50 pf.).

Library (p. 297), daily, 9-2 and 4-6 (closed on Sat. afternoon). Visitors 12-1 in summer, 1-2 in winter (50 pf.). Apply at the office on the groundfloor.

Mathematical and Physical Instruments and Models (p. 290), Sun. and holidays 11-1, and Mon., Wed., and Frid. 9-12, gratis, Tues. & Thurs. 9-12, 50 pf.; in winter, daily 9-12, 50 pf. (closed on Sat., Sun., and holidays).

Museum of Antiquities (p. 295), daily in summer, 10-12.30 and 3-6, on Sun. 11-12.30 and 3-6; free on Sun. and Wed. afternoons, at other times 50 pf. — From 1st Nov. to 30th April application must be made to the Inspector, Marschall-Str. 2; fee 1 *M.*

**Museum, Historical* (p. 291), in the Museum Johanneum, Sun. and holidays 11-2 (25 pf.); Sat. 1½ *M.*; other days from 1st May to 31st Oct. 9-2, in winter 10-2 (50 pf.). In winter, Gallery of Arms 50 pf. extra.

Museum, Industrial (p. 290), daily, except Mon., 9-2; on Sun. 11 1, gratis.

**Museum Johanneum* (p. 291), see the Historical Museum.

Museum of the Lesegesellschaft (p. 296), 50 pf.; per week 1, per month 2½ *M.*

Museum, Mineralogical and Prehistoric (p. 290), Sun. and holidays 11-1, Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 9-1, Wed. 2-4, gratis; closed on Saturday.

Museum, Municipal (Stadtmuseum), p. 290), daily, except Sat., 11-2 (Sun. 11-1); Mon. and Sun. free, other days 50 pf.

Museum, Zoological and Ethnographical (p. 290), on Sun., Mon., Thurs., and holidays 11-1, Wed. and Sat. 1-3, gratis; closed on Tues. and Frid.

Palace, Royal (p. 274), in summer daily, after 9 a.m., on application to the castellan; 1-3 pers. 1½ *M.*

Panorama (p. 295), daily, from 8 (Sun. 11) a.m. till dusk, 1 *M.*

***Picture Gallery* (p. 278), on Sun. and holidays (with the exception of those mentioned above), 11-2, and on Tues., Thurs., and Frid., 9-5 (in winter 10-3) gratis; on Wed. and Sat. 9-5 (in winter 10-3), 50 pf.; on Mondays 9-1 (in winter 10-2), 1½ *M.*

Porcelain, Collection of (p. 292), same days, hours, and fees as the Historical Museum (see above; on Sat. 50 pf.).

Schilling Museum (p. 296), Pillnitzer-Str. 63, daily 1 *M.*, from 10, Sun. from 11 a.m.

Silver Room, Royal (p. 276), on week-days, Sat. excepted, 9-1 and 4-6, 2 pers. 1½, 6 pers. 3 *M.*

Zoological Garden (p. 296), daily, 75 pf., Sun. 50 pf. Military Band on Wed. and Sat. afternoon.

Principal Attractions (two days). 1st Day. Brühl Terrace (p. 273); Picture Gallery (p. 278); *Albertinum* (p. 293). In the afternoon cross the Augustus Bridge, traverse the Neustadt to the Albert-Platz, and return by the Carola Bridge; then through the Altstadt to the Grosse Garten (p. 296). Evening at the Court Theatre. — 2nd Day. Green Vault (p. 275); Museum

Johanneum (p. 291). Afternoon: second visit to the Picture Gallery; trip to Loschwitz and Blasewitz (p. 298). — Excursion to the Bastei (p. 302) recommended.

Rapid changes of temperature are not unfrequent at Dresden, especially in summer, when the evenings are often very cool. This remark also applies to Schandau and other places in the valley of the Elbe.

Dresden (370 ft.), the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, mentioned in history for the first time in 1206, and the residence of the sovereigns since 1485, was greatly extended and embellished by the splendour-loving *Augustus II., the Strong* (1694-1733), and has rapidly increased during the present century. Population 400,000 (garrison of 9400 men). The city lies on both banks of the *Elbe*, which separates the ALTSTADT and FRIEDRICHSTADT (S. side) with their suburbs from the NEUSTADT and ANTONSTADT, which were re-erected after a fire in 1685, with their suburbs. The beautiful environs and the magnificent picture-gallery attract numerous visitors, and a considerable English community resides here.

Dresden will probably long retain the designation of the Cradle of Rococo Art, although the expression 'rococo' is now used in a somewhat narrower sense than it formerly was, and no longer applies to the whole of the art of the 18th cent., which embraces both the 'baroque' and the degraded styles. During the reign of AUGUSTUS THE STRONG Dresden began to occupy a prominent position as a cradle of art, the foundation of the *Zwinger* and the *Invention of Porcelain* (by Böttger, a chemist, in 1709; see p. 292) being the two most important events in its art career. As Augustus the Strong bore some personal resemblance to Louis XIV., so the erection of the Zwinger recalls the palatial edifices built about that period as monuments befitting the glorious reign of the Grand Monarque of France. The era of Louis XIV. loved to be compared with the golden period of Roman culture; and so, too, the Zwinger, of which, however, a very small portion only (the anterior court) was completed, was intended to embrace all the handsomest and most useful features of Roman baths and palaces. The leading object of the rococo art, which to some extent finds an exponent in the style of the Zwinger, appears to have been to invest even the domestic life of monarchs with pomp and splendour, and to unveil to the eyes of the public the privacy of the princely boudoir and cabinet. Thus, in harmony with this tendency, the Zwinger would have afforded an admirable scene for the 'Merceries', or fairs, in the comedies and festivities of which the court would have acted a prominent part in transparent incognito. The porcelain manufacture was particularly well adapted for giving expression to the spirit of the style, as the material was equally suitable for being moulded into elegant, doll-like figures, or into flourishing and fantastic decorations. To this day, indeed, the rococo style may be regarded as the classical style for porcelain moulding. A characteristic of the style, however, was superficiality, and its reign at Dresden was accordingly but brief. About the middle of the 18th century the city again lapsed into its former obscurity, unaffected to any material extent by the artistic labours of *Mengs* or the important archaeological researches of *Winckelmann*.

At length, about the beginning of the 19th century, Dresden began to regain a share of its former reputation in the province of art, when the city became the headquarters of the 'Romanticists', who were more given to poetry of conception than technical excellence of execution. The result of their labours has been a series of respectable, but stiff works in somewhat questionable taste. The chief masters of this period were *Runge, Friedrich, Gerhard von Kugelgen*, and *Matthäi*. An attempt was made to stimulate the progress of native art by the invitation of eminent artists (*Bendemann, Hübner*, and *Schnorr*) from Düsseldorf and Munich; but the experiment was only partially successful, and Dresden continued

to be inferior to the other chief cradles of art in the sphere of painting. On the other hand, Dresden has made immense strides in the practice of the plastic art. Of this school *Rietschel* (1804-61) was the founder, and he was worthily succeeded by *Johannes Schilling* (b. 1828), the sculptor of the Niederwald Monument, and *Donndorf* (now at Stuttgart). *Ernst Hänel* (1811-91) is looked upon as the second head of the Dresden school; among his best pupils are *Rentzsch*, *Haertel*, *Henze*, and *Echtermeyer*. The realistic school is powerfully represented by *Robert Diez* (p. 295). In the history of architecture Dresden has gradually attained a high reputation from having long been the headquarters of *Semper* (1804-79), one of the greatest German architects of the 19th century.

The Altstadt and Neustadt are connected by means of four stone bridges. The **Old or Augustus Bridge** (Pl. E, 3, 4), constructed in the 12-13th cent., widened in 1727-31, and partly blown up by Marshal Davoust on 19th March, 1813, is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length, and rests on 16 arches. — About $\frac{1}{3}$ M. below it is the **Marienbrücke** (Pl. D, 2), 250 yds. in length, and borne by 12 arches, completed in 1852, and serving both for railway and ordinary traffic. — Above the Augustus Bridge is the **Queen Carola Bridge** (Pl. F, G, 3, 4), completed in 1895, 356 yds. long and 50 ft. wide, commanding a pleasant view. The large building on the right bank is the Finance Ministry (p. 298). — Farther up is the **Albertbrücke** (Pl. H, 3), opened for traffic in 1877, 345 yds. long and 59 ft. wide. (Pedestrians as well as carriages are expected to keep to the *right* in crossing the bridges).

a. The Bank of the Elbe, the Brühl Terrace, the Theatre, and the Royal Palace.

Several of the chief attractions of Dresden are situated close to the old bridge, on the left bank of the river. On our left as we approach from the Neustadt lies the Brühl Terrace, and opposite to us are the Royal Palace and the Roman Catholic Court Church; to the right are the Museum with the Zwinger, the Monument of King John, and the Hof-Theater.

The ***Brühl Terrace** (Pl. E, F, 4), laid out as a garden in 1738 by Count Brühl, minister of Augustus III., rising above the Elbe, and fully $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, is a favourite promenade, commanding a fine view of the river. It is approached from the Schloss-Platz by a broad flight of 41 steps adorned with gilded ***Groups of Night, Morning, Noon, and Evening**, in sandstone, by *Schilling*. The terrace is planted with trees, and the side next the town is bounded by the Brühl Palais (p. 276) and the old Academy of Art (now a library), opposite which rises the *Rietschel Monument*, by Schilling.

The ***Academy of Art**, built in the Italian Renaissance style by *K. Lipsius* in 1890-94, consists of several distinct but connected edifices. The *Academy* proper, next the Elbe, has a colonnaded portico with statues of the four creative arts, and corner pavilions with gilded figures of Phantasus (right) and Phæbus Apollo (left). Busts and medallions of artists and poets are introduced at

other parts of the building. Adjoining is a small *Domed Edifice*, with four charming putti, symbolizing the Greek, Roman, Gothic, and Renaissance periods of architecture. Next comes the *Exhibition Building* of the Saxon Art Union (p. 271). In the portico, borne by eight columns of sandstone, are a statue of Rauch beneath a medallion of Winckelmann, to the left, and a statue of Cornelius below a medallion of Schinkel, to the right. In the pediment is Saxony as patron of the arts; above, Athena. The main cupola of this building is crowned with a gilded statue of Fame, 16 ft. high. — Between the Exhibition Building and the Albertinum is a bronze *Statue of Gottfried Semper* (p. 277), by Schilling. — At the E. end of the terrace is the *Café Belvedere* (p. 269), near which is a statue of *Ludwig Richter*, by Kircheisen (1898). Below the Belvedere, at the corner of the terrace next to the quay on the river, is the *Maurice Monument*, originally erected in 1591 and removed to this site in 1895. It commemorates the Elector Maurice of Saxony, who fell in a battle with the Margrave of Brandenburg at Sievershausen in 1553 (comp. p. 291), after having resigned his dignity to his brother Augustus, as the relief indicates. — Albertinum, see p. 293.

The Roman Catholic **Court Church** (Pl. E, 4), to the W. of the Brühl Terrace, erected in the baroque style in 1739-54 from designs by *Chiaveri*, and adorned with 78 statues of saints on the parapets and at the entrances, by *Mattielli*, contains an altar-piece by *Raphael Mengs*, representing the Ascension, formerly much overrated. The tower is 300 ft. high. Beneath the sacristy are the royal burial-vaults. *Church-music on Sun. and festivals at 11 a.m. A covered passage connects this church with the first floor of the palace.

The **Royal Palace** (Pl. E, 4) was founded in 1530, and frequently enlarged, notably by Augustus the Strong after a conflagration in 1701. Since 1890 it has been undergoing extensive alterations under the direction of Dunger. The lateral façade in the Theater-Platz has been restored in the style of the 17th century. The Renaissance *Georgenthor* (1534-37), formerly used as a passage to the Schloss-Strasse, has been removed during the present widening of the thoroughfare. Above the '*Grüne Thor*', in the façade towards the Court Church, rises the loftiest tower in Dresden (331 ft.). The Green Gate leads into the *Great Court*, with interesting staircase towers at the four corners, and a gallery over the gate, dating from 1549-51. This court is also entered by a gateway in the Schloss-Strasse. In the S.W. corner is the Green Vault (see below).

The **Interior* of the palace (admission limited during the building operations) is embellished with beautiful frescoes by *Bendemann* (1845). In the **BALL ROOM** are scenes from Greek mythology: procession of Bacchus and allegorical figures of poetry, music, dancing, architecture, sculpture, and painting; Marriage of Alexander and Roxana, Nuptials of Thetis, Apollo in the chariot drawn by swans, the three Greek tribes, and Homer. — In the **THRONE ROOM**, or Banquet Hall, the Four Estates are represented in scenes from the history of Emp. Henry I., who was of Saxon descent (d. 936): Battle of Merseburg (knights), Conversion of the Danish king

(ecclesiastics), Foundation of cities (burghers), and Solicitude for the rural population (peasantry). On the frieze, the Occupations and Labours of Life. At the other end of the hall: Lawgivers, ranged on each side of Saxonia: on the left Moses, David, Solomon, Zoroaster, Solon, Alexander, Numa; on the right Constantine, Gregory the Great, Charlemagne, the emperors Henry I., Otho I., Conrad II., Frederick Barbarossa, Rudolph I., and Maximilian I. Above: Justice, Wisdom, Bravery, Moderation. — The PALACE CHAPEL contains a number of good pictures by *Guido Reni*, *Annibale Carracci*, *Raphael Mengs*, and others.

The **Green Vault* (*Grünes Gewölbe*; entrance, see p. 274; admission, see p. 271), on the groundfloor of the palace, contains one of the most valuable existing collections of curiosities, jewels, trinkets, and small works of art, dating chiefly from the late-Renaissance and rococo eras, but also including numerous fine examples of an earlier period. The German goldsmith's work of the 16th and 17th cent., the enamels of Limoges, and the arts of ivory-carving and crystal-cutting are particularly well represented. Catalogue 50 pf. Director, *Dr. Julius Erbstein*.

I. Room. *Bronzes*. To the right of the entrance: 4. Copy of the Farnese Bull, *Adr. de Vries* (d. 1627); 1. Crucifix, *Giov. da Bologna*. Opposite, Models of equestrian statues of Augustus the Strong (87) and Louis XIV. (67); the former, by *Weinhold* (d. 1732), being the original model of the monument in the Neustadt market-place (p. 297). Between these, 24. *Selene* and *Endymion*, *Corn. von Cleve* (d. 1732). The tortoise-shell pedestals inlaid with brass are the work of *Charles André Boulle* or *Buhl*, the court cabinet-maker of Louis XIV. (1642-1732), who has bequeathed his name to this kind of work. — II. Room. *Ivory*. To the right, 394. Hunting goblet. To the left, 107. Frigate in full sail, *Jak. Zeller* (1629); 51, 52. Leaves of triptychs (under glass); to the left, above, *40. Shepherd and musician. By the exit-wall: on a glass-case, containing toilette cabinets, 131. Fall of the angels, in 142 figures carved out of a single mass of ivory about 1 foot in height; on the next case, 274. Crucifix with the Madonna (18th cent.). — III. Room. In the middle, 249. Magnificent porcelain chimney-piece by *Neuber* (1782). 105. Amber cabinet (17th cent.). Limoges enamels, shell-work, amber, and mother-of-pearl. Goblets and other vessels made of ostrich-eggs and shells. Wall F: 223, 226. Goblets. Wall E: 152. Ship; at the sides, 185, 189. Nautilus; 106. Pelican; 144. Swan. Florentine table with pietra dura work. — IV. Room, the 'Green Vault', properly so called, owing to the colour of its walls: *Vessels of Gold, Silver, and Crystal*. To the left, 145. Work-box, presented by the Electress of Brandenburg to the Elector Christian I. of Saxony (1590); above, 10. Table service by *Urban Wolff*, 11. Ewer by *Kellerthaler* (1617), *184. Nuremberg beaker in the shape of a maiden; 18, 19, 26, 27. Goblets by *Wiber* and *Rösner*; by the first window, to the left, 33. Reliquary, 34. Royal font, by *Daniel Kellerthaler* (1615); in the centre, 315. Goblet presented to Luther by the Elector John Frederick (1539); in front of it, 50. Bible of Gustavus Adolphus; to the left, 42. Sacrament chalice, and 41. Goblet of the Archbp. Joh. Gebhard of Cologne (1553-62); to the right, 181. Rock-crystal vessel. In the glass-case by the first window on the right, 225, 226. Two Arabian glasses; above, 57. Ewer, by *D. Kellerthaler* (1629). By the second window to the left, 103. Private altar, by *Hans Kellerthaler* (1607); to the right, 110. Wall-mirror of the Electress Sophia (1592). Wall C. *115. Jewel-casket by *Jamnitzer* (1508-85), the greatest of the earlier goldsmiths. Wall D. 12, 8, 296, 297. Goblets; 187, 181. Ewers (16th cent.); 252, 254. Goblets with lids; *268. Bottle of opalescent glass. — V. Room. *Vessels in Stone and Crystal*: various objects in chalcedony, agate, lapislazuli, oriental jasper, and onyx; cups with cameos. To the left, 1. Large antique onyx cameo with portrait of Augustus. By the first window, on the right, 153. Vase by *J. M. Dinglinger*. Between the first two windows, 152. Mary

Magdalen, by *Dinglinger* (1712, the *Benvenuto Cellini* of Saxony), the largest known enamel upon copper. By the third window, to the right, 12. Onyx vase. 140. Clock ('perpetuum mobile') representing the Tower of Babel, by *Schlottheim* of Augsburg (1602). To the right of the fifth window, Objects in rock-crystal: *188. The *Nesen Luther* cup; *306. Crystal vase. *471. Mirror with frame in the style of *Benvenuto Cellini*; *178. Crucifix; Saxon and Chinese vases in serpentine; vases of nephrite or jade. In the middle of the room is a glass-case containing specimens from the royal cabinet of coins. — VI. CORNER ROOM, adorned in the Baroque style: *Bric-à-brac* and *Trinkets* of gold, precious stones, and pearls (from the middle of the 17th to the beginning of the 18th cent.). To the right of the entrance, 2. Clock; to the right of the window, 119. Caryatid by *Dinglinger*. — VII. Room. *Articles in Wood, Dough, Wax, Cherrystones*, etc., and the Polish regalia. — VIII. Room, with handsome mural decorations. This room contains *Jewels*, including the Saxon crown jewels and ornaments. In the 1st wall-cabinet are the jewels: green diamond, 48½ carats in weight, set in a hat-clasp; shoulder-knot, with a brilliant, 59 carats in weight; valuable chains of different orders, clasps, buckles, studs; ladies' trinkets, including a bow with 662 diamonds; rings (in the 3rd division of the 1st case), including two of Luther and one of Melanchthon. 1st window, to the left, 377. Diana bathing, to the right, 203. Golden tea-service. 2nd window, to the left, 204. Court of the Grand Mogul Aurungzebe at Delhi, with 132 movable figures (these three all by *J. M. Dinglinger*); to the right, 199. Onyx-plaque, 7 inches high, 4 inches broad, the largest known. In wall-case C are chains of honour; in wall-case D the golden electoral sword. In the centre, 378-80. Three fine silver-gilt groups by *Dinglinger*, representing the outburst, the climax, and the end of human happiness.

The Cabinet of Coins, entered by a door to the left in the passage, was begun by George II. (d. 1680) and considerably extended under Frederick Augustus (d. 1827) and again in 1871. It is particularly rich in mediæval and Saxon coins and medals. Admission, see p. 271.

The *Silberkammer*, containing the king's plate, is also on the ground-floor of the palace (adm., see p. 271).

The outside of the old '*Stallgebäude*' in the Augustus-Str., adjoining the palace on the E., was embellished by *Walther* in 1874 with a cavalcade of the Saxon princes of Wettin (since 1089) in 'sgraffito'. *Museum Johanneum*, see p. 291. — Opposite is the former *Brühl Palais*, the largest private mansion of the 18th cent. in Dresden. It is being taken down, the site being intended for the new building for the Saxon Diet.

In the THEATER-PLATZ with its promenades, extending to the N.W. of the Palace, are situated the Theatre (see below), the Court Church (p. 274), the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (Pl. E, 4), erected from designs by Schinkel in 1831, with a vestibule borne by six Ionic columns, and the Museum (see p. 277). The centre of the square is occupied by the fine *Equestrian Statue of King John* (1854-73), by *Schilling*, unveiled in 1889. The pedestal is adorned with a frieze representing agriculture, mining, art, etc.; the open book is an allusion to the king's translation of Dante.

The **Hof-Theater* (Pl. E, 4), a magnificent Renaissance structure, opened in 1878, was built by *Manfred Semper* after designs by his father *Gottfr. Semper* on the site of the former theatre, erected in 1837-41, which was burned down in 1869. The front of the building, containing the ante-rooms and auditorium, projects in

a semicircular form and faces the Roman Catholic church. The principal entrance is in the 'Exedra', a castellated portico in front of the rotunda, surmounted by a quadriga in bronze by *Schilling*, representing Dionysus and Ariadne. The recess below the quadriga is decorated with ornamental paintings by *Kiessling*, including three large medallions of the Graces, Apollo, and Marsyas. The entrance is flanked with statues of Goethe and Schiller, and among the other sculptural decoration are figures of the Muses and of Sophocles, Euripides, Shakespeare, and Molière. The balustrades that crown the façade on both sides of the exedra bear statues, arranged in pairs, emblematical of various conflicts represented in the drama (Jupiter and Prometheus, Creon and Antigone, etc.; at the end, Faust and Mephistopheles, Don Juan and the Statue, Oberon and Titania). The *Upper Vestibule and *Upper Foyer are gorgeously decorated with imitation-marble and paintings. The interior can contain 2000 spectators; the dull green ground of the decorations and the dark drop-scene by *Keller* render the effect almost sombre. The ceiling-paintings, by *Marshall*, are too far from the eye to be thoroughly effective.

To the S. of the theatre rises the bronze *Statue of Weber*, the composer (d. 1826; Pl. E, 4), by *Rietschel* (1860).

b. Picture Gallery and Zwinger.

The ***Museum** (Pl. E, 4), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, designed by *Gottfr. Semper*, begun in 1847 and completed in 1854, is considered one of the finest examples of modern architecture. The sculptures on the exterior by *Rietschel* and *Hähnel* indicate the object of the building (mythical, religious, and historical subjects; those on the N. side from the ancient world, those on the S. from the age of Christianity and romance). — In niches on the right and left sides of the principal portal towards the court are statues of Raphael and Michael Angelo, by *Hähnel*. The cornice is adorned with statues of Giotto, Holbein, Dürer, and Goethe by *Rietschel*, Dante and Cornelius by *Hähnel*, and others.

The Museum forms the N.E. wing of the ***Zwinger** (Pl. D, E, 4), a building erected by *Pöppelmann*, the architect of Augustus II., in 1711-22, but left unfinished for more than a century. It consists of seven pavilions, connected by a gallery of one story, enclosing an oblong court 128 yds. long and 117 yds. wide. According to the still existing plans of *Pöppelmann*, the gardens, enclosed by similar galleries, were to have been extended, across the present Theater-Platz, to the Elbe. In some of its features the style of the Zwinger is rococo, but in the main it is a baroque edifice, and one of the most pleasing examples of that style. The original beautiful marble decorations have been preserved in the Mathematical Saloon (p. 290) and in the N.W. pavilion (no admission); the former is also adorned with paintings by *Louis de Silvestre* (1717-23).

In the centre of the Zwinger-Hof is a bronze *Monument of Frederick Augustus I.* (d. 1827), by *Rietschel*, with allegorical figures. — Best survey of the building from the *Zwinger Wall*, at the N. angle, reached by steps near Weber's statue (p. 277). In the gardens of the Zwinger is a fountain, which plays on Sun. and Wed., 12-1.

The Museum and the Zwinger contain the most important of the Dresden collections. In the *Museum* are the picture-gallery, engravings, and drawings. In the *Zwinger* are some rooms of the picture-gallery, the zoological, ethnographical, and mineralogical museums, and the collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The **Picture Gallery** occupies the first and second floors of the Museum (adm., see p. 271). The entrance is in the archway, on the right when approached from the theatre. Director, *Prof. Woermann*. Catalogue, in English, French, or German, 4, small edition 1½ *M.*

The Dresden picture-gallery, which now ranks with the Louvre, Pitti, and Uffizi as one of the finest collections in the world, is essentially the creation of Augustus III. (1733-63), who added to the previously existing royal collection by the purchase of part of the Modena gallery in 1745. The Sistine Madonna from Piacenza (1753), the Madonna of Bagnacavallo from Bologna (1755), numerous Dutch and Flemish cabinet-pieces, etc., were also added about this period, so that at the time of the death of Augustus III. it had well-nigh attained to its present high rank.

In accordance with the taste prevalent at the time of its foundation, the gallery is somewhat sparingly provided with early works. This is notably the case with the ITALIAN SCHOOLS of the 14th and 15th centuries, where the following works are alone remarkable: a Holy Family by *Mantegna* (No. 51), St. Sebastian by *Antonello da Messina* (No. 52), a large Holy Family by *Piero di Cosimo* (No. 20), a characteristic example of *Lorenzo di Credi* (No. 13), several works by *Cima*, and three small pictures by *Jacopo de' Barbari* or *Jacob Walch* (Nos. 57-59), who is interesting as a German member of the Venetian school and also on account of his influence on Dürer.

The great masters of the GOLDEN PERIOD of Italian art are, on the other hand, admirably represented. The radiant magnificence of *Raphael's* Sistine Madonna, in which the most tender beauty is coupled with the charm of the mysterious vision, will forcibly strike every susceptible beholder, and the longer he gazes, the more enthusiastic will be his delight. Raphael's Florentine contemporaries are represented by *Andrea del Sarto's* large and gaily-coloured 'Sacrifice of Abraham' (No. 77) and by two companion-pieces of rare merit by *Franciabigio* and *Ubertini* (Nos. 75, 80). The most noteworthy of the later Florentine works is the portrait of the Duchess Eleanor by *Bronzino* (No. 82).

The only important work among the MILANESE paintings is the Daughter of Herodias (No. 201a), of the *School of Leonardo da Vinci*. — The PARMESAN SCHOOL, on the contrary, in the works of

its great master *Correggio*, is even more richly illustrated here than at Parma itself. The Madonna enthroned (No. 150) is of the master's earlier period, and reveals in its strict composition and luminous colouring the influence of the earlier Ferrarese school. In the Madonna with St. Sebastian (No. 151) and his Holy Night (No. 152; unfortunately retouched), the master of chiaroscuro is seen at his best, while the Madonna and St. George (No. 153) charms by the beauty of its flower-like tinting. The famous little picture of the Magdalen (No. 154) must, however, be pronounced nothing more than a masterly copy, while the so-called Physician of Correggio (No. 155) is probably by a Ferrarese artist. — The SCHOOL OF FERRARA is represented by numerous works of *Dosso Dossi*, *Benvenuto Garofalo* (Nos. 128, 134), and others.

The pictures by the great VENETIAN MASTERS rank among the principal treasures of the gallery. *Giorgione* is represented by the fine Sleeping Venus (No. 185), from which the Cupid was obliterated by an early attempt at restoration. *Titian* is studied here to great advantage. The Tribute Money (No. 169), a grand work of his early period, is one of the most nobly-conceived and admirably-executed paintings ever produced. The portrait of his daughter Lavinia (the 'Lady with the fan', No. 171) and that of an unknown personage, formerly supposed to be Aretino (No. 172), are good examples of his later style. *Palma Vecchio's* Venus and the Three Graces (Nos. 190, 189) are among the finest works of this masterly delineator of ripe Venetian beauty. No other gallery possesses so extensive a collection of the gorgeous masterpieces of *Paolo Veronese* (Nos. 224-227, 230, 236). The close of the great epoch of Venetian art is illustrated by numerous good works by *Tintoretto* and the different members of the *Bassano* family, while the landscapes of *Canale* and his nephew *Bellotto* still reflect a favourable light on Venice at a time when Italian art generally had fallen into sad decadence (18th cent.). — The school of the ACADEMICIANS and mannerists is represented only too fully for the general character of the collection. The NATURALISTS are represented by the Card-sharper of *Caravaggio* (No. 408) and by a series of good works by *Ribera*, among which the Magdalen (No. 683) boasts a charm very unusual in this master.

The only works of the SPANISH SCHOOL that demand notice are the fine portrait of an elderly man by *Velazquez* (No. 697), and the charming genre-like Madonna and Child of *Murillo* (No. 705), deservedly a popular favourite. — The FRENCH SCHOOL of the 17th and 18th cent. is represented by a few good works of its leading masters, including two fine landscapes by *Claude Lorrain* (Nos. 730, 731), of magical atmospheric effect, two large pastoral scenes by *Watteau* (Nos. 781, 782), examples of *Nicolas Poussin* and *Gaspard Dughet*, and numerous characteristic portraits.

NETHBRANDISH SCHOOLS. The masters of the 15th cent. are almost entirely unrepresented, but the gallery possesses one price-

less gem of this period in the small altar-piece of *Jan van Eyck* (No. 799). The masters of the 16th cent. are also represented either unfavourably or not at all. The culmination of art in the Netherlands during the 17th cent. is, on the other hand, illustrated by numerous attractive works. *Peter Paul Rubens*, the great master of the FLEMISH SCHOOL, may be studied here to great advantage. Some of the most popular of the works catalogued under his name, such as the Portraits of his Sons (No. 986b), the Daughter of Herodias (No. 986), and the Garden of Love (No. 986c), are, indeed, merely admirable school-pieces, but there is no lack of authentic productions from his own hand. Thus the gallery possesses several paintings of his Italian period, including a fine *St. Jerome* (No. 955). The Boar Hunt (No. 962), a powerful, broadly-handled work, and a series of admirable portraits which seem to be connected with each other belong to his early Netherlandish period, while his latest style is illustrated in the brilliant *Bathsheba* and in the large 'Quos Ego' (No. 964b), an improvisation of imposing dramatic effect, produced for the entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. Rubens's famous pupil, *Anthony van Dyck*, is represented by a series of admirable portraits, chiefly of his later English period, and by a *St. Jerome* (No. 1024), which surpasses, at least in picturesque treatment, that of his master. The well-known *Danaë* (No. 1039), however, is certainly by another hand, and the *Children of Charles I.* (No. 1033) is a school-replica. *Jacob Jordaens*, the most Flemish of all Flemish painters, can be studied here better than in any other collection. *Snyders* contributes numerous pieces of still-life. *David Teniers the Elder* and his more famous son are represented by several genuine though not striking works, which, however, yield in interest to the sketchy but powerful little works of *A. Brouwer*. The gallery also boasts of numerous works by the contemporary landscape-painters *Paul Brill*, *Momper*, *Van Uden*, and *Jan Brueghel*, with his followers *Pieter Gysels* and *Pieter Bout*.

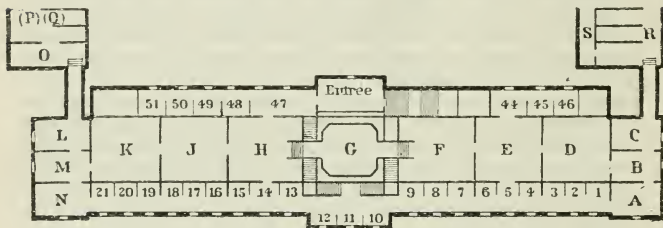
DUTCH SCHOOL. The early masters are represented by a few moderate works only. *Frans Hals*, one of the great leaders of the school, also contributes only two or three insignificant portraits, but those by *Ravesteyn* and *Mierevelt* are more important. *Honthorst*, too, is represented, but not so well as the cognate master *Caesar van Everdingen* (No. 1834). The landscapes of *Van Goyen*, *Vlieger*, and *Mulier (Molyn)* also belong to this period. — *Rembrandt van Rijn*, the great master of chiaroscuro, is represented by several of his finest creations, such as the portrait of his wife *Saskia* of 1641 (No. 1562), the portrait of himself with his wife on his knee (No. 1559; an earlier work), *Samson's Riddle* (No. 1560), *Manoah's Sacrifice* (No. 1563), and the admirable portrait of an old man, dating from 1654 (No. 1567). Rembrandt's school is nowhere better illustrated. His earliest scholar *G. Dou* contributes seventeen pictures of the most varied styles and dates, and *Vermeer* or *Van der Meer* of Delft

appears in a group of lifesize half-figures of rare beauty of colouring (No. 1335) and in the charming Love-letter (No. 1336). Scarcely a single one of the masters of low-life pieces is absent: the most prominent is *Adriaen van Ostade*, whose *Studio* and *Village Tavern* (Nos. 1397, 1396) are unsurpassed of their kind. The conversation pieces of *Terburg* and *Gabriel Metsu* are numerous and good, while *Frans van Mieris the Elder* contributes no fewer than fourteen works, several of which rank among his masterpieces. — *Jacob van Ruysdael*, one of the greatest of Dutch landscape-painters, is particularly well and fully represented. The *Hunt*, the *Monastery*, and the *Jewish Cemetery* (Nos. 1492, 1494, 1502) are among the most famous works in the whole gallery, but his delicate management of light and space are perhaps seen to still greater advantage in the less pretentious *Château Bentheim*, the *Heath*, and the *Forest Path* (Nos. 1496, 1503, 1500). *Allart van Everdingen's* Norwegian Mountain-lake (No. 1835) is almost as poetical as the finest of Ruysdael's works, and surpasses them in vigour of colouring. *Jan Both*, *Cuyp*, and *Van der Neer*, the great renderers of sunny atmosphere, are neither so happily nor so numerously illustrated, but their followers *H. Saftleven*, *Griffier*, and *J. Moucheron* are represented to excess. — The Dutch animal-painters may also be well studied at Dresden. *Paul Potter* contributes two works (Nos. 1629, 1630), *Adriaen van de Velde* several masterpieces, and *Berchem* thirteen works, one of which (No. 1478) is a little gem. The gallery also contains nearly seventy examples of *Philip Wouwerman*, the masterly delineator of cavaliers and battles, many of which are of the highest excellence. — The masters of still-life and painters of poultry are almost all represented, as are also the somewhat affected and over-refined masters of the beginning of the 18th cent., such as the *Van der Werffs* and *W. Mieris*, who inaugurate the decline of the Dutch school into insipidity and conventionalism.

The GERMAN SCHOOL is not so well illustrated in the Dresden Gallery as those of Italy and the Netherlands. The famous Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer (No. 1892), long ascribed to *Holbein*, has been shown by modern criticism to be only an admirable Netherlandish copy of the original at Darmstadt. On the other hand *Holbein's* Portrait of the *Sieur de Morette* (No. 1890) is unquestionably genuine, and of such artistic finish, brilliant colour, and faultless modelling, that it long passed as a masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci. The fine double portrait of *Sir Thomas and John Godsalve* (No. 1889) also dates from *Holbein's* English period. *Dürer's* priceless Crucifixion (No. 1870), a small picture, is purely German in conception, but shows the beneficial influence of the Venetian school in its execution. The winged altar-piece (No. 1869) shows *Dürer* under the spell of Mantegna, while the portrait of *Bernhard van Orley* (No. 1871) was painted in 1521 during his tour in the Netherlands. The examples of the two *Cranachs* are

numerous, but indifferent in quality, with the exception of the excellent study for a portrait of the Margrave George of Brandenburg (No. 1916) by the elder Cranach. The Lower Rhenish School is represented by two fine altar-pieces (Nos. 1962, 1963) by the *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, who, although a native of the Netherlands, was the founder of the school of Cologne. — The masters of the 17th cent. are happily represented by three small masterpieces of *Adam Elsheimer* (Nos. 1976-78) and a vigorous family-portrait by *Knupfer*. — The portraits in chalk and *Belotto's* views of Dresden on the groundfloor possess little artistic merit, but afford an instructive insight into the manners of the 18th century.

The ENTRANCE HALL (containing the cloak-room and the ticket office) is adorned with a frieze of stucco, illustrative of the history of painting: on the right that of Italy by *Knauer*, on the left that of Germany and the Netherlands by *Schilling*. Opposite are rooms



52-69, included in the gallery in 1891, with *18th Cent. Works*, *Pastels*, and *Miniatures* (comp. p. 289). In a straight direction is the *Collection of Drawings and Engravings* (p. 289); to the right are rooms 39-43 with the *Secondary Italian Masters* (p. 289).

Ascending the staircase to the **First Floor** (Plan, see above), we traverse an ANTE-ROOM hung with large family-portraits (where tickets are given up), a corridor with a number of Netherlands masters of the 17th and 18th cent., the Cupola Saloon G, and the adjacent rooms F-B (containing the *Large Italian Paintings*), and proceed, with unimpaired energy, to inspect and admire the Sistine Madonna in Room A.

ROOM A. **93. *Raphael*, Madonna di San Sisto, an altar-piece, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. wide (so called from the church of the Benedictines at Piacenza for whom the picture was painted), the Virgin and Child in clouds, with St. Sixtus on the right, St. Barbara on the left, and two cherubs beneath, indisputably a work of the great master's own hand throughout, painted probably about 1515 (purchased in 1753 for 9000*l.*). — The composition most resembles that of the Madonna di Foligno. A curtain has just been drawn back and the Virgin issues as it were from the depth of Heaven, awe-inspiring, solemn, and serene, her large eyes embracing the world in their gaze. The idea of the sudden revelation of a hitherto concealed mystery could not be more effectively expressed. The attention is usually concentrated upon the Madonna and the two cherubs below,

pictures of naïve innocence. The saints, however, should not be overlooked. Contrasted in age and sex, expression and movement, they supplement each other with admirable effect. Both must be thought of in connection with the whole community of Christians; the reverent and pious Sixtus commends himself to the Virgin's mercy, the beaming face of St. Barbara represents the joyful enthusiasm of the redeemed (*'Raffaël und Michelangelo'*, by Prof. Anton Springer). — In the same room is a marble bust of Raphael, by Hähnel.

Room B. 1st Wall: 161. *Parmegianino*, Madonna with the rose. — 2nd Wall: *103. *Giulio Romano*, Holy Family (*'Madonna della Catina'*). 523. *Alessandro Turchi*, David with the head of Goliath. — 3rd Wall: *52. *Antonello da Messina*, St. Sebastian, with a Venetian canal in the background, a work of great charm in spite of its damaged condition; *42a. *Cosimo Tura*, St. Sebastian, an admirable example of the Ferrarese school (acquired in 1896).

Room C. 2nd Wall: 71. Copy of Michael Angelo's Leda and the swan. — 3rd Wall: 162. *Seb. del Piombo*, Bearing of the Cross (half-length). We now return through Rooms C and B to —

Room D. 1st Wall: *Correggio*, **150. Madonna enthroned, with four saints, a youthful masterpiece, showing the influence of the Ferrara school (1514-15); *151. Madonna surrounded by angels, with SS. Sebastian, Geminian, and Rochus, much damaged. *168. *Titian*, Madonna and four saints, an early work (half-length). *Correggio*, **152. Adoration of the Shepherds, the far-famed *'La Notte'*, his great masterpiece of chiaroscuro; *153. Madonna enthroned, with SS. George, Peter Martyr, John the Baptist, and Geminian, a work of his later period, distinguished by breadth of handling and by rich and luminous colouring. — 2nd Wall: 128. *Dosso Dossi*, Four Fathers of the Church; *270. *Tintoretto*, Man and youth. — 3rd Wall: **229. *Paolo Veronese*, Finding of Moses, distinguished from the other masterpieces of Veronese in the gallery by its perfect preservation. 266. *Tintoretto*, Fall of the rebellious angels; *77. *Andrea del Sarto*, Abraham's sacrifice; 113. *Bagnacavallo*, Madonna with four saints; 134. *Garofalo*, Madonna and saints (1530); *20. *Piero di Cosimo*, Holy Family; *48. *Franc. Francia*, Baptism of Christ (1509); 160. *Parmegianino*, Madonna and saints; *228. *P. Veronese*, Christ and the Centurion of Capernaum. — 4th Wall: *192. *Palma Vecchio*, Jacob and Rachel; 204. *Paris Bordone*, Diana.

Room E. 1st Wall: *Paolo Veronese*, **226. The Wedding at Cana, **225. Adoration of the Magi, two priceless companion-pieces from the gallery of Modena. — 2nd Wall: *Titian*, *170. Portrait of his daughter Lavinia as a bride, 171. Portrait of the same at a later period. *190. *Palma Vecchio*, Venus resting in a hilly landscape; *236. *Paolo Veronese*, Portrait of Daniele Barbaro; *185. *Giorgione*, Venus. — 3rd Wall: *224. *Paolo Veronese*, Faith, Hope, and Charity introduce the Cuccina family to the enthroned Madonna; 271. *Tintoretto*, Parnassus; *227. *P. Veronese*, Bearing of the Cross; *270a. *Tintoretto*, The Woman taken in adultery. — 4th Wall: *172. *Titian*, Portrait of a Venetian, formerly supposed to be Aretino, dated 1561. — From Room E a side-door leads to Rooms 44-46, containing French paintings.

Room F. 1st Wall: *230. *Veronese*, The Good Samaritan, with a charming landscape; *408. *Caravaggio*, The card-sharper, a vigorous and masterly work; 411. *School of Caravaggio*, Guard-room. — 2nd Wall: *349. *Lanfranco*, Peter's repentance; 324. *Guido Reni*, Venus and Cupid; *351. *Domenichino*, Caritas. — 3rd Wall: *Ann. Carracci*, *201. Madonna and saints, painted under Correggio's influence (1588), 305. St. Rochus giving alms. — 4th Wall: *417. *Fr. Trevisani*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt, in a genre-like style.

Returning to Room E, we next enter CABINETS 1-5, containing the *Smaller Italian Pictures*.

1st CABINET. Wall a: 36. 37. *Luca Signorelli*, Painted pilasters; *49. *Franc. Francia*, Adoration of the Magi; 123. *Mazzolino*, Christ before Pilate. *63. *Cima da Conegliano*, Presentation of the Virgin, of exquisite colouring and delicate conception, the model of Titian's celebrated picture in the Academy of Venice. 50. *Giac. Francia*, Madonna. — Wall b: *Ercole Roberti*,

*45. Christ led away to be crucified, *46. Christ taken captive on the Mt. of Olives, two spirited compositions in the style of Mantegna. 47. Copy of *Ercole Roberti*, Children of Israel gathering manna; *43. *Fr. Cossa*, Annunciation; 9. *S. Botticelli*, Life of St. Zenobius; 41. *School of Fr. Cossa*, Nativity. — Wall c: 41. *Pinturicchio*, Portrait; *194a. *Lorenzo Lotto*, Madonna and Child with St. John; *51. *Mantegna*, Holy Family; *13. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna, an early work.

2ND CABINET. Wall a: *188. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and Child, with John the Baptist and St. Catharine, an early work. 'There is so much loveliness in the serene rapture of St. Catherine, such sprightliness in the Child, nestling at its mother's throat, so much tender inquiry in the Virgin's eye, and a meaning so earnest in the glance of the Baptist, that we dwell with pleasurable sensation on each figure of the group and wonder at the harmony which it creates' (*C. & C.*). — 60. *Previtali*, Madonna; *191. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family with John the Baptist and St. Catharine. — Wall b: 61. *Cima da Conegliano*, Christ blessing. — Wall c: **189. *Palma Vecchio*, The 'Graces', an early work. 'These three young women are grouped with pleasing variety and artifice in front of a very pretty landscape. There is hardly a single peculiarity in the master remaining unrepresented; his melting shapes, his fair, almost waxen, complexions, his fine chiselled features, small hands, brocades and slashes, his draperies without depth, flow, or winding contour' (*C. & C.*). — **169. *Titian*, The tribute-money, painted about 1514. 'Simple as the subject is, the thought which it embodies is very subtle . . . The contrast is sublime between the majestic calm and elevation, and what Quandt calls the 'Godlike beauty' of Christ, and the low cunning and coarse air of the Pharisee . . . The form of Christ was never conceived by any of the Venetians of such ideal beauty as this. Nor has Titian ever done better . . . Nothing can exceed the brightness and sheen or the transparent delicacy of the colours . . . The most perfect easel-picture of which Venice ever witnessed the production, this is also the most polished work of Titian' (*C. & C.*).

3RD CABINET. Wall a: 201. *Moranda*, Portrait of a Veronese; *201a. *Bartolommeo Veneto*, Daughter of Herodias. — Wall b: 80. *Francesco Ubertini* (*Bacchiacca*), Ordeal to prove the true heir to the throne; *75. *Franciabigio*, Bathsheba at the bath, dated 1523, in the style of his friend Andrea del Sarto; *62. *Angelo Bronzino*, Wife of Cosimo I., Grand-Duke of Tuscany. — Wall c: *154. *Early Copy after Correggio*, Repentant Magdalen; 155. *Correggio* (?), The so-called Physician of Correggio, probably a Ferrarese work.

4TH CABINET. Wall a: *308. *Annibale Carracci*, Lute-player; 387. *Cignani*, Temptation of Joseph. — Wall b: 341. *Francesco Albani*, Landscape with Venus, Vulcan, and Cupids; 329, 330. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo. — Wall c: *323. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo.

5TH CABINET. Late-Italian pictures, by *Dom. Feti*, etc. 357-360. *Guercino*, The four Evangelists; *Carlo Dolci*, 508. The daughter of Herodias with the head of John the Baptist, 509. St. Cecilia.

The next CABINET contains works of the *French School*.

6TH CABINET. Wall a: *731. *Claude Lorrain*, Coast-scene with Acis and Galatea (dated 1637). — Wall b: 719. *Nic. Poussin*, The realm of Flora; *754. *Millet*, Roman Campagna, a characteristic, richly coloured masterpiece. — Wall c: **730. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape, with the flight of the Holy Family, a masterpiece of atmospheric effect, in perfect preservation (companion-piece to No. 731); 717. *Nic. Poussin*, Adoration of the Magi.

CABINETS 7-12 are devoted to the *Smaller Works of the Netherlandish and German Schools*.

7TH CABINET. Wall a: 1632, *1633. *Karel du Jardin*, Landscapes with cattle; *Saftleven*, 1287. Engers on the Rhine, 1288. Landscape near Cologne. — Wall b: *1482. *Cl. P. Berchem*, Fishers in a rocky landscape. — Wall c: *A. van der Werff*, 1817. Magdalen, 1823. Expulsion of Hagar, 1818. Judgment of Paris.

8TH CABINET. Wall a: **1835. *Allart van Everdingen*, Norwegian mountain-lake, with stag-hunt, a masterpiece; *1698. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers;

1462. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Soldiers attacked while crossing a ford. — Wall b: *1414. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Roe-hunt (an early work); *1658. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with cattle. — Wall c: *1521. *G. Berckheyde*, Town Hall at Amsterdam; *1346. *K. Netscher*, The letter-writer; *1417. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Alms-giving at the monastery, an early masterpiece.

9TH CABINET. Wall a: 1339. *H. Pol*, Portrait. — Wall b: *Wouwerman*, *1449. Stag-hunt, a highly-finished work of a silvery tone; 1450. Camp. — Wall c: *Cl. Berchem*, 1477. Evening; *1478. Cattle in a mountainous landscape. *1730. *Arie de Vois*. Shepherdess plucking a rose, an early work, showing the influence of his master Knupfer.

10TH CABINET. Wall b: **1336. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*. Girl reading a letter at a window, one of the largest and finest works of this rare follower of Rembrandt; *1836. *Allart van Everdingen*, Norwegian waterfall, with a decorative effect.

11TH CABINET. Wall a: *Jacob van Ruysdael*, *1501. Forest-path, *1494. The monastery, 1500. Waterfall with fir-tree; *1735. *G. Metsu*, Game-dealer; *1349. *K. Netscher*, Music-lesson (1666); *1468a. *Wouwerman*, Sutler's tent. — Wall b: *1656. *A. van de Velde*, Woman drinking (1662); *1358, *1359. *Frans Hals the Elder*, Portraits; 1662. *Jan van der Heyde*, The monastery; **1496. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, The Château of Bentheim, an early masterpiece; *Frans van Mieris*, **1750. The artist painting a lady, **1751. The connoisseur's visit (two masterpieces); *1657. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins (1665); *P. Wouwerman*, 1434. Fishers, *1420. Smithy. — Wall c: *Jac. van Ruysdael*, *1503. The heath; *1502. Jewish cemetery, of imposing sombre effect; *1543. *Th. de Keyser*, Two riders; *1733, *1734. *G. Metsu*, Game-dealers.

12TH CABINET. Wall a: 1618a. *G. van den Eckhout*, Jacob's dream. — Wall c: *Wouwerman*, *1440. Starting for the chase; *1439. Returning from the chase; *1492. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Hunt, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*.

13TH CABINET. Wall a: *1629, *1630. *Paul Potter*, Dutch landscapes with cattle; *1524. *Willem Romeyn*, Italian landscape with cattle; *1258. *Knupfer*, The artist's family. — Wall b: 1655. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle (1659). — Wall c: *1554. *Aert van der Neer*, Canal; *1352. *K. Netscher*, Woman spinning; **1443. *Wouwerman*, The 'Milkcan', a masterpiece; *1511. *Berckheyde*. Interior of the principal church at Haarlem (1665).

14TH CABINET. Wall a: *1600. *Flinck*, Old man; *1270. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape by evening-light. — Wall b: *1416. *Wouwerman*, John the Baptist preaching. — Wall c: 1460. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Stable; *1556. *Rembrandt*, Saskia van Uilenburgh, the artist's bride (1633); **1659. *A. van de Velde*. Scene on the ice (1665); *1427. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Leaving the inn (1619); 1557. *Rembrandt*, Portrait (1633).

15TH CABINET. Wall a: *Wouwerman*, *1417. Horse-pond, *1412. Hawking; *1706. *Gerard Dou*, Girl at a window; *1761. *Stingelandt*, The unmusical dog (1672). — Wall b: *Wouwerman*, **1424. Stable, *1463. Combat by the wind-mill; *1725. *Jan Steen*, Marriage at Cana; *1365. *Heda*, Luncheon; 1338b, 1338c. *J. van Goyen*, Landscapes in summer and winter. — Wall c: 1715. *Gerard Dou*, Young man holding a light to a girl's face; *Wouwerman*, 1465. Fisherman, 1444. Waterfall; 1762. *Stingelandt*, Old woman handing a fowl to a girl; *G. Dou*, 1709. Schoolmaster at a window, *1711. Hermit. 1710. Dentist; *1375. *Jon Wynants*, Dutch landscape, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*, very delicate in workmanship; *Gerard Dou*, *1707. The artist (?) playing the violin (1665), 1704. The artist in his studio.

16TH CABINET. Wall a: *Adriaen van Ostade*, *1398. Peasants eating (1663), *1399. Peasants in an arbour (1664). *1493. *Ruysdael*, Ford in a wood, an early, powerfully-treated work. *Terburg*, *1832. Lady in a white satin dress, a study for the 'Paternal Admonition' at Berlin and Amsterdam; 1331. The music-lesson. *1422. *Wouwerman*, Executioner's house. — Wall b: 1395. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants in a tavern; 1429. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Falconers setting out; *Terburg*, *1830. Young lady washing her hands, 1829. The letter. — Wall c: *G. Metsu*, **1736. The lace-maker, a highly-finished and fascinating work, *1737. By the fire-side, with a fine effect of light; 1507. *J. van der Meer*, View from the dunes; *A. van Ostade*, 1100. Tavern, a late work (1679), *1397. The artist's studio (1663). **1732. *G. Metsu*, Champagne luncheon (1661),

after Rembrandt's famous masterpiece (No. 1559), and perhaps also representing the artist and his wife. *1396. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants in a tavern.

17TH CABINET. Wall a: *1261. *J. de Heem*, Fruit; *K. Netscher*, *1348. Lady at her toilette, *1347. Duet; *1811. *Ochtervelt*, Lap-dog (1669). — Wall b: *1441. *Wouverman*, Halt at the sutler's tent; 1727. *J. Steen*, Expulsion of Hagar; *1476. *Bega*, Peasants dancing; *1442. *Wouverman*, Halt in the chase. — Wall c: *1388. *H. G. Pott*, Full-length portrait; *1464. *Wouverman*, Attack on a village.

18TH CABINET. Wall a: 1134, 1137. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *Teniers the Younger*, *1667. Bleaching-green, *1068. Country-fair, the two best works of this master in the gallery. — Wall b: *1260. *Jan de Heem*, Fruit. — Wall c: *1070. *Teniers the Younger*, Village-festival.

19TH CABINET. Wall a: *1061. *Adr. Brouwer*, Caricature head; 1186, 1185. *H. van Steenwyk*, Architectural interiors. — Wall b: *1097. *Gonzales Coques*, Family-group upon a terrace, a vigorous example of this rare master. 1136, 1139. *L. van Uden*, Landscapes; *1059. *Adr. Brouwer*, The brawl, a masterpiece of colour. — Wall c: 1138, 1140. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *1058. *A. Brouwer*, A brawl, a very clever sketch.

20TH CABINET. Wall a: *868. *Josse de Momper*, Alpine scene; 1184. *Hendrik van Steenwyk*, Architectural interior; *1133. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior. — Wall b: 1141, 1142. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *1031. *D. Teniers*, Fair; *1032. *A. van Dyck*, 'Old Parr' at the age of 150 (?); 962 b. *Rubens*, Judgment of Paris, a diminished replica of the work in the London National Gallery.

21ST CABINET. Wall a: *1976. *Elsheimer*, Joseph lowered into the pit by his brethren. — Wall b: *1871. *A. Dürer*, Bernhard van Orley, painted at Antwerp in 1521; *847. *Sir A. More*, Portrait of a canon of Utrecht. — Wall c: *Elsheimer*, *1977. Jupiter and Mercury at the house of Philemon, *1978. Rest on the Flight into Egypt; *1889. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Sir Thomas Godsalve and his brother John, an admirable work of the first period of Holbein's sojourn in England (1528); 1962. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Adoration of the Magi.

Rooms N, M, L, K, and J contain the *Larger Netherlandish* and also a few *German Paintings*.

Room N. *1892. Old Netherlandish copy (about 1600) of the picture at Darmstadt by *Holbein the Younger*, representing the Virgin and Child, with Jacob Meyer, the burgomaster of Basel, and his family (comp. p. 281).

*1890. *H. Holbein*, Sieur Charles Solier de Morette, a French nobleman at the court of Henry VIII. of England (comp. p. 281); on the adjacent wall, to the right, hangs the original drawing for this portrait (No. 1891). — *799. *J. van Eyck*, Madonna with SS. Catharine and Michael and the donor, a triptych. 'This picture is painted with a profusion of colour, is perfectly harmonious, and shows no trace of the hand . . . Through a window behind St. Catherine is one of Van Eyck's marvellous miniature landscapes' (*C. & C.*). — *1870. *A. Dürer*, Crucifixion, with evening-light (1506), a small work of intense feeling and expression, showing the influence of Giov. Bellini. *846. *Dutch Master* (ca. 1548), Portrait. — Wall 2: *1869. *Dürer*, Large altar-piece, painted in tempera about 1500. — Wall 3: 1692. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Adoration of the Magi.

Room M. Wall 3: *Rubens*, *963. Head of a bishop, of his late period. 958 a. Last Judgment, sketch for the large picture at Munich; 1031, *1030. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 1039. *A. van Dyck* (? more probably the work of a late-Italian painter), Danaë; *964 a. *Rubens*, Portrait. — Wall 2: 986 c. *School Copy after Rubens*, Garden of Love, original at Paris; *Rubens*, 986 a. Portrait, *962 c. Mercury about to slay Argus, a work of his latest period.

Room L. Wall 3: *1834. *C. van Everdingen*, Bacchus with two nymphs and Cupid. — Wall 2: 1782 a. *Chyp* (?), Groom with horse and hounds; *1791. *Aert de Gelder*, 'Behold your King', the masterpiece of this pupil of Rembrandt (dated 1671).

A short corridor leads hence to rooms O, P, Q, containing the less important works of the German and Netherlandish schools. — We now retrace our steps through Room L to reach —

ROOM K. Wall 4: 1564. *Rembrandt*, Weighing gold; *1133. *Jan Wilkens*, Huntsmen and hounds (1624); 1566. *Rembrandt*, Entombment, a school-piece touched up by the master in 1653; *1603. *F. Bol*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt. — Wall 3: *1604. *F. Bol*, Jacob's dream, a masterpiece, in the manner of his master *Rembrandt*. **962. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt, a very spirited work (about 1614); *1191, 1194. *Fr. Snijders*, Still-life, two large works of admirable decorative effect; **1563. *Rembrandt*, Manoa's sacrifice, a finely coloured masterpiece of the same period as the Night Watch (dated 1641); 1666; *1667. *J. Weenix*, Still-life; *1560. *Rembrandt*, Samson's riddle (1638). — Wall 1: 1192; *1195. *Snijders*, Still-life; *1571. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old man (ca. 1645); *1595. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *Rembrandt*, 1558. Ganymede carried off by the eagle, a realistic work of his early period (1635); *1570. Portrait of an old man, a highly finished work of his late period, 1569. Portrait of himself drawing (dated 1657), *1561. Portrait of himself as a sportsman (1639). — Wall 2. *1335. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, The young connoisseur, an early and finely coloured masterpiece (1656). *Rembrandt*, **1562. Portrait of his wife Saskia (1641), *1567. Portrait of an old man (1654), 1563. Portrait (ca. 1656), *1559. Portrait of himself and Saskia (the 'Breakfast'; about 1637).

ROOM I. Wall 4: *Van Dyck*, *1017. Drunken Silenus, an early work, *1026. Portrait of a young man in armour; 1211. *Jan Fyt*, Dog, dwarf, and boy; 936b. *Rubens*, His two sons, a good school-copy of the fine painting in the collection of Prince Liechtenstein. — Wall 3: *1010. *Jordaens*, Diogenes looking for a man, full of a somewhat coarse humour; *1024. *Van Dyck*, St. Jerome, an early work of great breadth of handling and picturesque effect; *960. *Rubens*, Portrait, one of the best he ever painted, of his middle period; 1023d. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *Rubens*, *955. St. Jerome, a highly-finished work of his Roman period, 980. Diana returning from the chase, a good school-piece after the original at Darmstadt; *1011. *Jordaens*, The Prodigal Son among the swine. — Wall 1 (beginning to the right): 1023b, *1023c. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 847a. *A. Mor* (*Sir A. More*), Portrait; *1016a. *A. van Diepenbeeck*, Flight of Clœlia; 1038. *Sir Peter Lely* (copy of *Van Dyck*), Charles I. of England; *965. *Rubens*, Bathsheba, a luminous work in his latest manner. 1033. *Van Dyck*, Children of Charles I., a replica of the celebrated picture at Turin. *964b. 'Quos Ego', Neptune stilling the winds, painted for the triumphal entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. *Van Dyck*, 1031. Queen Henrietta, wife of Charles I. of England, *1027, *1028. Man and wife (about 1630); 1014. *Jac. Jordaens*, Old and young. — Wall 2: 698. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait; *Velazquez*, *697. Portrait of an elderly gentleman, 699. Duke of Olivarez; 1193. *Snijders*, Still-life; 956. *Rubens*, Crowning the hero in virtue, painted in Italy for the Duke of Mantua.

Room H is devoted to works of the *Spanish School*, a few of which are also in Room I.

ROOM H. Wall 4: *Murillo*, *705. Virgin and Child, of delicate colouring and charming simplicity, 704. St. Rodriguez. — Wall 3: *703b. *Murillo*, Death of St. Clara (1646); *683. *Ribera*, St. Mary of Egypt (or perhaps St. Agnes), a work of exceptional charm (1641). — Wall 1: 696. *Zurbaran*, St. Bonaventura, on behalf of the cardinals, choosing the pope in 1271.

We now ascend to the CUPOLA SALOON (G), which is above the lofty portal (p. 278).

This small room contains twelve valuable pieces of **Tapestry*. The six below (a-f) are old Flemish, some of them perhaps from cartoons by *Q. Massys* (a, admirable Crucifixion). The six above (g-m) were probably woven in England from cartoons by *Raphael* (comp. p. 42).

A staircase ascends hence to the **Upper Floor**, which contains the MODERN PICTURES (19th cent.), the arrangement of which is frequently altered owing to the arrival of new acquisitions.

On the STAIRCASE (R. 22): Wall a: 2207. *Vogel von Vogelstein*, Prince John of Saxony, afterwards king. — Wall b: 2249a. *Dreber*, Ideal landscape; 2213. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Sketch for a window in St. Paul's, London. — Wall c: 2335. *Gérard*, Napoleon I. — Wall d: 2229. *Hübner*, Luther and Dr. Eck at Leipsic in 1519; 2248. *G. Hammer*, Wild swine.

Rooms to the RIGHT (Nos. 23-30). R. 23. Wall a: 2378. *Preller*, Centaurs in an ideal landscape; 2227. *Hübner*, The Golden Age; 2221. *L. Richter*, Spring landscape with bridal procession; 2279a. *Gey*, J. Schnorr von Carolsfeld; 2237. *R. Kummer*, Sunset on the Scottish coast. Wall b: 2212. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Holy Family; 2362. *A. Feuerbach*, Madonna. Wall c: 2306. *Wislicenus*, Superfluity and Want; 2220. *Richter*, The Schreckenstein. Wall d: 2234. *Thiele*, Deer. — R. 24. Wall a: 2257. *L. A. Schuster*, Episode in the battle of Jena; 2296. *Rud. Jordan*, Shipwreck; 2333. *Maffei*, Sure prey. Wall c: 2204. *Dahl*, Norwegian scene; 2231, 2232. *Von Leybold*, Scenes from old Dresden. — R. 25. Wall a: 2319d. *C. Spitzweg*, Going to church in Dachau; 2346. *A. Kaulbach*, A May-day; 2278. *Kiessling*, Mignon; 2335. *Gebler*, The Seven Sleepers; 2316a. *Dücker*, Scene in Rügen. Wall b: 2297. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch coast; 2302. *Richter*, Return of the Landwehr soldier; 2298. *A. Achenbach*, Flushing. Wall c: 2318. *Oehmichen*, Tax-collecting; 2313. *Vautier*, Between the dances; 2311. *O. Achenbach*, Bay of Naples; 2331. *Meissner*, Sheep. Wall d: 2364. *Kuntz*, Nun; 2350a. *Menzel*, Sermon; 2300. *A. Achenbach*, Fishing-village; 2357. *Douzette*, Moon-lit lake. — R. 26. Wall a: 2374. *Baisch*, Dutch canal; 2317. *Rasmussen*, Mountain-lake in Norway; 2330. *Raupp*, Storm-driven; 2337. *Jos. Brandt*, Polish freebooters. Wall b: 2336. *Kurzbauer*, Slander; 2319. *Bokelmann*, Emigrants. Wall c: 2343. *Weiser*, Defence of the monastery; 2313b. *Kröner*, Autumn scene; 2261. *Leonhardi*, Forest scene; 2352. *Gentz*, Funeral festival at Cairo; 2331. *Gebler*, Poachers. Wall d: 2359c. *P. Meyerheim*, Menagery; 2355. *L. Knaus*, Before and behind the scenes. — R. 27. Wall a: 2351. *Becker*, Picture-sale; 2271. *F. Pauwels*, Prince visiting the hospital at Ypres; 2328. *Defregger*, Taking farewell of the Alpine herd-girl ('Sennerin'). Wall c: 2309. *O. Achenbach*, Rocca di Papa; 2336a. *G. Max*, The Lord's Prayer; 2359. *Ludwig*, Alpine scene. Wall d: 2338. *Gysis*, Punishment of a poultry-thief at Smyrna; 2274. *Oehme*, Quarry. — R. 28. Wall a: 2319a. *Normann*, The Rafsund in Norway. Wall b: 2367a. *Munkacsy*, Crucifixion. Wall c: 2348b. *Aug. Dieffenbacher*, A blow of fortune; 2327. *Lier*, The Oise by moonlight. Wall d: 2310. *O. Achenbach*, Festival of St. Anna in Ischia; 2353. *Ch. Wilberg*, Memento mori. — R. 29. Wall a: 2270. *Grosse*, Scene from Dante's Hell. Wall b: *H. Hoffmann*, 2254. The Woman taken in adultery, 2255. Christ in the Temple. Wall c: 2363. *Lessing*, Convent on fire; 2334. *Gurlitt*, Convent of Busaco, in Portugal. Wall d: 2262a. *A. von Götz*, Crownprince Albert of Saxony, victor at Beaumont. — R. 30. Wall a: 2358. *Calame*, Landscape; 2372. *Hoff*, Bad news; 2280. *Preller*, Landscape. Wall b: 2299, 2301. *O. Achenbach*, Landscapes; 2371. *Riefstahl*, Anatomical theatre at Bologna. Wall c: 2329. *Defregger*, Scythe-forging for the Tyrolese insurgents; 2369. *Lessing*, Landscape. Wall d: 2353. *Gude*, Fishers landing; 2370. *Riefstahl*, Funeral procession outside the Pantheon at Rome. — We return to the staircase and enter the —

Rooms to the LEFT (Nos. 31-38). R. 31. Wall a: 2295. *Plüddemann*, Frederick Barbarossa at Besançon (1157). Wall b: 2356. *Dörr*, Bonnat's studio in Paris. Wall c: 2294. *Cornelius*, Portrait. Wall d: 2256. *Schuster*, Battle of Borodino. — R. 32. Wall a: 2277. *Kiessling*, Three sisters. Wall b: 2373. *Keller*, Sketch for the drop-scene in the theatre (p. 277). Wall c: 2258a. *Schönherr*, Legend of Petrus Forschgrund. — R. 33. Wall a: 2319b. *Bochmann*, Rest before the tavern; 2340a. *Echtler*, Ruin of a family; 2312. *Nordgren*, Swedish fishing-village in winter; 2343a. *Haug*, Dawn. Wall b: 2342a. *Oberländer*, Siesta; 2292a. *Ritter*, Landscape. Wall c: 2319c. *Fellmann*, Reception of a monk into the Benedictine order. Wall d: 2348. *Claus Meyer*, Three old cats and three young ones; 2342a. *Grützner*, Convent library; 2259b. *Scholtz*, Peasants in a cornfield. — R. 34. Wall a: *Seiler*, Parchwitz Forest; 2365, 2366. *Kuntz*, Roman pilgrims; 2359d. *Skarbina*, Belgian tavern; 2314a. *Gebhardt*, 'I shall not leave thee'; 2292. *Knehl*, Sad news; 2359dd. *Liebermann*, Sempstress; *Lenbach*, 2329b. R. Begas, 2329c.

Paul Heyse. Wall b: 2399c. *Kampf*, Worshippers. Wall c: 2275. *Oury*, Nun reading; 2388b. *Böcklin*, Pan and Syrinx; 2314. *Gebhardt*, Descent from the Cross; 2372a. *Hans Thoma*, Protector of the valley (portrait of himself); 2313a. *Sohn*, Soldiers of the 17th century. Wall d: 2372c. *Thoma*, Idyll; 2376b. *Grethe*, Flying fish. — R. 35. Wall a: 2389a. *Krohg*, Norwegian pilot-boat; 2357e. *Melchers*, Dutch ship-carpenter; 2384e. *Dettmann*, Difficult landing. Wall b: 2347b. *Strobentz*, Young love. Wall c: 2376 bis. *Kalckreuth*, Age. Wall d: 2376a. *Rabending*, At the pond. — R. 35. Wall a: 2329a. *Lenbach*, Minghetti, the Italian statesman; 2344a. *F. von Uhde*, The Holy Night; 2236. *Pohle*, Portrait. Wall b: 2388a. *Böcklin*, Spring. Wall c: *Meunier*, Puddler; 2378a. *Kiessling*, Stichart, the painter. Wall d: *Van Lemputten*, Market-day in April; 2357c. *Harrison*, Evening at the pond. — R. 37. Wall a: 2393c. *Bantzer*, Pilgrims at the tomb of St. Elizabeth; 2359b. *Bracht*, Autumn on the S. coast of England. Wall b: 2359g. *Leistikow*, Fishing-village; 2359a. *H. Ludwig*, Pass of Albula; 2359f. *Klinger*, Pieta. Wall c: 2345. *Weishaupt*, Cattle-trough; 2347. *Zimmermann*, Music-lesson. Wall d: 2293b. *Prell*, Judas Iscariot; 2372b. *Thoma*, Portrait of himself. — R. 38. Wall b: 2359b. *Friese*, Lions in the desert; 2363a. *H. Makart*, Summer. Wall d: 2380. *Hagen*, The little town of Zons; 2376. *Schönleber*, Coast at Flushing.

The **Ground Floor** contains in Rooms 39-43 (reached by the door opposite the staircase; comp. p. 282) less important works by *Italian Masters*.

R. 43. Works of the 14-15th centuries. — RR. 41, 42. Works of the 16-17th cent. (in R. 41: 212. *Bonifazio Veneziano*, Raising of Lazarus; 186. *Copy of Giorgione*, The horoscope). — R. 40. Works of the 17-18th cent. (Wall b: 368. *Guercino*, Lot and his daughters).

We return to the archway (p. 278) and enter Rooms 52-69, which contain *German, French, and Italian Works* of the period of the decline in the 18th cent., and *Pastels*.

The badly-lighted anterooms contain colossal Venetian paintings of the 18th century. We turn to the left and traverse R. 53 to R. 52, in which are pastels (18-19th cent.), chiefly by *Rosalba Carriera*, and miniatures of the same period. — RR. 53, 54. French works: 781, 782. *Watteau*, and 785, 786. *Lancret*, Fêtes champêtres. — RR. 55, 56. German works. Portraits by *Graff*, *Denner*, *Angelica Kauffmann*, including (in R. 55) 2166-2168. *Graff*, Portraits of himself; (in R. 56) *Angelica Kauffmann*, 2182. The well known Vestal Virgin, 2181. Sibyl, 2183. Ariadne. — R. 57. Italian works. 454. *Battoni*, Repentant Magdalen; 582. *Canale*, San Giovanni e Paolo at Venice. — R. 58-62. *Canale*, Views of Venice; *Canaletto* (*Belotto*), Views of Verona, Dresden, Pirna, etc. — R. 63. Crayon portraits of distinguished persons, most of them by *Rosalba Carriera*, a few by *Raphael Mengs*, the best by *Liotard*: 159. Portrait of the painter in the costume worn by him at Constantinople; 160. Count Maurice of Saxony; *161. The chocolate girl; 162. Portrait of the artist's niece, 'the beautiful Lyonnaise'. — We return to R. 58 and traverse the anteroom on the left, to R. 64. Italian works. 392-398. *Crespi*, The Seven Sacraments. — RR. 65-67. German works. Small works by the Saxon court-painter *Dietrich* (d. 1774); 2054. *Rugendas*, Battlefield. — RR. 68, 69. French works.

The **Collection of Engravings**, which is also on the ground-floor of the New Museum (entrance, see p. 282; adm., see p. 271), founded by Augustus II. and afterwards gradually extended, now comprises 400,000 plates, from the earliest masters (15th cent.) down to the present day. The show-cases (beginning to the right) in Room A contain a number of the most interesting plates, arranged so as to illustrate the development of the art. Room B contains the recent acquisitions, and in Room D is an exhibition (changed quarterly) of some of the chief plates. The others are kept in port-

folios, which are shown on application by filling up one of the printed forms in Room A. There is a separate room for students.

The **Zoological and Ethnographical Museum** (entr. on the S.W. side of the Zwinger, opposite the Sophienkirche; adm., see p. 271; catalogue 50 pf.) contains good collections of stuffed birds, shells, and (accessible only on application) of eggs and insects. The Japanese and Polynesian articles in the ethnological section (on the upper floor) are also interesting. — The **Mineralogical and Prehistoric Museum** (entr. in the W. passage, opposite the Museum; cat. 30 pf.; adm., see p. 271) contains some interesting fossils from Eichstädt. — In the N.W. angle of the Zwinger is the *Mathematical and Physical Saloon* (comp. p. 277), which is entered from the Zwinger Wall (adm., see p. 271).

c. The Old Town with the Museum Johanneum and the Albertinum.

Opposite the Zwinger, towards the E., rises the *Prinzen-Palais* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1715, now the residence of Prince Frederick Augustus. In front stands the *Wettin Obelisk*, 62 ft. in height. The **Sophienkirche** (Pl. E, 4), or Protestant court church, dating from the 13th and 14th cent., was handsomely restored in the Gothic style in 1864-68 (interior in 1875). The altar, with greenish columns, was brought from Palestine in 1476, as a fragment of the Temple of Jerusalem. A motett is sung here on Sat. at 2 p.m. — To the E. of the church is *St. George's Fountain*, with a figure by Hähnel (1887).

In the POST-PLATZ, to the S., stands the *Imperial Post Office* (Pl. D, 4, 5; p. 270). In front of it is the '*Cholera Fountain*', erected in 1846 and restored in 1891. — In the Antons-Platz, behind the new Market, is the Saxon **Industrial Museum** (Pl. D, E, 5; adm. p. 271). The contents include furniture, bronzes, pottery, etc., chiefly in the style of the German Renaissance; the textile section is the most complete. An *Industrial School*, a *Collection of Models*, and a *Library* are connected with the museum.

The ALTMARKT (Pl. E, 5) is embellished with a **Figure of Germania* in memory of the war of 1870-71, modelled by Henze and executed in Carrara marble by Cellai (1880). On the pedestal are allegorical figures of Peace, National Defence, Science, and Enthusiasm. The *Rathhaus*, on the W. side, was built in 1741-45. The busy *König-Johann-Strasse* leads hence to the Pirnaische-Platz. — The **Kreuzkirche** (Pl. E, 5), re-erected after the Prussian bombardment of 1760, is at present being restored after a disastrous fire in 1897. The tower (314 ft.; view) is temporarily closed. — No. 10 Kreuz-Str. contains the *Stadt-Museum* (adm. p. 271), illustrating the history of the town. — In the Friedrichs-Allée is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. E, 5), erected in 1894. Close by is the *Victoria Haus* (p. 269), built in the German Renaissance style in 1891-92.

In the NEUMARKT (Pl. E, F, 4) rises the **Frauenkirche**, or Church of Our Lady, erected in 1726-45, with a lofty dome. The 'Lantern' is 310 ft. in height (fine view). — The Platz in front of the church is embellished with a ***LUTHER MONUMENT**, by *Rietschel*, a bronze cast from his original statue for the monument at Worms.

In the N. W. angle of the square is situated the ***Museum Johanneum** (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1586-89 and altered in 1744-47 and 1872-75, formerly the old Picture Gallery and now containing the *Historical Museum* (on the first floor) and the *Collection of Porcelain* (on the second floor). The figure of Cellini on the Augustus-Str. façade is by Behrens (sgraffitos, see p. 276). Adm., see p. 271; the entrance is in the Augustus-Str., through the quaint-looking court.

The ***Historical Museum**, on the 1st floor, contains weapons, armour, domestic chattels, costumes, and other objects of historical or artistic value. This collection, the most valuable of the kind in Germany, comprises many precious works of the German and Italian Renaissance. The objects are furnished with labels (catalogue 50 pf.). Some of *Schnorr's* cartoons for his frescoes at Munich from the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg are also preserved here. — A. **MEDIÆVAL SALOON** (9-16th cent.). By the window, in Glass Case II: 31. Electoral sword of Frederick the Quarrelsome (1425); 36. Gala-sword of Count Eberhard of Württemberg (1474); in Glass Case I: 13. Battle-sword of Conrad of Winterstetten, Landvogt of Swabia (12th cent.). — B. **ART SALOON** (*Kunstkammer*; for court furniture) to the right. By the entrance-wall, Glass and goblets (17-18th cent.); right wall, inlaid ebony cabinet, by *Hans Schifferstein* (1615); adjoining, Portraits of Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1541) and his wife, by *L. Cranach the Elder*. By the next wall, two cypress-wood gaming-tables (17th cent.) and an artistic clock. In a glass-case to the left, Draughtsmen and wax-portraits. By the last wall, astronomical clock of 1568. In the middle of the room, 'positive' or choir-organ (1583-84), and jewel-cabinet of the Electress Sophia, by *H. Kellerthaler* (1585). — C. **TOURNAMENT HALL**, to the right. Tournament weapons and equestrian armour of Saxon and other princes. To the right of the entrance, tournament in full armour (16th cent.); by the windows and walls, weapons and suits of armour of the same period. — D. **SALOON OF FOOT-COMBATS**. Wall to the left of the entrance: in the centre, Gala armour of Charles Emmanuel of Savoy (d. 1630), manufactured in Italy; to the right and left, two suits in silver, executed in 1590 for Elector Christian I. of Saxony (d. 1591) and his friend Prince Christian of Anhalt (d. 1630). — *E. **PARADE SALOON**. Nine sumptuous suits of equestrian armour, belonging to Saxon princes. No. *7 (under glass), a suit of *Christian II.* (d. 1611), purchased at Nuremberg in 1606, is the most magnificent and valuable of the collection. Between Nos. 8a and 14 are three suits in gilded copper. In the cabinets are swords, shields, and helmets of different workmanship, several of them decorated with artistic reliefs. In the first window-case: 575. Electoral sword of *Maurice* (1548). In Wall Case XXVII, to the left of the exit, 770. Consecrated sword presented to *Augustus the Strong* by Pope Benedict XIII. (1725). Good stained glass in the windows. — F. **PISTOL CHAMBER**. Fire-arms of the 16-17th cent., many of them of Saxon princes. In the first window-case, 66, 67. Pistols of Gustavus Adolphus and of Louis XIV. of France. To the left of the exit is a collection of early breech-loaders and revolvers (1580-1640). — G. **BATTLE SALOON**. Armour and weapons which were used in battle by Saxon princes and celebrated generals. 29. Armour of Henry the Pious (d. 1541); 39. Armour of Elector Maurice. In an adjoining glass-case (38), the blood-stained scarf worn by the latter at the battle of Sievershausen (1553; see p. 274), and the bullet by which he was killed. On the walls are maces, swords, daggers, cuirasses, etc. In the first window-case: 136. Sword of Thos. Münzer, leader of the

Anabaptists (made of the blade of a scythe); 144, 145. Batons of Tilly and Pappenheim. By the last window: Standard of Pappenheim's cuirassiers. — H. MODERN SALOON. Modern weapons, from the Thirty Years' War down to the present time. To the right of the entrance, under glass, is the horse-shoe broken with his naked hand by Augustus the Strong in 1711. In the first window-case: 10. Sword and sword-belt of Charles XII. of Sweden; 13, 14. Two swords of Peter the Great. In the centre: Saxon and Polish weapons and standards; French weapons captured in 1870-71; latest types of breech-loaders used in European armies. — J. TURKISH TENT of the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, captured at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683 by the German and Polish army under *King John III. Sobieski*. In the centre, under glass: 175. Polish scale-armour with Maltese crosses (ca. 1700); 176. Polish gala shield of the early 17th century. Polish and Oriental weapons. — K. SADDLE CHAMBER. Sumptuous caparisons, embroidered trappings, etc., used on festive occasions, chiefly of the reign of Augustus II. (1694-1733). 10, 11. Caparisons of Elector John George IV, one set with 550 rubies, the other with 500 pearls and 700 diamonds; 13. Caparison of Augustus the strong. — L. COSTUME CHAMBER. Court and gala costumes of the 16-18th cent.; mitres of bishops of Meissen (14-16th cent.); hat of Peter the Great; shoes of Kant, Wieland, and Maria Theresa; the boots Napoleon I. wore at the battle of Dresden, and velvet shoes worn at his coronation.

We now return to Room B and pass through Room M (containing weapons of the chase) to the Royal *Gallery of Arms (adm., see p. 271; cat. 1 M), containing a valuable collection of fire-arms and other weapons, pictures of tournaments, fine antlers etc. — On the walls, portraits of Saxon rulers down to Augustus II.

The *Collection of Porcelain, on the second floor, consists of about 19,000 specimens of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, French, Dresden, and Italian workmanship, and is, perhaps, the finest collection of the kind in existence.

The examination of the Vestibule should be deferred till after the main rooms have been visited. The following description begins in each room to the left of the entrance, dealing first with the specimens on the walls round the room, then passing to the stands in the centre.

Room I. *Chinese Porcelain* of the best period (16-18th cent.). The invention of porcelain in China dates from the 7th cent., but the oldest extant specimens are not earlier than the 14th. The secret of painting under the glaze, *i. e.* before firing, was not discovered, however, until the 15th century. Among the most noteworthy specimens are: figures of gods (Cases 1, 6); white ware with ornaments; crackle-china (the cracks produced by a process of rapid cooling after the first firing; Case 7); yellow imperial or dragon china, manufactured for the personal use of the Emperor of China, and therefore very rare (17th cent.); six large dogs of Foh (blue and violet; Case 8); sea-green or Seladon porcelain; turquoise-blue china (very rare); coral-red porcelain (Case 12); azure vessels and covered vases, with mosaic patterns (Case 17); dishes with scenes of court-life (Case 19). On the stands in the middle, vases with portraits of court-ladies of the time of Louis XIV.; vases belonging to Augustus the Strong; early Chinese blue and white vases, including the tall 'Dragoon Vases', given by Frederick William I. of Prussia to Augustus the Strong in 1717 in exchange for a regiment of dragoons; etc. To the right of the entrance (Case 33), Persian vases and bottles. — CORRIDOR. *Porcelain by Böttger*. The chemist *Böttger* (1682-1719) discovered the secret of making porcelain in 1709, at first producing only the red 'Böttger' or 'Jasper Porcelain', but soon afterwards also the white variety. The manufacture was removed from Dresden to Meissen in 1710; so that the English term 'Dresden China' is really a misnomer for what is more accurately called in German 'Meissen China'. After Böttger's death the manufacture was prosperously carried on under the court-painter *Herold* (d. 1755), assisted by the sculptor *Kändler* (d. 1775). Specimens of their products may be seen at the end of the corridor in the large group of the Crucifixion and the model for an equestrian statue of Augustus III.

ROOM II. *Dresden China*, arranged chronologically. Animals; snowball vases; large vase of 1829; nosegay, freely modelled by hand; busts; table-equipage belonging to Augustus the Strong (earliest attempt at painting); vases with hunting and battle scenes; jars of 1726 (marked with the swords); red 'dragon' or 'court-porcelain' (manufactured solely for the court); early figures and groups (Apollo on Helicon, Five Senses in Case 56, etc.); the seasons, after Schilling's models. — On the side next the court: Figures in biscuit-china (fired without glazing; Case 59); the Neptune Fountain; vases with raised and painted ornamentation ('pâte sur pâte'; Case 61); painted vases; small porcelain table. In Cases 64-67 is the *Spitzner Collection* of early Dresden china. — Opposite Case 61 is *European Porcelain*: Cases 68-71. Berlin Porcelain: Bust of Queen Elizabeth of Prussia (1847) in biscuit-china, and large vase of 1837. Sèvres Porcelain: large vases and gilded table-service, all of 1808; two large painted vases (1866 and 1870). Russian Porcelain, including the Carcel lamps of 1876. — *Japanese Porcelain*: Cases 72-77 and Stands 80, 81. Large vases of the best period (17-18th cent.). — On the exit-wall, to the right: *Majolica*, and *Terracotta*. Wedgwood ware; jasper-ware with white reliefs on a blue ground; large vases with lids.

We now enter the VESTIBULE, containing Italian majolica (Case 87), German stoneware of the 16-17th cent. (Case 86), and faïence figures and vases (Cases 90, 91). In the centre stands the large drinking-table of the Elector Augustus I. (d. 1586). The glass of the 16-17th cent. in Case 92 (to the left of the exit) should be noticed.

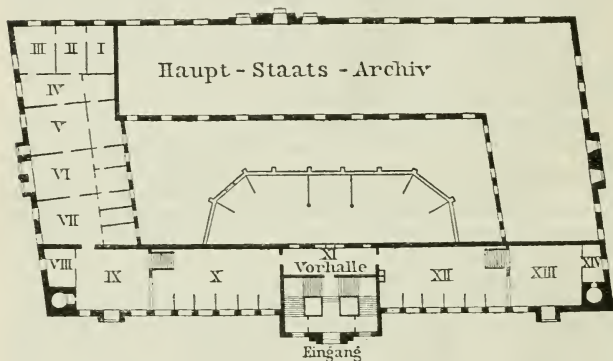
Adjoining the Museum Johanneum on the S., in the Jüdenhof, is the handsome gate of the old palace chapel, in the Renaissance style, with sculptural ornamentation and a carved wooden door of 1555. The Johann-Georg Fountain here commemorates Saxony's share in the relief of Vienna in 1683. — Adjacent, Galerie-Str. 9, is the house of *Carl Maria von Weber*, the composer (tablet; statue, see p. 277; grave, p. 298).

In the opposite corner of the Neumarkt rises a *Statue of Frederick Augustus II.* (d. 1854), in bronze, by Hähnel, surrounded by figures emblematical of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Strength. — To the E. of the Frauenkirche (p. 291) is the *Police Office* (1895-98).

The **ALBERTINUM** (Pl. F, 4), originally the *Arsenal*, built in 1559-63 and entirely altered in 1705 and 1743-47, was adapted in 1884-89 for the reception of the sculpture-gallery and casts (adm. see p. 271; entr. opposite the Belvedere). Director, *Professor Georg Treu*.

THE MAIN FLOOR is occupied by the *Collection of Antiquities*. From the staircase we enter the VESTIBULE (XI), which is adorned with busts of Saxon rulers and reproductions of ancient sculptures. We then turn to the left and pass through ten rooms in order to begin with the Egyptian Room. I. *Egyptian Room*. Mummies; 4. Fragment of a papyrus of the Book of the Dead; limestone reliefs from Gizeh; inscription from Memphis (ca. 3000 B. C.); scarabæi and images. — II. *Egyptian-Assyrian Room*. 25, 26 (in the centre), Mummies from Sakkara (3rd cent. B. C.); 27. Mummy-portrait from the Fayûm; 34-37. Four Assyrian alabaster reliefs from Nineveh; 28-30. Three lions of syenite; 31. Head of Antinous (Roman period); 32, 33. Tombstones from Palmyra. — III. *Room of the Archaic Sculptures*. In the centre: 51. Base of a candelabrum, with reliefs referring to the theft of the Delphic tripod by Hercules; 50. Torso of Athena Promache (so-called 'Dresden Palladium'). By the left window, Torso of the Ephesian Diana. In front of the second window, 67. Bronze cinerary urn from Capua. In the Cabinets, Greek and Etruscan vases, terracottas, and bronzes. — IV. *Room of Phidias*. By the entrance-wall, 131, 132. Replicas of

the Athena Lemnia of Phidias; between these, 123. Milesian votive relief. In the middle, Clay sarcophagus from Clazomenæ (ca. 550 B. C.). In the cabinets, early Greek vases and terracottas. — *V. Room of Polycletus.* 150. Zeus (Phidian school); 152. Head of a Diadumenos (after Polycletus); 156, 154, 155. Statues of athletes. By the exit-wall, 158, 159. Statues of victorious boys (after Polycletus). In the cabinets, later Greek vases. — *VI. Room of Praxiteles.* In the centre: 217. Son of Niobe; 203. Satyr, after Praxiteles; 204. Artemis; 205 (exit-wall), Apollo (these two in admirable preservation). By the first window, Reliefs; in Cabinet N (to the right), Greek terracottas; 200. Statuette of Plutus (after Cephisodotus); 216. Head of Niobe. By the second window: Amazon, from Salamis; *209. Head of a girl, from Cyzicus; 210. Head of a girl, from Gizeh. Terracottas from Asia Minor. — *VII. Hellenistic Room.* By the entrance wall, 304. Hercules; in the centre, 314. Fragment of a wounded Gaul; 310, 311. Satyr and hermaphrodite. Exit-wall: 308. Rustic; 305. Athena; 307. Drunken old woman. In the cabinets, vases and terracotta reliefs from Lower Italy.



In the window-cases, Reliefs and fragments of Aretine pottery. — *VIII. Room of the Coloured Marbles.* Specimens of marble; Etruscan bronze mirrors; Italian terracottas. — *IX. Room of the Mosaics.* Entrance-wall: 360. Euripides (?), 361. Thalia. In the centre, 371. Mosaic pavement with Bacchus and masks (from Civit  Vecchia). At the sides of the mosaic, each between Etruscan cinerary urns, 372. Aphrodite, 373. Serapis, two bronze statuettes from Alexandria. In front of the Aphrodite, 432. Glass case with gold ornaments from Bolsena. At the corner, 375. Statuette of  Esculapius. Window-cases *g* and *e* contain gold ornaments and gems. By the balustrade, *369. Mosaic ornament; 367, 368. Cupid and Psyche. — *X. Room of the Four Combatants.* In the centre, 450-453. Victorious pugilists. By the entrance-wall: 460. Antonious as Bacchus; 453. Cupid playing with a lion: sarcophagi; Roman terracotta lamps; 471. Silenus (fountain-figure). Exit-wall: 454. So-called 'Dresden Venus'; 455. So-called mourning Ariadne. — We now traverse the Vestibule (XI; p. 293) and enter the *XII. Room of the Herculanean Women*, so called from the three draped *Statues in the centre (500, 501, 502), found in almost perfect preservation at Herculaneum in 1713. To the right, 503. Girl playing with astragali. Roman portrait busts (506-508, etc.). To the right of the staircase, 504. Tomb-relief of a butcher. — *Rooms XIII and XIV* contain *Modern Sculptures* of various kinds, among the most notable of which are Nos. 600 (Charles I. of England), 601, 602, 630, 610, 617, 616, 615, 606, 604, 633, 700, 701, and 702.

THE FIRST FLOOR and the BASEMENT are devoted to the admirable 'Collection of Casts of ancient, mediæval, Renaissance, and modern works. The arrangement is chronological, the modern works being placed in the basement, which is reached by a staircase to the right of the main entrance. The covered court is occupied by a collection of casts and models of the works of Rietschel, Diez, Frémiet, Meunier, and others.

The main floor of the Albertinum also contains the *Royal Archives* (week-days, 9-1 & 3-6).

To the E. of the Albertinum is the *Synagogue* (Pl. F, G, 4), a Romanesque edifice by Semper (1840). — Pillnitzer-Str., see p. 296.

d. Suburbs on the Left Bank.

From the POST-PLATZ (p. 290) the Ostra-Allée runs to the N.W., the Wettiner-Str. to the W., and the Annen-Str. to the S.W.

In the OSTRA-ALLÉE, near the Zwinger, is the *Herzogin-Garten* (Pl. D, 4), with an orangery in the Renaissance style. To the N., in the Stallhof-Str., are the *Royal Mews* (Pl. D, 3), open 2-4 p.m.

THE WETTINER-STRASSE (Pl. D, C, 4), with the *Wettin Gymnasium*, leads to the N.W. from the Post-Platz to the FRIEDRICHSTADT, the quarter containing the *Berlin Station* (Pl. A, 3), the *Central Market*, the *Winter Harbour*, the old *Wettiner Strasse Station*, and the extensive *Town Hospital* (Pl. B, 2, 3). Part of the last occupies the old *Marcolini Palais*, in which Napoleon I. had his quarters at various times in 1813. The garden, formerly one of the finest in Dresden, contains a handsome fountain in sandstone, representing Neptune and Amphitrite, by Mattielli; the water plays in summer on Sun. 11-1 and Thurs. 3-5 p.m.; adm. gratis (entr. from the Wachsbleichgasse).

THE ANNEN-STRASSE (Pl. D, 5) leads to the S.W., passing the *Ober-Post- und -Telegraphen-Direction*, or administrative department of the post-office, to the *Annenkirche* (Pl. C, D, 5), a church of the 16th cent., restored after a fire in 1760. In front of the church is the *Anna Monument* (*Annendenkmal*), erected in 1869 to the wife (d. 1585) of Augustus I., from a design by Henze. — The *Annen-Realgymnasium* (Pl. D, 5), in the adjoining Humboldt-Str., has its aula adorned with frescoes by Dieth.

THE PRAGER-STRASSE leads to the S. from the Altstadt to the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, 7), erected in 1892-98. Near the latter is a *Panorama* (p. 271), painted by Braun of Munich and representing the Saxons before Paris, with a diorama of the Emperor William in his study.

In the large BISMARCK-PLATZ (Pl. D, E, 7) is the *Technical School*, built in 1872-75 by Heyn. To the right, in the Bernhard-Str., is the *Scottish Presbyterian Church* (p. 270). — Farther off, in the Reichs-Str., is the *Russian Chapel* (Pl. D, 8), with six towers, designed and built by Bosse of St. Petersburg (Russian service, Sat. 7 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m.), and in the Reichs-Platz is the tasteful *American Church* (p. 270). To the W., Liebig-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 8), is the *Private Observatory* of Herr von Engelhardt.

To the S.E. of the Altstadt is the **GEORGS-PLATZ** (Pl. F, 5, 6), No. 1 in which is the *Lesegesellschaft Museum* (p. 271), including a news-room, ladies' room, and restaurant. No. 6 is the modern Gothic *Kreuzschule* (Pl. F, 6), a grammar-school with a handsome hall (frescoes by Dietrich; first Sun. of each month 11-1, free; Tues. and Sat. 3-5, fee 50 pf.). — In front of the edifice are a bronze *Statue of Theodore Körner* (p. 297), by Hähnel, and busts of *Karl Gutzkow* (d. 1878), the author, and *Jul. Otto* (d. 1877), the composer.

In the adjoining **BÜRGERWIESE**, a large open space with promenades, and farther on, throughout the whole S. part of the town (Beust-Str., Goethe-Str., etc.), a number of handsome modern dwelling-houses have recently sprung up, nearly all built in the Renaissance style; one of the finest is *Oppenheim's House* on the Bürgerwiese, designed by *Semper*, now belonging to Baron Kaskel. — The **MOLTKE-PLATZ** (Pl. E, 6) is embellished with the *Nymph Fountain* by Brossmann (1865), and the **FERDINANDS-PLATZ** (Pl. E, 6), with the tasteful **Goose-Stealer Fountain* by Diez (1880). — To the E., in the Wiener-Strasse, is the **English Church* (Pl. E, 7; p. 270), consecrated in 1869, and embellished with stained-glass windows. — The late Herr Meyer's *Collection of Modern Paintings*, Beust-Str. 1, is shown daily, 11-4, on application.

The **Grosse Garten** (Pl. G, H, I, 7, 8; cafés and restaurant), outside the Pirna Gate, to the S.E. of the town, a royal park laid out in 1676 and subsequently enlarged, covers an area of about 375 acres. In 1813 it was the scene of several sharp engagements between the French and Prussians. The park is intersected by two broad avenues at right angles to each other, and is embellished with marble groups. At the intersection of the avenues stands the *Lustschloss* (Pl. I, 7; 1½ M. from the old bridge), a château built in 1680, where the royal *Museum of Antiquities* is now established.

The Museum (adm., see p. 271) consists chiefly of ecclesiastical objects of mediæval origin, removed from the churches of Saxony in consequence of the Reformation, and collected here in 1841. It contains about 3000 objects in all (catalogue 50 pf.).

The *Botanical Garden*, to the N.E. of the Grosse Garten, was laid out in 1891. Adjacent is the municipal *Exhibition Building*, entered from the Stübel-Allée. — The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. G, H, 7, 8; adm., see p. 271), to the S., contains a number of fine specimens of animals. Good restaurant (frequently concerts).

In the **PILLNITZER-STRASSE**, which begins near the Albertinum (p. 295), are the *Law Courts* (Pl. G, 4), with sculptures by Bäumer. To the N., in the Holbein-Platz, is the handsome *Justitia Fountain*, by Bruno Fischer. — Farther on in the Pillnitzer-Str. is the *Church of St. John*, a Gothic edifice with elaborate plastic decoration inside. No. 63 is the interesting *Schilling Museum* (Pl. H, 5; adm., see p. 271; illus. catalogue), with models of the works of that master (Niederwald Monument, Hamburg War Monument, Schiller Monument at Vienna, etc.).

e. Right Bank of the Elbe.

In the NEUSTADT, on the right bank of the Elbe, in the Market Place adjoining the old bridge, rises an equestrian *Statue of Augustus II.* (Pl. F, 3), 'the Strong', over lifesize, in gilded copper, by *Wiedemann* of Augsburg, 1736 (model, see p. 275).

Turning to the left, we soon reach the **Japanese Palace** (Pl. E, 2), erected by Count Flemming in 1715, purchased by Augustus II. in 1717, and named after the Japanese porcelain formerly preserved here. It is now wholly occupied by the **Royal Library** (adm. p. 271).

The Library, founded by Elector Augustus (d. 1586), now comprises 400,000 vols., 2000 incunabula, 6000 MSS., and 20,000 maps. Historical works and modern literature form the most valuable part of the collection.

Numerous interesting curiosities are exhibited in glass-cases. Case *i.* *Hieroglyphic Codex* from Yucatan, 12 ft. long, written on both sides; Parchment MS. of the Gospels (13th cent.); *Codex Boernerianus* of the Pauline Epistles, written in the 9th cent. by an Irish monk at St. Gall; poems by *Hans Sachs* (autograph); Bohemian Bible (15th cent.); part of *Gutenberg's 42-line Bible*; *Biblia Pauperum*; *Psaltery*, being the earliest printed work with a date; first German edition of *Seb. Brant's Narrenschiff* (1494), with 114 woodcuts. — Case *h.* Runic calendars of boxwood, of the 12th and 13th cent.; *Valturius 'De re militari'*, a parchment MS. of the 15th cent., with illustrations; *Tournament Books* with plates, among them that of King René of Anjou, of the 15th cent., once the property of Charles the Bold; *Volume with fifty-six miniatures of eminent men of the 15-16th cent., probably by Cranach the Younger; three *Breviaries* with miniatures of the 15-16th cent.; illustrated MS. of the '*Sachsenspiegel*', 1386; collection of portraits of Saxon princes from the earliest times until Augustus II. — Case *f.* Greek papyrus of the Ptolemaic period; municipal accounts of Leipsic, inscribed on black waxen tablets; two woodcuts in chiar'oscuro; MSS. of *Luther* and *Melanchthon*; facsimile of Dürer's *Four Books of Human Proportions* (original in the MSS. room); translation of Dante by *Philalethes* (King John of Saxony), the beginning in the king's handwriting; *Weber's Jubilee overture* (autograph); *A. W. Schlegel's* translation of *Hamlet* (autograph). — Case *g.* Octagonal *Koran*, of the size of a crown-piece; *Koran* of Sultan Bajazet II.; MS. of a Turkish poem against drinking, with fine illustrations. — In Cases 1-6, by the windows, are stamped bindings. — The next room but one contains a cast of Gellert's features after death, in coloured wax. — In the *German Room* are marble busts of Goethe and Tieck, by *David d'Angers*. — Amongst the treasures not shown to the public is the *Atlas Royal*, a collection in 19 folio vols. of portraits of princes and princesses of the 17th cent., with maps, plans, etc. (three copies only of the work were made at Amsterdam in 1707; one is now at the Hague, another at Copenhagen).

The *Japanese Garden*, or *Palais-Garten*, behind the palace, which is open to the public, affords a pleasant view.

Marble tablets and medallions on No. 7 Körner-Str. (Pl. E, 3) mark the house once occupied by Councillor Körner, where Schiller resided in 1784-86, and where *Theodore Körner* was born in 1791. It contains the *Körner Museum*, founded by Dr. Peschel, with many memorials of the poet of the 'Lyre and Sword' and of the wars of liberation at the beginning of the century (adm., see p. 271).

From the Markt-Platz (see above) the broad HAUPT-STRASSE, which is embellished with rows of trees, leads towards the N.E. On the left rises the *Dreikönigskirche* (Pl. F, 2), with its lofty tower adorned with statues of the Evangelists and the Magi by Hähnel. —

Farther on, to the right, is the *Roman Catholic Chapel* (Pl. F, 2), built in 1853 by Bothen, with an elaborately-decorated interior (altar-piece by *Schönherr*). Above the portal is a figure of Christ by Hähnel. — The Haupt-Strasse ends at the ALBERT-PLATZ (Pl. G, 2), with its two handsome fountain-groups in bronze, by Rob. Diez (1894), representing Calm Water and *Stormy Waves. The *Albert Theatre* (p. 270) here is adorned with sculptures by Menzel and Henze, sgraffito paintings by Dietrich, and ceiling-paintings by Oehme. — The Bautzener-Str., to the right, leads to the Gothic *Lutherkirche* (Pl. H, 1), built in 1887. — To the S., near the Carola Bridge, rises the *Finance Minister's Office* (Pl. F, 3), with a large mosaic on a gold ground in the pediment facing the river.

The large buildings on the N.E. side of the town ('Albertstadt') are barracks, arsenals, and other military establishments.

Cemeteries. In the *Old Neustädter Kirchhof*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the Silesian Station, rises an obelisk to the memory of soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1849. The wall of the cemetery is adorned with a Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures in relief, executed in 1534. — In the *St. Pauli Cemetery*, 1 M. farther, are buried numerous victims of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. — *Weber* (d. 1826) and *Friedrich Schlegel* (d. 1829) are interred in the *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (Pl. B, 2), and *Rietschel* (d. 1861), the sculptor, in the *Trinitatis Kirchhof* on the Blasewitz road.

f. Environs of Dresden.

(comp. the Map, and RR. 41, 42).

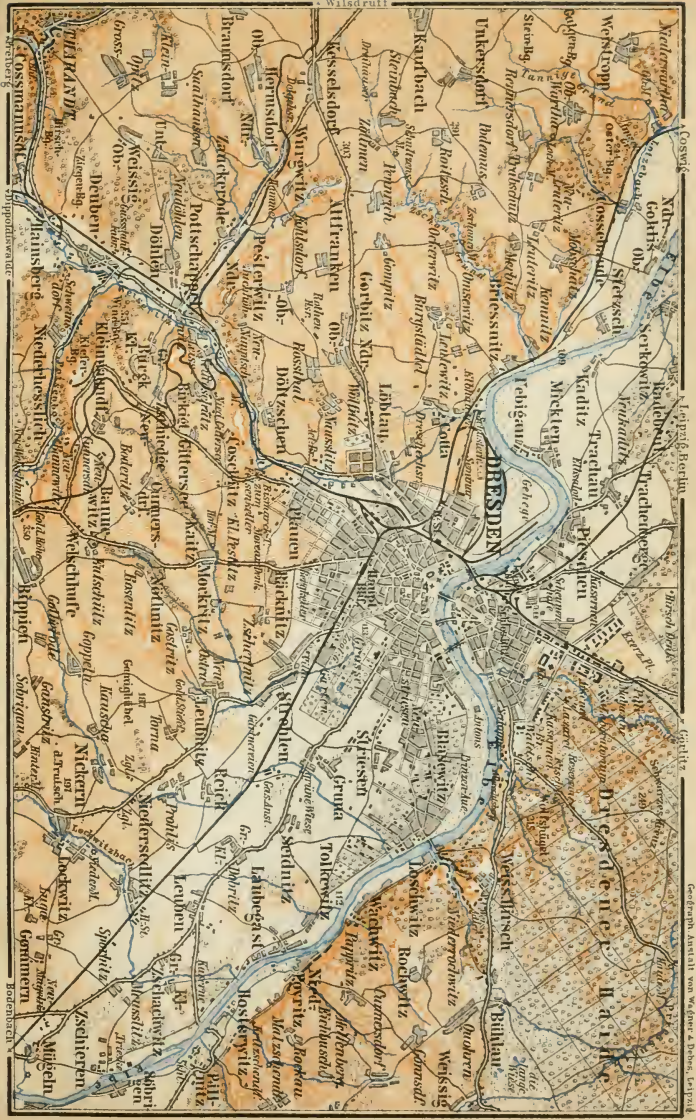
The Bergstrasse (Pl. D, 8) leads to the village of Räcknitz, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the town, just beyond which is situated *Moreau's Monument*, surrounded by three oaks, erected near the spot where the general was mortally wounded, 27th Aug., 1813. — An extensive prospect is enjoyed from the *Goldene Höhe* (1140 ft.; Restaurant), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the S.

A pleasant drive may be taken along the slopes of the vine-clad hills on the right bank of the Elbe, passing numerous villas and the popular establishments of *Waldschlösschen* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; tramway, see p. 269) and *Saloppe* (view), a steamboat-station. — Below, on the Elbe, is the turreted building of the Dresden water-works. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Waldschlösschen is the *Albrechtsberg*, with a handsome modern château, the property of Count Hohenau. A little farther up the river are the *Villa Stockhausen* and the *Villa Eckberg*, the latter in the English style, with three towers. — Pleasant silvan walks from the Albrechtsberg to the *Wolfshügel* (690 ft.; belvedere).

The *Weisse Hirsch* (**Curhaus*; **Luisenhof*; *Weisser Hirsch*; *Dr. Lahmann's Sanatorium*, pens. 7-12 *M.*), 2 M. farther on, is a favourite summer-resort, on the edge of the *Dresdener Heide*, a wooded plateau. A cable-tramway ascends hence from Loschwitz (up 20, down 10 pf.).

Farther on lies Loschwitz (*Hôtel Demnitz*; *Restaurant Burgberg*; *Restaurant Victoria-Höhe*), near which there is a small summer-house in a vineyard where Schiller wrote his *Don Carlos* in 1785-87. A small monument has been erected here to Ludwig Richter (d. 1884), the painter.

Opposite Loschwitz, on the left bank (bridge), lies Blasewitz (*Schillergarten*, *Bellerue*, both with view; *Hôt.-Pens. Weisses Schloss*), a tramway and steamboat station. An electric tramway follows the left bank hence to *Laubegast*, with a monument to Caroline Neuber, the actress, who died here in 1760. At *Tolkewitz* is Donath's 'Neue Welt', a pleasure-resort. —



Coswig

Leipzig, Berlin

Grütz

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Altendorf

1:150,000

Kilometer

Bodenbach

At *Hosterwitz*, halfway between *Loschwitz* and (3 M.) *Pillnitz*, *Weber* composed his 'Freischütz' and 'Oberon'.

Pillnitz (375 ft.; *Restaurants* and steamboat-station), on the right bank of the *Elbe* 8 M. above *Dresden* and $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the railway-station of *Nieder-Sedlitz* (see below), is a château of the king, with pleasant grounds and a botanical garden. The chapel and the dining-room are adorned with good frescoes by *Vogel von Vogelstein*. An artificial ruin at the back of the village of *Pillnitz*, on the route to the *Porsberg*, commands a pleasing view, which is finer and much more extensive from the 'Porsberg' (1185 ft.) itself, 1 hr. to the E. of *Pillnitz*. At the top is a good inn. — From *Pillnitz* we may now proceed to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lohmen* direct or through the pretty *Liebthaler Grund*; from *Lohmen* a picturesque route leads by *Uttewald* and through the *Uttewalder Grund* to the *Bastei* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); comp. p. 302, and Map.

The *Osterberg* (805 ft.; *Restaurant*, with view), on the left bank of the *Elbe*, to the N.W. of *Dresden*, is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Cossebaude* or in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the steamboat-station of *Gohlis*. We may return through the pretty *Amselgrund*.

41. From Dresden to Bodenbach (for Prague) and Tetschen (for Vienna).

39 and 38 M. RAILWAY. To *Bodenbach* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 5 *M*, 3 *M* 80, 2 *M* 50 pf.; express 5 *M* 60, 4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 90 pf.); express from *Dresden* to *Prague* in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Fares to *Tetschen*, 5 *M* 10, 3 *M* 80, 2 *M* 50 pf.; express from *Dresden* to *Vienna* in 9-12 hrs. — *Steamboat*, see p. 270.

Dresden (Central Station), see p. 268. — The train gradually approaches the *Elbe*. — 5 M. *Nieder-Sedlitz*.

On the right bank of the *Elbe*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W., lies *Pillnitz* (see above). — A pleasant excursion may be taken through the *Lockwitzer Grund* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreischau* and thence to the S.E. to (3 M.) *Maxen*.

From (7 M.) *Müglitz* a branch-line ascends the romantic *Müglitz-Thal* viâ *Glashütte*, with important watch-manufactories, to ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Geising-Altenberg*, two little towns with a station in common.

At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weesenstein* on this branch is the royal château of *Weesenstein*, the construction of which is very curious, the château being partly hewn out of the rock on which it is situated. The stables are on the 3rd, the ice-cellar and chapel on the 5th floor. — From *Geising* we may drive to *Graupen* (carr. 7 *M*) viâ *Zinnwald* and the *Mückenberg*.

About 1 M. to the S. of ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heidenau* is the royal château of *Gross-Sedlitz*, with a park in the French style. The train reaches the river here, and follows its windings through the *Saxon Switzerland* (p. 301). Finest views to the left.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pirna* (385 ft.; *Kaiserhof*, near the station; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Sächsischer Hof*; Rail. *Restaurant*), a town with 15,700 inhab., on the left bank of the *Elbe*, is commanded by the *Sonnenstein*, an old fortress converted into a lunatic asylum. The *Rathaus* contains a few antiquities. Above the town, on both banks of the *Elbe*, are quarries which yield excellent sandstone for building purposes, but do not add to the beauty of the landscape.

FROM PIRNA TO BERGGIESSHÜBEL, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. (90, 60 pf.). The train ascends the picturesque and narrow valley of the *Gottleuba*. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Berggiesshübel* (*Sächsisches Haus*; *Station Hotel*; Rail. *Restaurant*) is a small town with mineral baths, mines, and foundries. — A pleasant walk (omn.) may be taken hence viâ the *Poetengang* and *Giesenstein* to

(2½ M.) *Gottleuba* (*Kronprinz*; *Curhaus*), a chalybeate spa prettily situated in a deep valley.

From Pirna to *Grosscotta*, branch-railway, 5 M.; to *Arnsdorf*, see p. 266.

14 M. *Obervogelgesang*. — 16 M. *Pötzscha*, at the foot of the *Bärensteine* (1095 ft.; ¾ hr.) and the *Rauensteine* (995; 1 hr.), opposite *Wehlen*, the usual starting point for a visit to Saxon Switzerland (comp. p. 301). To the left rise the lofty rocks of the *Bastei*. 18 M. *Rathen*, see p. 302.

22 M. *Königstein* (**König Albert*, at the station, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. ¾, pens. 5-8 *M*; *Stadt London*; *Blauer Stern*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Kronprinz*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a small town (4200 inhab.) at the mouth of the *Biela-Thal*, commanded by the small **Fortress of Königstein* (1180 ft. above the sea, 815 ft. above the Elbe).

This fortress (no admission) was formerly regarded as impregnable, and in time of war the treasures and archives of Saxony have usually been deposited here. It is mentioned as belonging to the King of Bohemia in 1211, and about 1400 it was in the possession of the Counts of Dohna, from whom it passed to the Margraves of Meissen. The present fortifications date from the 16-18th centuries. Fine view from the *Neue Schänke* and from the *Palm-Schänke* at the foot of the rock (¾ hr. from the station).

On the opposite bank of the river rises the **Lilienstein* (1325 ft.). The traveller crosses the Elbe to the village of *Halbestadt*, opposite the Königstein station, and proceeds thence through the E. end of the village of *Ebenheit* direct to the foot of the *Lilienstein*. Ascent, partly by steps, somewhat steep, 1 hr. **Inn* (R. 1-2 *M*) and *belvedere* (10 pf.) at the top.

In 1756, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, the Saxon army of 14,000 men was surrounded at the foot of this hill by the Prussians under Frederick the Great and compelled by hunger to surrender.

The *Pfaffenstein* (1405 ft.; **Inn*, R. 1-1½ *M*), 4½ M. to the S. of Königstein, is another good point of view with fine rock-formations. We follow the road to *Pfaffendorf* and thence proceed by a footpath. Path from the foot to the *Papststein* (p. 304) in 1¼ hr.

FROM KÖNIGSTEIN THROUGH THE BIELAGRUND to the *Schweizermühle* (carr. and pair 7½ *M*; diligence twice daily, 1 *M*) and thence to the top of the *Schneeberg*, 5½-6 hrs. About 1½ M. to the S. of Königstein is situated the water-cure establishment of *Königsbrunn*, on the *Biela*, at the entrance to the *Bielagrund*, an interesting ravine with the most fantastic rock-formations. Pleasant walk up this valley to the (6½ M.) *Schweizermühle* (1150 ft.), where there are another water-cure and large hotels. About ½ M. farther on we turn to the left and proceed (guide-posts) viâ the (¼ hr.) *Zollhaus* (Restaurant) to the (¼ hr.) village of *Schneeberg* (*Schweizerhof*; *Werner's Inn*). Thence we ascend in 40-50 min. more to the summit of the **Schneeberg* (2255 ft.), where a tower commanding a fine view and a small **Inn* (R. 2 *K* 40 *h*) are situated. From *Schneeberg* to *Bodenbach* 6 M., see p. 301.

About ¼ M. to the W. of *Schneeberg* (guide necessary) are situated the *Tyssaer Wände*, a curious labyrinth of chasms and grotesque rock-formations. Fine view from the plateau.

25 M. *Schandau* (*Rail. Restaurant*); the town (p. 303) lies on the right bank, and is reached in summer by a steam-ferry (10 pf.). Branch-line from *Schandau* to *Bautzen*, see p. 303.

30½ M. *Schöna* (*Railway Restaurant*), the station for *Herrnskretschien* (p. 305) on the opposite bank. — The line now crosses the Austrian frontier, passes (32 M.) *Niedergrund* (branch-line to



Tetschen, see below), and penetrates the *Schäferwand* (690 ft.) by two tunnels.

33 M. **Bodenbach** (440 ft.; *Frieser*, well spoken of; *Hôtel Umlauf*; *Post*; **Bad-Hotel*, *Bellevue*, *Hôt. Stark*, in *Obergrund*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, recommended for a prolonged stay; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 7600 inhab., with the Austrian custom-house. A suspension-bridge (toll 2 kr.) and a railway-bridge here cross the river to **Tetschen** (**Ullrich*, 1 M. from the station, adapted for a prolonged stay, R., L., & A. 3-5 K; **Silberner Stern*; *Stadt Prag*; *Goldene Krone*; **Dampfschiff-Hotel*, at the pier; good Bohemian wine at the *Schloss-Schenke*), perhaps the pleasantest point in the valley of the Elbe, commanded by the handsome château of Count Thun, the beautiful garden, library, and armoury of which are open to the public daily 12-4 and 6-8, on Sun. and holidays the whole day.

From Bodenbach the *Schneeberg* (p. 300) may be ascended in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. See *Baedeker's Austria*.

From Bodenbach to Prague (Vienna) and from Tetschen to Vienna, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

42. Saxon Switzerland.

The *Meissen Highlands*, a very picturesque district, remarkable for its singular rock-formations, known for the last century as the **Saxon Switzerland*, extend on both banks of the Elbe from Liebenthal to the Bohemian frontier, a distance of 25 M., and from the Falkenberg to the Schneeberg, about the same distance.

Plan. Two days at least are requisite for a visit to this interesting district. *1st.* Walk from Pötzscha-Wehlen viâ the Bastei, Hockstein, and Brand to Schandau; $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. — *2nd.* Walk from Schandau viâ the Kuhstall, Winterberg, and Prebischthor to Herrnskretschien; $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. If a carriage be taken to Winterberg the detour viâ the Edmundsklamm from the Prebischthor may be conveniently included. — Two additional days may be disposed of thus: — *3rd.* Railway from Schandau to Sebnitz in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr., walk viâ Grenadierburg, Tanzplan, Wachberg, Saupsdorf, and Hinter-Hermsdorf to the Obere Schleuse and Hinter-Dittersbach; 7 hrs. — *4th.* Walk from Hinter-Dittersbach, viâ the Rudolfstein, Wilhelminenwand, and Marienfelsen, to Dittersbach in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; thence drive or walk to Böhmischn-Kamnitz and take the railway to Tetschen-Bodenbach (see above). — The Schneeberg and Bielagund, see p. 301.

Guides (4-5 M per day, 2 M per half-day; in Austria 5 and 3 K), though seldom necessary, are sometimes desirable. — *Carriages* may be hired at Wehlen, the Bastei, the Brand, Schandau, etc.; carr. and pair for 4 pers., 18 M per day, 10 M per half-day; one-horse carr. for two pers., 12 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ M, besides fee to the driver. *Horse* generally 2 M per hour (comp. p. 303). — *Steamboats* on the Elbe, see p. 270. — During Whitsuntide the Saxon Switzerland is apt to be over-crowded with holiday-makers. The hotel-charges at the most frequented places are as high as in towns.

a. FROM PÖTZSCHA-WEHLEN VIÂ THE BASTEI, HOCKSTEIN, AND THE BRAND TO SCHANDAU. — At Pötzscha (p. 300) we quit the railway and cross the Elbe by ferry (10 pf.) to the small town of Wehlen (*Freyer*, *Dampfschiffs-Hotel*, both near the quay; *Deutsches Reich*,

in the market-place; *Elb-Terrasse*, on the Elbe; *Sächsische Schweiz; Stadt Wehlen*). [From the steamboat-quay (p. 300) we ascend the Elbe to the right, then, at the ferry, we turn to the left and proceed to the market.] Thence, passing between the two last-named inns, we ascend the path in the *Wehlener Grund*. Another route quits the market by the *Post-Strasse*, turns to the left opposite the *Elb-Terrasse Inn*, and ascends the paved 'Schlossberg', soon joining the other path. The valley forks 25 min. from Wehlen. We keep to the right for the *Zscherre-Grund* and the *Bastei*.

The path to the left leads to the **Uttewalder Grund*, a fine rocky gorge (*Restaurant Waldidylle*; path hence to *Uttewald*, p. 299), usually explored from this point as far as the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Felsenhor* only.

The route hence to the (ca. 2 hrs.) *Bastei* can hardly be mistaken. The broad path ascends through the **Zscherre-Grund*, a wild and narrow wooded ravine, bounded by lofty and grotesque rocks which are partly clothed with moss and fern. At the (20 min.) top of the hill the highroad (finger-post) is crossed, the *Steinerne Tisch* (rfmts.; direction-post) passed, and the *Bastei* reached in 25 min. more. A rocky plateau, the *Wehlstein*, 50 paces to the left of the path, immediately before the *Bastei* is attained, commands a fine survey of the rocks of the *Wehlener Grund*.

The **Bastei* (1030 ft. above the sea-level, and about 645 ft. above the Elbe; **Inn* on the summit; admission to the tower 20 pf.), a rock with several peaks, rising precipitously from the Elbe, is the finest point in Saxon Switzerland. The view is magnificent and extensive, affording an admirable survey of the wooded gorges and of the abrupt peaks resembling gigantic castles that surround us on all sides: to the N. *Rathewalde* and *Hohnstein*; E. the *Brand*, *Rosenberg* (in Bohemia), *Kleine* and *Grosse Winterberg*, *Zirkelsteine*, and *Kaiserkrone*; S. the *Papstein* and *Gohrischstein*, in the foreground *Lilienstein* and *Königstein*; S.W. the *Rauenstein* and *Bärenstein*; far below the Elbe, visible from Wehlen to above Rathen.

From the inn the traveller descends in 5 min. to the **Basteibrücke*, a stone bridge of seven arches constructed in 1851, connecting the rocky pinnacles that here rise from the valley. (To the left before the bridge is reached a path diverges to the *Ferdinandstein*, which affords a good survey of the environs and of the bridge itself.) About 20 min. beyond the bridge the path emerges from the wood and divides. The branch to the left, skirting the wood, leads to the *Amselgrund* (p. 299); that in a straight direction leads to (10 min.) *Rathen* (*Erbgericht; Rosengarten*), a village on the Elbe with a ruined castle, and a steamboat and railway-station (the latter on the opposite bank; see p. 300). The ascent of the *Bastei* from Rathen occupies about 1 hr., that of the *Lilienstein* (p. 300) $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.

. The above-mentioned path to the left, 15 min. below the *Bastei*, ascends the *Amselgrund*, passes a small waterfall, and leads in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Rathewalde* (*Ritter's Inn*, well spoken of; **Büttner's Restau-*



rant). Beyond the church we cross the bridge to the right, and follow the Hohnstein road to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a group of trees (guide-post), where a road diverges to the right to Schandau. The first footpath on the left of this road leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the **Hockstein** (955 ft.), a rock rising abruptly 380 ft. above the green Polenzgrund and affording a fine view of the little town of *Hohnstein* (Weisser Hirsch; Sächs. Schweiz), on the opposite side of the valley, commanded by an old castle now used as a house of correction. — We then descend through the *Wolfsschlucht* to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel-Restaurant zum Polenzgrund*, about 1 M. from Hohnstein.

From Hohnstein (station $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of the town; rail. restaurant) a branch-railway runs to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kohlmühle* (p. 308).

We now descend the *Polenz-Thal* for about 35 min. until we reach the *Waltersdorfer Mühle* (Inn), whence we take a footpath to the left, crossing a bridge. We then ascend the hill to the right to the (25 min.) carriage-road on the top, which leads to the right in 3 min. more to the ***Brand** (1080 ft.; *Inn*), commanding a magnificent view. From right to left (S.W. to S.E.): *Bastei*, *Bärensteine*, *Königstein*, *Lilienstein*, etc., and to the extreme left the *Grosse Winterberg*.

About 2 min. from the inn a footpath diverges from the broad path to the left to a singular group of rocks somewhat resembling cornsacks. The main path, 2 min. farther on, enters a rocky gorge through which it descends to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hohnstein* and Schandau road, which leads viâ the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Frintzthalmühle Inn* and the (1 M.) *Tiefe Grund Inn* to to the (1 M.) *Elbe* at *Wendisch-Fähre*, a station on the railway from Schandau to Bautzen (p. 308) which crosses the Elbe here. Above the bridge is the *Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Schandau.

Schandau. — **Hotels.** *SENDIG'S HOTEL & VILLAS, 3 min. above the steamboat-pier, on the Elbe, with shady grounds, R. 2-5, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 7 *M*; *FORSTHAUS & DEUTSCHES HAUS, with garden on the Elbe, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 3, board 4-5 *M*; CURHAUS (p. 301), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3. pens. from $5\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — DAMPFSCHEIFF, also with garden on the Elbe, R. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *ELB-HOTEL; *SÄCHS. SCHWEIZ; LINDENHOF, at the entrance of the *Kirnitzsch-Thal*. — **Pensions.** *Villa Quisisana*, *Königs Villa*, *Villa Königin Carola*, *Villa Lucia*, *Russische Villa*, all under the same management and with same charges as Sendig's Hotel (see above). — **Restaurants** at the hotels; also *Valentin*, in the *Bade-Allée*; *Schützenhaus*, in the *Kirnitzsch-Thal*; *Schloss-Bastei*, on the *Schlossberg*. — Private apartments abundant.

Guides, see p. 312. — **Carriage** (fixed tariff) with two horses, for 4 pers., per hr. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ day 10, whole day 18 *M*; to the *Bastei* viâ the *Hockstein* 11 and 16; to the *Papststein* and back 9 *M*. Two hours' halt included in each case. — **Electric Tramway** from the *Lindenhof Hotel* to the *Waterfall* (p. 304), every 20 min. in 50 min. (fare 60 pf., return-ticket 1 *M*). — **Chair-Porters** from the waterfall to the *Kuhstall* 3 *M*, from the *Kuhstall* to the *Kleine Winterberg* 4 *M*, thence to the *Grosse Winterberg* 3 *M*, to the *Prebischthor* 4 *M* more, thence to *Herrnskretsch* 5 *M*. — **Horse or Mule** from the *Great Waterfall* to the *Kuhstall* 2 *M*, *Kleine Winterberg* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, *Grosse Winterberg* 2 *M*, *Prebischthor* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, *Herrnskretsch* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — **Railway**, see p. 300. — **Steam Ferry** to and from the station in connection with the trains, 10 pf.; ferry to *Klein-Hennersdorf*, 10 pf. — **Steamboat**, see p. 270.

The small town of *Schandau* (395 ft.), with 3500 inhab., is

prettily situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the *Kirnitzsch-Bach*. In the valley of the latter, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the town, is a *Curhaus*, with a chalybeate spring. Schandau is the central point of Saxon Switzerland, and is much frequented in summer.

WALKS. In the *Kirnitzsch-Thal*, see below; to the *Ostrauer Scheibe*; to the *Schloss-Bastei*, the *Schüllerhöhe*, the *Schützenhaus*; farther distant to the *Carola-Felsen* (view-point), $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., and the *Grosse Winterberg*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more; to the *Schrammsteine* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and thence to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schmilka*, on the Elbe, 4 M. above Schandau; to the *Wolfsberg* (Inn), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and thence to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Grosse* and *Kleine Zschirnstein*.

A very pleasant excursion may be made from the railway-station, past the station of *Krippen* and *Klein-Hennersdorf*, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the top of the **Papststein* (1475 ft.; small **Inn* at the top). The view embraces the entire district of Saxon Switzerland. The most conspicuous points are: N.W. the *Lilienstein* and *Königstein*, E. the *Grosse Winterberg* and the *Kleis* rising like a tower, S.E. the basaltic *Rosenberg* (1770 ft.), the highest peak in the district. A mere speck only of the Elbe is visible at Schandau. — From the *Papststein* a good path leads to the N.W. viâ *Gohrisch* (Sennerhütte; Erholung) to *Königstein* in 1 hr. (in the reverse direction $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Small boat from *Königstein* to *Rathen* (p. 302) in 40 min., $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.

b. FROM SCHANDAU VIÂ THE PREBISCHTHOR AND THE EDMUNDSKLAMM TO HERENSKRETSCHEN, 8 hrs. — The *Kirnitzsch Valley* is ascended by a good road from Schandau, passing the *Schützenhaus*, the *Ostrauer Mühle*, and the *Heidemühle* (Restaurant), to the *Little Waterfall* (Restaurant) and the (5 M.) *Great* or *Lichtenhain Waterfall* (Inn, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The electric tramway (p. 303) should be taken thus far (50 min.). The footpath quits the road 50 paces beyond the waterfall (guide-post), crosses the *Kirnitzsch*, and ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the —

**Kuhstall* (1100 ft.; *Inn*), an archway of rock, 20 ft. in height, commanding in one direction a view of the *Habichtsgrund*, a profound wooded ravine, enclosed by sandstone rocks. It was probably once employed by the peasantry as a refuge for their cattle in time of war, and has thence derived its name ('cow-stable'). The summit is attained by 96 steps through a narrow cleft in the rocks.

The path descends (to the left, immediately before the entrance, to the *Kuhstall*) through a narrow gorge to the *Habichtsgrund*. It descends straight on a little farther, then ascends gradually and finally in zigzags to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the so-called *Plateau* (pretty view) at the base of the basaltic *Kleine Winterberg* (1640 ft.), on the top of which a small pavilion marks the spot where Elector Augustus I. by a fortunate shot saved himself from an infuriated stag in 1568. — We follow the slope of the *Kleine Winterberg* (avoiding paths diverging to the right), and in about 1 hr. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Kuhstall*) reach the summit of the —

**Grosse Winterberg* (1810 ft.; *Inn*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4, B. 1 M.), a basaltic ridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. The tower (72 ft. in height) commands a picturesque and extensive view, embracing the Saxon, Bohemian, and even the Silesian Mts.

The PATH TO THE PREBISCHTHOR (1 hr. to the S. E.) leads from the inn on the *Winterberg* to the left through the wood. At the

(5 min.) first bifurcation we turn to the left, 5 min. farther keep straight on; 3 min. farther a path leads to the left to the (1½ hr.) Zeughaus (p. 306), but our path keeps to the right, and after ¼ hr. descends to the right again. The ***Prebischthor** (1435 ft.; *Hotel & Restaurant*, good Austrian wines), a rocky arch of far more imposing dimensions than the Kuhstall (66-100 ft. wide; roof 48 ft. long, 10 ft. thick), is in Bohemian territory. The top, which may be ascended by steps hewn in the rock (adm. 20 h), commands a striking view of the wild environs.

Descent to Herrnskretschén 1¼ hr.; a good zigzag path descends between huge walls of rock to the (20-25 min.) Herrnskretschén and Dittersbach road, where a carriage may usually be found (to Herrnskretschén, 2 M), in the *Biela-Thal*. The Biela flows into the *Kamnitz*, which joins the Elbe at Herrnskretschén.

FROM THE PREBISCHTHOR TO HERRNSKRETSCHEN VIA THE WILDE KLAMM, 4 hrs. About 6 min. from the hotel we turn to the left and follow the winding *Gabrielensteig* (guide-posts) to the (1½ hr.) inn of **Rainwiese* (p. 308) on the Herrnskretschén and Dittersbach road. Beyond the village of *Stimmersdorf* (30 min. to the S.W.) we descend a steep path into the ***Edmundsklamm**, the remarkable rocky gorge of the *Kamnitz* (adm. 40 h), and 10 min. below the bridge reach the small Edmundsklamm Inn. — A slightly longer but interesting route leads through the ***Wilde Klamm**, the E. continuation of the Edmundsklamm, the upper entrance of which is reached from the Rainwiese Inn in ½ hr. (adm. to both gorges 80 h, including boat). We descend (partly by boat) in ¾ hr. to the Edmundsklamm Inn (see above), whence the lower end of the gorge is reached by boat in ½ hr. A picturesque path thence descends to Herrnskretschén in about ¾ hr.

Herrnskretschén (*Herrenhaus*, R., L., & A. 1½-3 M; *Hetschel's*, R., L., & A. 2-3 K; *Schweizerhaus*, *Grüner Baum*, cheaper), a village on the Elbe. On the opposite bank is stat. *Schöna* (steam-ferry), see p. 300. — Steamboat to *Tetschen* and *Dresden*, see p. 270. Omnibus thrice daily to Rainwiese (see above) in 1 hr. (1 K 20 h). Small boat to Schandau (in 1¼ hr.) 6 M. Road to Dittersbach, see p. 303.

A path descends the left bank of the *Kamnitz* and then skirts the Elbe, passing the *Dürrkamnitz Mill* at the entrance to the *Dürrkamnitz Grund*, and then following the slope to (1¼-1½ hr.) the *Belvedere* (Inn) at *Elbleiten*. Thence the 'Allée' leads straight to the S.E. to (1 hr.) *Binsdorf*, whence we proceed to the S.W. viâ the *Binsdorfer Höhe* or viâ the *Steinhübel* (1425 ft.) and the *Rosenkamm* to (1½ hr.) *Tetschen* (p. 301).

The visit to the *Edmundsklamm* (see above) from Herrnskretschén may be combined with the ascent of the *Rosenberg* (2035 ft.; about 3 hrs.).

c. FROM SCHANDAU TO DITTERSBACH VIA HINTER-HERMSDORF (carriage there and back, about 22 M). — The road at first ascends the *Kirnitzsch-Thal* (p. 304) viâ (5 M.) the *Lichtenhain Waterfall* (p. 304) and (8 M.) the *Neumannsmühle* at the mouth of the 'Grosse Zschand'.

A pleasant path leads through the Grosse Zschand to the lonely for-
ester's house known as the *Zeughaus* (rustic restaurant). Paths (sign-posts)
lead hence through the woods to the S. to Rainwiese (p. 305); S.W.
(Rosssteig and Goldsteig) to the Grosse Winterberg; and N.W. (Zeughaus-
Strasse) between the *Hintere Raubschloss* (left) and the *Lorenzsteine* (right)
to the Kirnitzsch-Thal and Schandau.

From the bifurcation about 1 M. farther on we may reach
(11½ M.) Hinter-Hermsdorf either by the main road which here
quits the Kirnitzsch-Thal, or by the slightly longer road to the right
which follows the stream for 1¾ M. more and then turns to the left.

Hinter-Hermsdorf. — ZUM ERBGERICHT, unpretending, R. & B.
1½ M; ZUR HOFFNUNG, plain. — *Restaurant zur Sächsischen Schweiz.* —
Carriage to Schandau, with two horses 10, with one horse 6 M, to Sebnitz
(see p. 308), 6 M. — *Guide* to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Dittersbach viâ the Obere
Schleuse 2½ M.

The large village of *Hinter-Hermsdorf* (1260 ft.), situated in a
wide valley, and frequented as a summer-resort, is an excellent
centre for excursions in the '*Hintere*' Saxon Switzerland.

About ½ M. to the S. of Hinter-Hermsdorf, on the road to
Hinter-Dittersbach, at the beginning of the wood, we reach a deer-
fence, immediately beyond which, to the left, a broad carriage
road, known as the '*Hohweg*', ascends to the (1 M.) footpath (guide
post) to the Obere Schleuse (see below). About halfway from the
Hohweg a path diverges to the right to (½ M.) the *Friedrich-August-
Thurm* (view). Returning to the last-mentioned path and follow-
ing it for 3 min. farther, we pass a guide-post ('*Tunnel*') on the
left and reach the *Königs-Platz* (1420 ft.), a fine point of view on
a steep cliff. To reach the Obere Schleuse, we proceed from the
Königs-Platz by the footpath, which descends to the right after
12 min., to the *Tunnel*, a short rocky archway, beyond which it leads
through tall trees. Crossing an open space in the wood (numerous
wide-posts), we now descend to the *Holl*, a wooded rocky basin,

hence a carriage-road (guide-post) leads to the right to Hinter-
Dittersbach. A gentle ascent to the left brings us in about 20 min.
to the *Hohweg* (see above), whence the footpath (guide-post) to the
Obere Schleuse leads to the left. In less than ½ M. we reach the
Boat Station (rustic rfmts.).

The *Obere Schleuse* (*Upper Sluice*; 870 ft.) is a dam or sluice on
the *Kirnitzsch*, constructed for the benefit of the timber-rafts. The
water is let off in spring and autumn. A boat may be hired for a
pleasant row on the picturesque sheet of water (usually not before
the end of May; one pers. 60, two or more, each 30 pf.). Landing
beside the sluice on the right bank of the stream, which here forms
the boundary between Saxony and Bohemia, we ascend the steps
to the right to the path above. After about ¼ M. a path (guide
post) ascends to the right to the *Hermannseck*, a rocky projection,
on which is the '*Schlegel-Hütte*' (view). We may then either re-
trace our steps, or descend the somewhat difficult steps in the
rocky fissure near the hut, to the path we quitted. We now follow

the course of the Kirnitzsch, high above the stream, but in 8 min. we descend to its bank by a flight of steps near a bench, and continue to skirt it. (The bridge to the left leads to the footpath to *Schönlinde*, 7½ M.) In 6 min. more we descend the steps and cross the bridge to the left bank, but in 5 min. return to the right bank. A path with steps immediately to the right at this point (guide-post) leads to the *Wolfs-Schlucht* (there and back 5 min.; attractive), a narrow ravine with huge boulders. We continue to skirt the Kirnitzsch and finally cross a foot-bridge (for customers of the Kirnitzsch-Schenke only) or a large bridge to (35 min.) —

Hinter-Dittersbach (810 ft.; *Hirsch*; *Kirnitzsch-Schenke*; *Hegerhaus*, all rustic), a hamlet inhabited mainly by foresters and others in the service of Prince Clary or Prince Kinsky, whose estates meet here. [Those who have driven to Hinter-Hermsdorf and desire to return to Schandau, should order the carriage to meet them here.]

The direct road to *Dittersbach* (6 M.) leads through a wooded valley, with lofty sides.

TO DITTERSBACH viâ the **Dittersbacher Felsen*, 3½-4 hrs. (no inns). After about 1½ M. a road (guide-post) leads to the left from the direct road into a narrower valley, with rich meadows. A path (guide-post) leads to the left, ¾ M. farther on, to the (2 M.) solitary shooting-lodge of *Balzhütte* (rustic rfmts.). We return by the same path and at (3 min.) a guide-post marked 'Rudolfstein' proceed straight on; in 20 min. (guide-post) a woodland path diverges to the right, bringing us in ¼ hr. more to the ***Rudolfstein** (1590 ft.), an isolated rock commanding a fine view.

Retracing our steps for 6 min. from the foot of the rock we turn to the right (guide-post: 'Wilhelminenwand'), skirt the clearing ('Schneise'), cross a broader track, and proceed straight on through a deer-fence, to the (20-25 min.) **Wilhelminenwand** (1410 ft.), a projecting cliff, with a view. Thence we return in 4 min. to a guide-post ('Balzer's Lager, Marienfels, Dittersbach') and descend the steps to the right to (7 min.) *Balzer's Lager*, a rock-grotto with an inscription dating from 1632 (rfmts. on Sun.). The path (guide-post) descending hence to the right brings us in 10 min. to the foot of the ***Marienfelsen** (1380 ft.), a sharp-pointed rock, ascended by means of steps (view). — Returning to Balzer's Lager (a direct but not very attractive path leads to the right into the valley, before we reach the Lager), we thence follow the path to the right, skirting some young plantations. In about 12 min. from Balzer's Lager we descend to the right through the wooded and narrow *Stammbrücken-Thal*, with fine rocky formations; 30 min. —

Dittersbach (*Michel's Inn*; *Kronprinz Rudolf*; *Bellevue*), the central point of the 'Bohemian Switzerland'. To the N.E. of the wide valley in which it lies rise the peaks of *Rabenstein*, **Falkenstein* (½ hr.; ruined castle on the top), *Marienfelsen* (see above), etc.

FROM DITTERSBACH TO HERNSKRETSCHEN, 8 M. (carr. and pair in 2 hrs., 10 K; also diligence). The road forks to the W. of Dittersbach. The left

branch follows the *Grosse Biela* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Grund-Mühle* (inn) at the confluence of the Biela and Kamnitz, then turns to the N. and joins the shorter (right) branch at (1 M.) *Hohenteipe*. About halfway between this and Herrnskretschien lies the hotel-pension of *Rainwiese* (p. 305; pens. 7-9 K), whence a road to the Zeughaus in the Grosse Zschand (p. 306), and the *Gabrielensteig* to the *Prebischthor* (p. 305) diverge to the right, and a road to *Stimmersdorf* (*Edmundsklamm*; p. 305) to the left. Thence we descend the valley of the Biela to (8 M.) *Herrnskretschien* (p. 305).

From *Dittersbach* viâ *Kunnersdorf* to *Böhmisch-Kamnitz*, $8\frac{3}{4}$ M., carriage in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 10 K; also diligence. Short-cuts for pedestrians.

FROM DITTERSBACH TO KREIBITZ, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Rennersdorf* (*Böhmische Schweiz*). — *Kreibitz* (*Stern*) lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. (diligence 50 h) from the station of that name (p. 266).

From Schandau to Bautzen.

40 M. Railway in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 3 M 90, 2 M 60 pf.; no 1st cl.). Views to the right.

Stat. *Schandau*, see p. 303. The train crosses the Elbe to *Wendisch-Fähre* (comp. p. 303), passes through a tunnel, and ascends the *Sebnitz-Thal*. $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Porschdorf*. Beyond (3 M.) *Kohlmühle* (branch to *Hohnstein*, see p. 303) the train quits the sandstone and enters a granite district. Two tunnels. 6 M. *Ulbersdorf*. The Sebnitz is crossed five times. Four tunnels.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sebnitz* (1030 ft.; **Stadt Dresden*; **Sächsischer Hof*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a manufacturing town with 8200 inhabitants.

FROM SEBNITZ TO THE TANZPLAN AND WACHBERG. — We follow the *Kirch-Strasse* from the S.E. angle of the market-place, then take the first turning (guide-post) to the left, pass the church, and follow the *Berg-strasse*. About 100 paces farther on (guide-post), to the right; at the next fork (guide-post), to the left; then by the field-track (guide-posts) to the (25 min.) *Grenadierburg* (Inn, with belvedere). Passing the *Grenadierburg*, we descend to (2 min.) a guide-post ('*Tanzplan*') indicating the path through fields. At the beginning of the wood, beyond a solitary farm-house, the path begins gradually to ascend. 20 min. Guide-post to the (5 min.) *Heilige Hallen*, a group of pines. From the guide-post, a little farther on, we follow the white-marked track to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Tanzplan* (1965 ft.) in the *Thomaswald*. The view from the top (adm. to tower 10 kr.) is one of the finest in the Saxon Switzerland (rustic inn). — From the inn a carriage-road to the left (guide-post), and then a footpath to the right descend (several guide-posts) to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the village of *Thomasdorf* (Inns), on the frontier. We ascend the road to the left of the custom-house for less than $\frac{1}{4}$ M., then, at a guide-post, enter the *Diebs-Strasse* or 'Thieves' Road', to the right. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we pass a carriage-road (guide-post) and immediately afterwards reach a footpath, leading to the right to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schweizerkrone* or *Wachberg* (1635 ft.), with a rustic inn and a view-tower (10 pf.). A path descends hence to the right to *Saupsdorf* (Inn), whence a road, generally destitute of shade, leads to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hinter-Hermsdorf* (p. 306).

FROM SEBNITZ TO THE HOCHBUSCH. We follow the *Hertigswald* road to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.) direction-post, cross the brook to the right, and ascend by the footpath to the right a little farther on. We then follow the 'Hohe Strasse' to the right, whence after 8 min. a footpath diverges to the right, leading to the summit of the *Hochbusch* (1410 ft.; inn and view-tower), which commands an extensive view.

Beyond Sebnitz the line reaches its highest point. 14 M. *Krumhermsdorf*. The castle of *Stolpen* is seen on the left. Several small stations. 31 M. *Wilthen* (branch to *Ebersbach*, p. 266). Beautiful view to the right. — 40 M. *Bautzen* (p. 265).

43. From Dresden to Reichenbach viâ Chemnitz and Zwickau.

93½ M. RAILWAY in 3½-6 hrs. (fares 12 *M* 20, 9 *M* 20, 6 *M* 10 pf.; express 13 *M* 70, 10 *M* 20, 7 *M* 10 pf.).

Dresden (Central Station), see p. 268. — At (2½ M.) *Plauen* (tramway, see p. 269), where there are extensive breweries, begins the **Plauensche Grund*, a picturesque and rocky part of the valley of the *Weisseritz*, 1½ M. in length, disfigured by factories. The train crosses the stream several times. On the height to the right rises the château of *Begerburg* (¼ hr. from stat. *Plauen*).

At (4½ M.) *Potschappel* a branch diverges to *Nossen* (24 M.; p. 315). — From (7 M.) *Hainsberg* a branch-line runs to (22½ M.) *Kipsdorf*.

8½ M. *Tharandt* (685 ft.; *Badehotel*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Villa Clara*), with 2600 inhab., romantically situated at the junction of three valleys. On a rocky eminence rise the ruins of an ancient castle (840 ft.). The *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1816, an institution for the education of foresters, enjoys a high reputation. Pleasant walks and beautiful woods in the environs. — 11 M. *Edle Krone*, a pleasure-resort. Tunnel.

The line now quits the valley of the *Weisseritz*, and ascends the picturesquely-wooded *Seerenbach-Thal* as far as (16 M.) *Klingenberg-Colmnitz*.

From *Klingenberg-Colmnitz* a branch-railway runs to (12½ M.) *Frauenstein* (*Goldner Stern*), an old town (1200 inhab.) with a château and an ancient castle.

To the right, below (22½ M.) *Muldenhütten*, is the *Muldener Hütte*, an extensive government-foundry. The *Freiberger Mulde* is then crossed. On the right and left are numerous mines and foundries.

25 M. *Freiberg* (1345 ft.; *Hôtel de Saxe*, R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; *Rother Hirsch*; *Stern*; *Kronprinz*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a mining town, founded in 1170, on the discovery of the silver mines, is the centre of the Saxon mining district and the seat of a Mining Academy (260 students), founded in 1765. Pop. 30,000. A well-kept promenade, with remains of the old walls and towers and the extensive *Law Courts*, surrounds the town.

The *Rothe Weg*, to the left from the station, leads to the *Post-Platz*, with the *Post Office* and a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by *Albermann* (1895). The *Erbische-Str.* leads hence to the *Obermarkt*, with the handsome *Rathhaus* on the E. side, a late-Gothic building of 1410, with additions in the Renaissance style, and the *Kaufhaus* on the N. The former contains a number of portraits of Saxon princes, and the latter a *Museum of Antiquities* (open daily). The spot where *Kunz von Kaufungen* (p. 337) was executed in 1455, opposite the *Rathhaus*, is marked by a stone with a cross; the stone head above the oriel of the *Rathhaus* is said to be a portrait of the bold robber.

The *Burg-St.*, running to the N.W. from the *Rathhaus*, and then

the Kirchgasse to the right, lead to the *CATHEDRAL, a late-Gothic edifice erected on the site of a Romanesque church which was burned down in 1484. The cloisters on the S. side were completed in 1509 (restored in 1890); the choir was added in 1576. A beautiful relic of the earlier church, dating from the 12th cent., is the S. Portal, or **Goldene Pforte*, the rich sculptures of which probably date from the beginning of the 13th century. These plastic decorations, which were perhaps originally gilded, rank amongst the best works of the mediæval period, those in Italy not excepted.

The sculptures represent the Kingdom of God revealed to man by Christ. Below are eight statues of representatives of the Old Testament and antetypes of Christ: to the left Daniel, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon, and St. John the Baptist; to the right Aaron, a woman with a crown (the church?), David, and Nahum the prophet. The nine lunettes above contain reliefs from the New Testament: in the central field are the Virgin and Child, to the left the Adoration of Magi, to the right the angel Gabriel and St. Joseph; in the middle arch, God the Father and four angels, with Christ, an angel, and seven saints above; on the third arch, the Holy Ghost (represented by a dove) with eight apostles; on the highest arch, the Angel of Judgment and the Resurrection of the dead.

INTERIOR (sacristan, Untermarkt 1; 50 pf.). Behind the high-altar is the *Kurfürsten-Gruft*, in which repose forty-one Protestant princes of Saxony, from Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1541) to Elector George IV. (d. 1694). The gilded bronze statues are by Italian sculptors. Fine tombstones in the pavement. The finest monument is that of the Elector Maurice (d. 1553 at the battle of Sievershausen) in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent., a sarcophagus of several rare kinds of marble, with a kneeling statue of the prince, and richly sculptured, designed by Italian masters and executed by Netherlandish sculptors in 1563. Beside it is the suit of armour worn by the Elector at the time of his death. The late-Gothic *Pulpit* (ca. 1500), in the form of the stalk and calyx of a flower, with steps borne by the figures of the master and his assistants, is also worthy of inspection. The powerful *Organ* was built in 1714, by Silbermann, a native of Freiberg.

At the N.W. end of the Burg-Str. is *Schloss Freudenstein*, dating from the 12th cent., but entirely rebuilt in 1577 (now a magazine). Thence following the Promenade to the S. we reach the *König Albert Park*, to the S. of which is a Gothic *Monument*, erected in 1844, commemorating the brave defence of the town by the townspeople and miners against the Swedes in 1642-43.

Most of the mines in the neighbourhood of Freiberg belong to the state. One of the most easily inspected is the *Abraham-Schacht*, to the E. of the town, a visit to which takes 2-3 hrs. (open 7-5; adm. 2, 3½, or 5 M. for 1, 2, or 3 pers., incl. use of mining costume). The processes of smelting the ore, etc., are most conveniently seen in the *Muldener Hütte* (apply at the office; 50 c. each pers.). — The *Rotschönberg-Stollen*, a conduit 10 ft. in height, constructed in 1814-77 to carry off the superfluous water, has a length of 30 M., including its branches.

FROM FREIBERG TO MOLDAU, 24 M., in 2¼ hrs.; FROM MOLDAU TO BRÜX, 24 M., in 1½ hr. — The train follows the valley of the *Freiberger Mulde*. — From (8½ M.) *Mulda* (Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (10 M.) Sayda (2220 ft.; *Löwe, Stern*), one of the oldest towns in Saxony. About 6 M. beyond Sayda lies Bad Einsiedel (2465 ft.; *Badehaus*), a summer-resort with a chalybeate spring, charmingly situated in the Erzgebirge (p. 312), among woods. Thence the road proceeds, crossing the (1½ M.) Austrian frontier, to (7 M. farther on) *Oberleutensdorf* (Drei Linden), a busy little toy-making town (see p. 311). — From (16 M.) *Bienenmühle* (Inn) a pleasant mountain road leads to (4-5 hrs.) *Ossegg*. — The Austrian frontier is

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crossed near (24 M.) *Moldau*, where the custom-house examination takes place. — 31½ M. *Eichwald*; 44 M. *Wiesa-Obertentensdorf*. — 48 M. *Brüx* (Ross; Löwe; Adler; Railway Restaurant), see *Baedeker's Austria*.

From Freiberg to *Riesa*, see p. 315.

Near (35 M.) *Oederan* the château of Augustusburg (p. 312) is seen on a lofty hill to the right. Beyond Oederan the line enters the attractive valley of the *Flöha*, and follows it to its influx into the Zschopau, crossing the stream near *Hetzdorf*. — 42 M. *Flöha*, a pretty village in the Zschopau-Thal. Branch-lines to Reitzenhain and to Annaberg (both for Komotau), see p. 312. — From (44 M.) *Nieder-Wiesa* a branch diverges to Rosswein (p. 318).

50 M. **Chemnitz**. — **Hotels**. Near the station: *CAROLA* (Pl. a; D, 3), R. 2-5, D. 2½ *M*; **BURG WETTIN* (Pl. b; D, 3); *HERMANN* (Pl. c; D, 3); *VIER JAHRESZEITEN* (Pl. d; D, 3). — In the town: **RÖMISCHER KAISER* (Pl. g; C, 3); **STADT GOTHA* (Pl. h; D, 3), commercial, R. from 2, B. 1 *M*; *CENTRAL* (Pl. i; D, 3); *VICTORIA* (Pl. l; D, 3, 4).

Restaurants. *Deutscher Kaiser*, *Moritzburg*, Theater-Str.; *Kaisersaal*, *Erich*, Lange-Str.; **Zum Prälaten*, Kloster-Str.; **Hartenstein's Wine Rooms*, Bretgasse 12; *Rail. Restaurant*. — **Cafés**. *Theater-Café*; *Wiener Café*, Johannis-Str.; *Reichskanzler*, König-Strasse.

Cabs. Per drive in the inner district, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; from the inner to the outer district 60, 80 pf., 1 *M*, 1 *M* 25 pf.

Electric Tramways. 1, 2. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 2, 3) to the *Market Place* (Pl. C, 2) and to the *Nicolai-Brücke* (Pl. C, 4). — 3. From *Schönau* to the *Schlachthof* (Pl. E, 1). — 4. From *Allendorf* to the *Cemetery*. — 5. From *Reichenbrand* to the *Nicolai-Brücke* (Pl. D, 2, 3).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 3), in winter; *Thalia Theatre*, Zwickauer-Str. (Pl. B, C, 4), in summer. — **OPEN AIR CONCERTS** in the *Schlossgarten* (p. 312), 4 pers. (Pl. A, 5), etc.

U.S. Consul, *Jas. C. Monaghan, Esq.*; vice-consul, *Jos. F. Monaghan, Esq.*

Chemnitz (1000 ft.; pronounced *Kemnitz*), the third largest town in Saxony and one of the most important manufacturing places in Germany, with 172,000 inhab., lies in a fertile plain at the base of the Erzgebirge. It was originally a settlement of the ancient Wends, and became celebrated at an early period for its linen manufactories and bleaching-grounds. The staple products are stockings, gloves, woven goods, and machinery, which are manufactured on a large scale both in the town itself and in the neighbourhood. Large quantities of *Chemnitz* manufactures are exported to the United States.

The late-Gothic *Rathhaus* in the *Hauptmarkt* (Pl. C, 3) is flanked with arcades and possesses a lofty tower. Near it is the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. C, 3), of the 15th cent., skilfully altered in the 18th, and again in a Gothic style in 1883. Among the other prominent buildings are the *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 3), the *Technical Schools* (Pl. 17) of the Saxon government, the *Synagogue* (1899; Pl. C, 4), and several modern churches. Interesting visits may be paid to the *Foundry for Artistic Purposes* (Pl. C, D, 4), in the Annaberg-Str. (Sun. 10-3, Wed. 10-12 & 1-3), and to the *Industrial Museum* (Pl. D, 3; Sun. 10-11). The *Stadt-Park* may also be visited. — The *Schloss* (Pl. C, 2), to the N.W. of the town, once a Benedictine abbey, is now a restaurant with pretty grounds and a good view. The

adjoining *Schlosskirche*, a late-Gothic edifice of 1514-25, with a fine portal, contains paintings of the old Franconian School. The *Schloss-teich* (Pl. C, 2) is surrounded by pleasant grounds.

From Chemnitz to *Döbeln* and *Riesa*, see p. 315. — Another line runs from Chemnitz to (28½ M.) *Rosswein* (p. 318).

FROM CHEMNITZ TO LEIPSIK, 51 M., viâ *Lausigk* in 2-3 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 70 pf., 5 *M*, 3 *M* 40 pf.). From (7 M.) *Wittgensdorf* a branch-line diverges to *Limbach*. 14 M. *Cossen* lies in the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, which is here crossed by the imposing *Göhrener Railway Viaduct*, 500 yds. long, 220 ft. high (excursion from Cossen down the Mulde Valley to Rochlitz, see p. 318). 19½ M. *Narsdorf*, the junction for Penig (p. 318). 22½ M. *Geithain*; 29 M. *Lausigk*, with 3700 inhab.; 37 M. *Belgershain*; 45 M. *Liebert-wolkwitz*, where the battle of Leipsic (p. 327) began. — Another line from Chemnitz to Leipsic runs viâ *Geithain* and *Borna*.

Chemnitz is a convenient starting-point for a visit to the *Erzgebirge* or *Ore Mountains*, a range between Saxony and Bohemia, about 85 M. in length and 25 M. in breadth, with a mean elevation of 2480 ft. The highest summit is the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4080 ft.), in Bohemia. — The *Inns* are primitive but prices are low. *Carriages* may be obtained almost everywhere (one-horse 8-12 *M* per day, two-horse 12-18 *M*). The three branch-railways described below afford easy access to the chief points in the *Erzgebirge*.

FROM CHEMNITZ TO KOMOTAU VIÂ REITZENHAIN, 73 M., railway in 4¾-6 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 30, 3 *M* 90 pf.). — The line diverges from the Dresden railway at (8 M.) *Flöha* (p. 311) and ascends the valley of the *Flöha*. From (21½ M.) *Pockau* a diligence plies thrice daily to (2 M.) *Lengefeld* (Post; *Erbgericht*), on the slope of the *Adlerstein*, and a railway runs viâ (7 M.) *Olbernhau* (*Gerichtsschenke*), an industrial place with 7000 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Flöha*, to (13½ M.) *Neuhausen* (*Erbgericht*). — 31½ M. *Marienberg* (1995 ft.; *Drei Schwäne*; *Kreuz*; *Ross*), a little town with 6600 inhab. and various industries. — 43 M. *Reitzenhain* (2490 ft.; *Kurhaus*; *Malzhaus*), the frontier-station (luggage examined), is a summer-resort. — The Bohemian railway crosses the brook forming the frontier by a lofty viaduct and reaches its culminating point (2635 ft.) near (48 M.) *Sebastiansberg*. At (52 M.) *Krima-Neudorf* our line unites with the Chemnitz-Annaberg railway (see below). The train then descends in numerous windings (gradient 1:50) to (73 M.) *Komotau* (**Scherber*; *Reiter*; **Railway Restaurant*), an old and wealthy little town at the foot of the *Erzgebirge*. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

FROM CHEMNITZ TO KOMOTAU VIÂ ANNABERG, 91 M., railway in 7¾ hrs., (fares to Weipert 6, 4½, 3 *M*). From Chemnitz to (8 M.) *Flöha*, see p. 311. Our line then ascends the busy valley of the *Zschopau*. — 10½ M. *Erdmannsdorf* (960 ft.), a summer-resort. Diligence five times daily to (2 M.) *Augustsburg* (1620 ft.; *Hirsch*), a little town commanded by an extensive château erected in 1568-72. — 18 M. *Zschopau* (*Stadt Wien*; *Deutsches Haus*), a small town of 7000 inhab., with cloth-factories. The château of *Wildeck* includes a round tower said to date from the time of Emp. Henry I. — 26 M. *Wolkenstein* (1540 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof*), with 2100 inhab., has a partly-ruined château. About 2 M. from the town are the warm springs (86°) of the same name, with a *Curhaus*. — 29 M. *Wiesenbad* is another little watering-place with a *Curhaus* and springs (62°). — 35 M. *Annaberg* (1970 ft.; **Wilder Mann*, R, 13¼ *M*; *Museum*, well spoken of **Rail. Restaurant*; *Bahl's Restaurant*, with garden and view), a town with 15,000 inhab., busily occupied in making lace and trimmings, which are largely exported to the United States (American Consul, *John F. Winter, Esq.*). Annaberg was founded in 1496 and first attained importance through its mines, now of little value. Lace-making was introduced in 1561 by Barbara Uttmann (1514-75), a statue of whom stands in the market-place. The *Annenkirche*, built in 1499-1525 and restored in 1884, contains some interesting works of art. The sculptures on the 'Schöne Pforte' are particularly noteworthy. On the sides of the galleries are 100 painted reliefs, of 1522,



representing biblical, legendary, and humorous scenes. The high-altar, the work of A. Dowher of Augsburg, and the pulpit are adorned with reliefs of the same period. Several old German pictures also deserve notice: Woman taken in adultery, by Cranach the Younger, Coronation of the Virgin, and *St. Catharine, by an unknown master of the 16th century. The smith's work on the sacristy door is admirably executed. Near the church is a *Statue of Luther*, by Völker (1883). — A branch-railway runs hence to (16½ M.) *Schwarzenberg* (p. 314) in 1¾ hr. — 36 M. *Buchholz* (1880 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*), a town of 8000 inhab., lies on the *Schma*. The Gothic church of St. Catharine contains some paintings of Wolgemut's school. — From (40 M.) *Cranzahl* (Krone) a branch-line runs to (10½ M.) *Oberwiesenthal* (2995 ft.; Rathhaus; Stadt Karlsbad), whence the *Fichtelberg* (3980 ft.) may be ascended. An excursion may be made from Oberwiesenthal to *Carlsbad* via *Gottesgab* (ascent of the *Keilberg*, p. 312, in 1 hr.) and *Joachimsthal* (see *Baedeker's Austria*). — At (70½ M.) *Krima-Neudorf* this line unites with the one above described. — 91 M. *Komotau*.

FROM CHEMNITZ TO ADORF, 72 M., railway in about 5 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 90, 4 *M* 60 pf.). — The first important station is (23 M.) *Zwönitz* (1800 ft.), ½ M. from the little town of that name (Ross). About 4 M. to the S. of *Zwönitz* (diligence thrice daily) lies *Grünhain* (Rathskeller), a small town amid wooded hills, with the remains of a Cistercian convent founded in 1236, now used as a reformatory. About 5 M. to the S.E. of *Zwönitz* (diligence twice daily) lies *Elterlein* (Sonne), a small town, surrounded by woods, near which are the *Schatzensteine* (2505 ft.). — The train now crosses the ridge (1820 ft.) and descends (1:40) in three long windings to the *Lössnitz-Thal*. — 31½ M. *Aue*, the junction of the Zwickau-Schwarzenberg line (p. 314). We next ascend the valley of the *Mulde*. — 43 M. *Eibenstock* (2100 ft.; *Stadt Leipzig*; *Rathskeller*; U. S. Agent), a town of 7200 inhab., 1½ M. to the E. of the station, the chief seat of the tambour cmbroidery. — 59½ M. *Schöneck* (pop. 3800). — From (63 M.) *Zwota* (2210 ft.) a branch-railway runs to (5 M.) *Klingenthal*, *Graslitz*, and *Falkenau* (see *Baedeker's Austria*). — The railway continues to descend rapidly. 69 M. *Markneukirchen* (1510 ft.), 1 M. from the town (Rathskeller; Post; U. S. Agent), which is the centre of the Erzgebirge manufacture of musical instruments. Fine views from the *Obere Berg* and the *Hohe Stein* (2550 ft.). — 72 M. *Adorf* (1100 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*; *Victoria*), a small town in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and the junction for the Leipzig and Eger railway (see p. 338).

70 M. *Glauchau* (800 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*; *Stadt Hamburg*), a manufacturing town with 27,100 inhab., with a château of the counts of *Schönburg*, lies on the *Mulde*. U. S. Consul, *Geo. Sawter, Esq.*

FROM GLAUCHAU TO GÖSSNITZ, 10 M., railway in ½ hr. — 7 M. *Meerane* (*Härtel*), an active industrial town with 24,500 inhabitants. 10 M. *Gössnitz* (p. 337).

From Glauchau to *Grossbothen*, see p. 318.

Beyond Glauchau the train crosses the *Mulde* by a long bridge, and runs along the left bank. 75 M. *Mosel*.

80 M. *Zwickau* (930 ft.; **Kästner*, **Wagner*, near the station; *Post*; *Grüne Tanne*), an old manufacturing town with 50,400 inhab., on the *Mulde*.

The **Marienkirche*, the best example of late-Gothic architecture in Saxony, was built in 1453-1536 on the model of the church of St. Lawrence in Nuremberg, and was thoroughly restored in 1885-91. Nave, aisles, and choir are all covered with flat groined vaulting. The buttresses are prolonged into the interior of the church to serve as supports for the galleries in the aisles.

Winged altar-piece in carved wood, with paintings by *Mich. Wolgemut*, executed in 1479, representing Mary and the eight holy women. The

Sacristy contains similar carvings, dating from 1507, and a highly interesting Pietà in painted wood-carving by an unknown Saxon master (15th cent.). Handsome choir-stalls. Fine view from the tower (227 ft.). The sacristan lives on the N. side of the church.

The *Catharinenkirche* of the 14th and 15th cent., subsequently altered, contains an altar-piece of 1518. Thomas Münzer (p. 379) was pastor here in 1520-22. Adjacent is the château of *Osterstein*, built in 1590, now a penitentiary. — In the market-place are the *Rathhaus* of 1581, the late-Gothic *Gewandhaus* (now a theatre) of 1522-24, and other fine old buildings; also the house (No. 5; medallion) in which the composer *Robert Schumann* (1810-1856) was born. The *Gymnasium*, mentioned as early as the 15th cent., contains the *Public Library* (week-days 11-12). In the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz is a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Drischler (1898).

The environs are well-peopled. The important coal-mines of this district employ upwards of 11,000 hands.

From *Zwickau* to *Oelsnitz* (p. 338), 37 M., railway in about 2 hrs., viâ *Lengenfeld*, *Auerbach*, and *Falkenstein*; to *Werdau*, see p. 337.

FROM ZWICKAU TO JOHANNGEORGENSTADT (*Carlsbad*), 35½ M., railway in 3½-4¾ hrs. (fares 4 *M* 50, 2 *M* 40 pf.). — The train ascends the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, through a busy district rich in coal. From (3¾ M.) *Wilkau* a branch-line runs to (26 M.) *Carlsfeld*. — About 2½ M. to the E. of (7 M.) *Wiesenburg* is the small town of *Wildenfels*, with a château. — 12½ M. *Stein*, with a picturesque old castle; 1 M. to the N.E. is *Harlenstein*, the birthplace of the poet Paul Fleming (1609-40), commemorated by a monument erected in 1896. — 16 M. *Niederschlema* (1090 ft.), with paper-mills. [Branch-line from *Niederschlema* to (3 M.) *Schneeberg* (1525 ft.; *Sächsisches Haus*; *Sonne*), a mining and lace-making town with 8300 inhabitants. The late-Gothic church, erected in 1516-40, contains a large altar-piece, with wings, representing the *Crucifixion, painted by Cranach the Elder and his pupils in 1539. The tower (260 ft.) commands a fine view. The numerous mines in the vicinity, formerly rich in silver, now chiefly produce cobalt, bismuth, and nickel.] — 18½ M. *Aue* (*Erzgebirgischer Hof*), a small town pleasantly situated in a hollow at the confluence of the *Mulde* and the *Schwarzwasser*, is the junction for *Chemnitz* and *Adorf* (p. 313). — The line then ascends the valley of the *Schwarzwasser* to (25 M.) *Schwarzenberg* (1400 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof*; *Rathskeller*), a small town with an old Schloss, on an eminence skirted by the *Schwarzwasser*. Railway to *Annaberg*, see p. 313. — The railway continues to ascend the valley of the *Schwarzwasser*. — 35½ M. *Johanngeorgenstadt* (2460 ft.; *Hôtel de Saxe*; *Rathskeller*), a small town (5300 inhab.) on the left bank of the *Schwarzwasser*. In the market-place is a statue of Elector John George, who founded the town in 1654 as a refuge for Bohemian Protestant exiles. — From *Johanngeorgenstadt* to (39 M.) *Carlsbad*, railway in 2½ hrs. viâ *Neudek* and *Neu-Rohlau* (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

At (89 M.) *Neumark* we join the line from *Leipsic* to *Reichenbach* and *Hof* (p. 337).

44. From Dresden to Leipsic.

a. Viâ Riesa.

74 M. RAILWAY. Express in 2¼ hrs. (fares 10 *M* 80, 8 *M*); ordinary trains in 3-3¼ hrs. (9 *M* 60 pf., 7 *M*, 20, 4 *M* 80 pf.).

The train starts from the Altstadt (Central Station, p. 268) and crosses the *Elbe* to the (2¼ M.) *Leipsic Station* in the Neu-

stadt (p. 268). Beyond the town it skirts the *Lössnitz*, a range of vine-clad hills with numerous villas. — $5\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Radebeul*. — 7 M. *Weintraube*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of which is the *Paradies*, a favourite resort of the Dresdeners. 8 M. *Kötzschenbroda*; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Coswig*, the junction for Meissen and Döbeln (see below).

$14\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Niederau*. From (21 M.) *Priestewitz* a branch-line diverges to *Grossenhain* (3 M.; p. 267). $28\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Langenberg* is the junction of the Berlin line (p. 267). *Röderau* (see below) lies on the right bank of the *Elbe*. The train crosses the *Elbe*.

33 M. **Riesa** (*Rail. Restaurant; Railway Hotel*), a busy town on the *Elbe* (11,800 inhab.), is the junction for several railways.

FROM RIESA TO CHEMNITZ, 41 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — 16 M. *Döbeln* is the junction of the Leipzig, Meissen, and Dresden line (see p. 318). The train crosses the *Freiberger Mulde* here, and the *Zschopau* farther on, commanding several pleasing views of the valley of the latter. 22 M. *Waldheim*, a small town with a large prison. — 30 M. *Mittweida* (*“Sächsischer Hof*), a busy town with 13,400 inhab. and a technical school for mechanical engineers. — On a lofty rock on the right bank of the *Zschopau*, 1 M. to the N. of (35 M.) *Oberlichtenau*, is the château of *Sachsenburg*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. lies the extensive château of *Lichtenwalde*, with beautiful fountains. — 41 M. *Chemnitz*, see p. 311.

FROM RIESA TO FREIBERG, 35 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lommatzsch* (3000 inhab.), on the *Jahne*, in the most fertile part of Saxony. $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nossen*, also a station on the Leipzig, Döbeln, and Dresden line (p. 317). — 35 M. *Freiberg* (p. 309).

Lines also run from Riesa to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Röderau* (p. 267) and (16 M.) *Elsterwerda* (p. 267).

41 M. *Oschatz* (*Goldener Löwe; Weisses Ross*), an attractive town (10,000 inhab.) with a church with two towers. Railways run hence to *Nerchau* ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) and to *Strehla* (7 M.).

$46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dahlen* (to the left rises the *Kolmberg*, 995 ft., with a view-tower); $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dornreichenbach*.

$57\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wurzen* (*Post*), a manufacturing place of 15,600 inhab., with an old cathedral and château (view from the tower). It is the junction of a line to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grossbothen* (p. 318), passing *Nerchau* (see above) and *Grimma* (p. 318).

The *Mulde* is now crossed. $66\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Borsdorf*; $70\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Paunsdorf*. — 74 M. **Leipzig**, see p. 318.

b. Via Döbeln.

82 M. RAILWAY in 3–4 hrs. (fares 9 *M* 60, 7 *M* 50, 4 *M* 80 pf.). This route is longer, but more attractive than the above.

As far as ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Coswig* the route is the same as the preceding. The train crosses the *Elbe*, and soon reaches —

16 M. **Meissen**. — *Hotels*. In *Cölln*: *BAHNHOF-HÔTEL*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; *HAMBURGER HOF* (Pl. e). — In *Meissen*: *BLAUER STERN* (Pl. a), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2 *M*, B. 80 pf.; *HIRSCH*, in the market-place; *GOLDENER LÖWE* (Pl. c); *SONNE*, Theater-Platz 14. — *Restaurants*. *Rathskeller*, in the old Rathhaus; *Burgkeller*, on the Schlossberg. Wine at *Horn's*, Elbgasse, and the *Alte Ritter*, next the Stadtkirche. — *Cab* from the station or steamboat-quay to the Albrechtsburg or to the porcelain-factory, 1 pers. 80 pf., 2 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf.

Travellers coming from Leipzig to visit the porcelain-factory should alight at Triebischthal (p. 317).

Meissen (360 ft.), one of the most ancient towns in Saxony, founded about 930 by King Henry I. and the seat of the Margraves of Meissen down to 1090, is most picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Triebisch* and the *Meissa* into the *Elbe*. Pop. 18,800.

The railway-station is situated in *Cölln*, a flourishing industrial place (10,000 inhab.) on the right bank of the *Elbe*, with the interesting modern *Johannes-Kirche*.

On leaving the station we turn to the right, cross the old *Elbe* bridge, and follow the *Untere Elbgasse* to the *Heinrichs-Platz*, in which is a fountain-figure of Henry I. and the Franciscan Church (sculptures in the cloisters; 25 pf.). Farther on is the *Grosse Markt*, with the *Rathhaus* (1471). We next follow the *Burg-Strasse* to the right, passing under the *Schlossbrücke*, then turn to the left, cross the bridge, and reach the *Schlossberg*, 160 ft. above the town, on which stand the cathedral and the *Albrechtsburg*. In front of the latter is a bronze *Statue of Albert the Brave* (1443-1500), by *Hultsch* (1876).

The **CATHEDRAL* was founded in the 13th, and completed in the two following centuries. The S.E. tower (254 ft.), with its elegant spire, dates from the 15th century. The portals and the interior are adorned with numerous interesting sculptures.

INTERIOR (the sacristan lives at Dom-Platz 7; adm. $\frac{1}{2}$, 2-4 pers. 1 *M*). In the *Johannis-Kapelle* (1291) are good carved figures of John the Baptist, and of the Madonna and Child with an angel (?); and in the choir are four statues (Emp. Otho I. and his wife, St. John the Evangelist, and Bishop Donatus) resembling the statues in the cathedrals of Bamberg and Naumburg. Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 15th and 16th cent. repose in this church. The finest monument is that of Friedrich 'der Streitbare' (d. 1428), in bronze, in the *Fürsten-Kapelle* (built in 1423-25), in front of the W. portal. The **Brasses* of the Duchess Sidonia (d. 1510) and the Duchess Amalia, and those of the princes Ernest (d. 1456) and Albert (d. 1500), the founders of the present reigning lines (see p. 337), all probably from the workshop of Hermann Vischer and his son Peter, are noteworthy. The reliefs over the portal of this chapel (1342) should also be noticed. — The *Georgen-Kapelle*, adjoining the *Fürsten-Kapelle*, with the tomb of George the Bearded (d. 1539) and his wife Barbara, contains a small altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, representing Christ between St. Mary and St. John, with George and Barbara on the wings (1534). On the screen between the nave and choir is a winged altar-piece, with early-German paintings (Crucifixion in the middle). In the choir is a similar altar-piece, with paintings (Adoration of the Magi, with saints and a portrait of Bishop Sigismund, the donor) by a German master under Netherlandish influence (1443). The central stained-glass window in the choir (restored) dates from the 14th century. — Near the cathedral is a small cloister with the *Magdalenen-Kapelle*.

The **ALBRECHTSBURG*, erected in 1471-83 by the brothers and co-regents Ernest and Albert, from plans by Arnold of Westphalia, is one of the most extensive castles of that period, with remarkably fine vaulting and staircase. From 1710 to 1864 it was occupied by the royal porcelain-factory. Since 1873 it has been thoroughly restored, and decorated with frescoes illustrative of its history by modern German artists. The windows command a number of beautiful views. Visitors are conducted through the



Schloss by the castellan from 9 a.m. to 4, 5, 6, or 7 p.m. according to the season; fee for 1-5 pers. 2 *M*, each additional pers. 40 pf. The entrance is behind the statue of Duke Albert (see p. 316).

A handsome spiral staircase ('Grosser Wendelstein') ascends to the FIRST FLOOR, debouching on the *Church Hall*, which is adorned with frescoes by *Dietrich*: Foundation of Meissen by the Emperor Henry I. (about 930); Storming of the castle by the Poles (1015); Entry of Conrad the Great, Margrave of Meissen (1127); princes and princesses of the Wettin family. The adjoining *Johannis-Kapelle* contains an altar of the 15th cent.; on the side-walls, to the right, Bishop Benno of Meissen, to the left, Emperor Otho I. — The *Large Banqueting Hall* contains excellent painted wooden figures of several Saxon princes, carved by *Schneider* from designs by modern German artists. The frescoes represent: the Abduction of the Saxon princes (three pictures), by *Oehme*; Victory of Albert the Brave at the tournament at Pirna (1459); Investiture of Ernest and Albert by the Emperor Frederick III. (1465), both by *Diethe*. — The frescoes in the *Small Banqueting Hall* include the Betrothal of Albert the Brave and Princess Sidonia of Bohemia (1445), by *Hoffmann*, and four landscapes by the younger *Preller*, representing Grimma, Albert's birthplace, Eger, where he was married, Tharandt, his favourite residence, and Emden, his burial place. The *Large* and *Small Electors' Rooms* (*Kurfürstenzimmer*), on the other side of the Church Hall, are adorned with nine pictures, by *Scholz*, of scenes from the life of Albert.

SECOND FLOOR. The *Böttger Room* contains two paintings by *Kiessling*: Böttger as an alchemist (1705) and Augustus the Strong in Böttger's laboratory (1710). — *Small Judgment Hall*: Opening of the Fürsten-Schule at Meissen by the Elector Maurice (1543); Arrival at Meissen of students from Leipsic (1547), both by *Spiess*. — *Large Judgment Hall*. The frescoes, by *Marshall*, represent an Ecclesiastical Council under Maurice (1548) and the Death of Maurice after the battle of Sievershausen (1553). The adjoining **Tower Room* commands a good view. — A *Vestibule* (Father Augustus's Room), with wall-paintings by *Gey*, leads to the finely-vaulted **Armoury*, with an elaborate chimney-piece and pictures of Saxon castles by *Choulant*. The *Ladies' Apartment* ('Frauengemach'), with 15 portraits of Saxon princesses (school-pieces), and the *Velvet-Makers' Room* are uninteresting.

On the Afra-Berg, which is connected with the Schlossberg by the above-mentioned bridge of the 13th cent., is the new building of the *Fürstenschule*, where Gellert (1729-34) and Lessing (1741-46) received their early education. The Gothic Church of *St. Afra*, built in 1295-1329, was afterwards altered.

The celebrated *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (700 workmen) is now established in the Triebisch-Thal, 11½ M. from the Grosse Markt (p. 316). It is shown on week-days 7-12 (winter 8-12) and 2-6 (Sat. 2-4); fee 2 *M* for 1 pers., or 1 *M* for each member of a party. The manufactory was founded in 1710, the year after Böttger (d. 1719; bust in the Neugasse) had discovered the art of making 'china'.

Among several beautiful points of view in the environs of Meissen may be mentioned *Schloss Scharfenberg*; the rocky height of the *Posel*, near *Oberspaar*; and *Schloss Siebeneichen*.

17½ M. *Triebischthal*, near which is the Meissen porcelain-factory (see above). At (30 M.) *Nossen* (branch-line to Freiberg, p. 315), with a Schloss, the pretty valley of the *Mulde* is entered. On a wooded hill to the left beyond it are the ruins of the monastery of *Altzelln*, with a burial-chapel of the margraves of the house of

Wettin. From (35 M.) *Rosswein* a branch-line diverges to Chemnitz (see p. 311).

42 M. *Döbeln* (*Sonne*), a thriving little town with 15,800 inhab. (to Riesa and Chemnitz, see p. 315; to Oschatz, p. 315). — 50 M. *Leisnig* (*Goldener Löwe*), a manufacturing town with 7800 inhab., is commanded by *Schloss Mildenstein*. To the right of (54 M.) *Tann-dorf* rises the finely-situated *Schloss Kössern*. — 59 M. *Grossbothen*.

FROM GROSSBOTHEN TO GLAUCHAU, 35 M., railway in about 2 hrs. (fares 4 *M* 60, 3 *M* 50, 2 *M* 30 pf.). The railway, coming from Wurzen and Grimma, traverses the pretty *Muldenthal*, which offers many charms to the pedestrian. — 4 M. *Colditz* (*Weisses Haus*), a small town on the *Zwickauer Mulde*, commanded by an old castle, now a lunatic asylum. — 10½ M. *Rochlitz* (*Löwe*; *Sächsischer Hof*), an ancient town of 6800 inhab., with an old electoral *Château* with two towers. Of its three churches the late-Gothic *Kunigunden-Kirche* is the most interesting. The *Rochlitzer Berg* (1115 ft. above the sea, 630 ft. above the river), 2½ M. from the town, with a tower, commands a beautiful view. A branch-line diverges hence to Narsdorf and Penig (see below); another to Waldheim. — 15½ M. *Wechselburg* (*Sächsischer Hof*), with a *château*, the late-Romanesque chapel of which (1-3 pers. 1 *M*), containing interesting late-Romanesque and Gothic *Sculptures, was formerly the church of the Augustine abbey of *Zschillen* (founded 1168). — The train now passes under the imposing *Göhrener Viaduct* (p. 312). 23½ M. *Penig* (*Stadt Leipzig*), a small town of 6600 inhab., where the above-mentioned line to Narsdorf and Rochlitz diverges. — 27 M. *Wolkenburg*, with a *château* and park and a church of 1794. — 30 M. *Waldenburg* (*Deutsches Haus*; *Goldener Löwe*), the residence of Prince *Schönburg-Waldenburg*. — 35 M. *Glauchau* (p. 313).

From Grossbothen to Wurzen, see p. 315.

63½ M. *Grimma* (*Löwe*; *Schiff*; *Kronprinz*), picturesquely situated on the *Mulde*, with 9800 inhab.; also a station ('Untere Bahnhof') on the Wurzen-Grossbothen line (p. 318). The electoral *Schloss*, by the *Mulde* bridge, is now occupied by public offices. The *Fürsten-Schule*, in a handsome new building, farther up the river, was established in 1550. The *Gattersburg Restaurant*, ½ M. from the upper or Dresden station, commands a fine view. Pleasant wood-walks on the opposite bank of the *Mulde*. — The convent of *Nimbschen*, where Catharine von Bora, Luther's wife, was once a nun, now lies in ruins 1½ M. upstream (restaurant).

The line traverses the valley of the *Parthe*. Stations: *Gross-Steinberg*, *Naunhof*, and (75 M.) *Borsdorf*, where the Riesa line (p. 315) is reached.

45. Leipsic.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are issued at the stations, as at Berlin; tariff, see p. 319. Electric tramways pass all the stations, but these are of comparatively little use to the stranger with luggage (comp. p. 320). There are six principal railway-stations at Leipsic. 1. BAVARIAN STATION (Pl. E, 6), for Chemnitz, Hof (Munich, Nuremberg), Eger (Carlsbad, Vienna, and Munich viâ Ratisbon), and Berlin. 2. BERLIN STATION, 1 M. to the N. of the town (see Pl. F, 1), for trains to Berlin. 3. MAGDEBURG STATION (Pl. E, 2, 3), for Halle (Cassel, Vienenburg), Magdeburg, Hanover (Cologne), Hamburg, and Bremen. 4. DRESDEN STATION (Pl. E, 3), for Dresden, Görlitz, Breslau, and Chemnitz. 5. THURINGIAN STATION (Pl. E, 2), for Weimar, Eisenach, and Frankfort on the Main, and for Gera and Saalfeld. 6. EILENBURG STATION (Pl. G, 5), for Cottbus, Sorau, Guben, Breslau, etc.



Hotels. *HÔTEL HAUFFE (Pl. a; E, 5), R. from 4, D. (1 o'cl.) 3½ *M*, B. 1 *M* 40 pf., *KAISERHOF (Pl. p; E, 3), *HÔTEL DE PRUSSE (Pl. b; E, 5), R. 3-7½, B. 1½ *M*, all three first-class hotels, on the Promenade, with lifts and electric light. — HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. c; D, 4), Peters-Str. 20, R. 2-4½, D. 2½ *M*, commercial; *SEDAN (Pl. d; E, 2), Blücher-Str. 1, opposite the Thuringian Station, R. from 2½, B. 1½ *M*, with lift; *HENTSCHEL (Pl. g; E, 5), Ross-Str. 1; HÔT. ROYAL, Augustus-Platz; CENTRAL (Pl. f; D, 4), Peters-Str. 25, with restaurant, commercial; FÜRSTENHOF, Löhrens-Platz 4 (Pl. D, 2, 3), R. 2-5, D. 1½-2½ *M*; HÔT. DE POLOGNE, Hain-Str. 13; PALMBAUM (Pl. e; D, 2), Gerber-Str. 3, with restaurant; STADT ROM (Pl. i; E, 3), near the Dresden Station; LEBE'S HOTEL (Pl. l; E, 3), Park-Str. 10; DU NORD, VIER JAHRESZEITEN, Blücher-Str. 10 and 37, near the Thuringian Station; STADT NÜRNBERG (Pl. m; E, 6), near the Bavarian Station; MÜLLER'S (Pl. n; C, 3); STADT FREIBERG (Pl. q; E, 3). — Rooms may also be procured at the Dresden (2½ *M*), Magdeburg, Berlin, and Thuringian Railway Restaurants. — *Hoffmann's Hôtel Garni*, Wintergarten-Str. 14 (Pl. E, F, 3), R. 1½-2 *M*. — **PENSIONS.** *Frl. Bohm*, Haydn-Str. 4; *Dr. Marggraff*, Thomas-Ring 3b; *Frau Lindner*, Liebig-Str. 8; *Frau Müller*, Quer-Str. 14, 4 *M* per day; *Frl. von Türrcke*, Peters-Steinweg 10 (1st floor), 100-130 *M* per month; *Frau Ahlemann*, Königs-Platz 17, 4 *M*; *Frau Buch*, Leplay-Str. 8 (2nd floor), 70-110 *M* per month; *Erler*, Haydn-Str. 3; *Marx*, Dörrien-Str. 3 (1st floor).

Restaurants. **WINE.** **Paege*, in the market-place (Pl. D, 3, 4); *Aeckerlein's Keller*, Markt 11; **Steinmann*, Grimma'sche Str. 32; *Zum Römer*, at the Hôt. Central (see above); *Reichshof*, Schul-Str. 4; *Krause*, Katharinen-Str. 6; *Staake*, Georgi-Ring 6; *Auerbach's Keller*, Grimma'sche Str. 2, near the market-place (see p. 323). — **BEER.** *Baermann*, Katharinen-Str. 3; *Kitzing & Helbig*, Peters-Str. 36; *New Theatre* (Pl. E, 4), with terrace; *Oertel*, Theatergasse 2 (Pl. C, 3); *Panorama* (Pl. D, 5), Ross-Platz, with garden; *Thüringer Hof*, Burg-Str., adorned with a frieze illustrating the history of Leipsic, by *Lehnert*; *Zum Pilsener*, Nikolai-Str. 2; *Stephan*, Park-Str.; *Gutenbergkeller*, in the Buchhändler-Haus (Pl. 6); *Charlottenhof*, at Lindenau (in summer only). — 'Gose' (see p. 326) at the *Tuchhalle*, Brühl 2, etc.

Cafés. **Café Français (Felsche)*, Augustus-Platz, at the corner of the Grimma'sche-Str.; *Waller*, Gewandgässchen 4; *Bauer*, Ross-Platz 6; *Reichskanzler*, Goethe-Str. 9 (Pl. E, 3); *Royal*, Königs-Platz 15 (also a restaurant); *Merkur*, Thomas-Ring 5. — *Bonorand*, with garden and large concert-room (concerts frequently), *Schweizerhaus*, both in the Rosenthal (p. 326).

Variety Entertainments. *Krystall-Palast* (Pl. 10; F, 3), Wintergarten-Str. 19, with theatre of varieties, concerts, circus, etc.; *Battenberg*, Tauchaer-Str. 32. — *Palmen-Garten*, on the road to Plagwitz (comp. Pl. A, 5), p. 326. — *Zoological Garden*, see p. 326. — *Panorama* (Pl. D, 5; Battle of St. Privat), in the Ross-Platz, adm. 1 *M*.

Baths. *Sophienbad* (Pl. 4; C, 4), Dorotheen-Str. 3; *Dianabad* (Pl. 4; G, 4), Lange-Str. 8; *Carolabad* (Pl. 4; C, 7), Dufour-Str. 14; all with Turkish, vapour, and swimming baths. — *River Baths* at the swimming and bath establishment (for ladies also) near the Plagwitzer-Str. (Pl. A, 4).

Cabs. The ordinary cab-radius falls within the limits of the accompanying map. Ticket fares from 10.30 p.m. to 7 a.m. For all drives from the stations, 10 pf. extra. *Luggage*: 22-55 lbs. 25 pf.; each additional 55 lbs., 25 pf.

First Class or '*Taxameter*' Cabs (with yellow wheels; distance-indicator inside): 1-2 pers. per 1000 mètres, 70 pf., every additional 500 mètres, 10 pf. more; 3-4 pers., 750 m. 70 pf., every additional 375 m., 10 pf. more; at night or outside the ordinary radius, without reference to the number of passengers, per 500 m. 70 pf., every additional 250 m., 10 pf. more.

Second Class Cabs (double fare at night):

	1 pers.	2 pers.	3 pers.	4 pers.
	<i>M.</i> pf.	<i>M.</i> pf.	<i>M.</i> pf.	<i>M.</i> pf.
Per drive, in the town	— 50	— 70	— 90	1 10
Per ½ hr.	— 75	1 —	1 25	1 50
Each additional 10 min.	— 25	— 25	— 25	— 25
Per hour	1 50	1 80	2 10	2 40
Each additional 10 min.	— 25	— 30	— 35	— 40

Electric Tramways ply through the town and to the suburbs of *Schönefeld*, *Reudnitz*, *Thonberg*, *Connewitz*, *Plagwitz*, *Lindenau*, *Gohlis*, *Eutritzs.* etc. (fare 10 pf.). The principal terminus is in the Augustus-Platz (Pl. E, 4).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 4), in the Augustus-Platz.

Theatres. *New Theatre* (Pl. E, 4; p. 321), performances daily: central balcony 5, side-balcony 4, parquet 3-4, first boxes 2½ *M.* — *Old Theatre* (Pl. 1; C, 3; p. 323), performances several times weekly. — Summer Theatre in the *Stadt Nürnberg* (p. 319).

Concerts in the *New Gewandhaus* (p. 325), every Thurs. evening in winter (tickets 5 *M.*; nearly all taken up by subscribers); general rehearsal on Wed. forenoon (adm. 2-3 *M.*). Director, Herr A. Nikisch. These celebrated concerts, established in the old Gewandhaus (p. 322) in 1743, were conducted by Mendelssohn (p. 325). — *Motett*, sung by the boys of the Thomas-Schule, in the Thomas-Kirche, every Sat. at 1.30 p.m. and on the eves of great festivals at 2 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS OF PICTURES at the *Kunstverein* in the Museum (p. 321); *Del Vecchio* (Pl. 9; D, 4), Markt 10 (week-days 10-4, Sun. 10.30-3; adm. 50 pf.); *Mittentzwey*, *Grimma'sche Str.* 25; *Beyer & Sohn*, *Peters-Str.* 44.

British Consul, *Baron Tauchnitz*, *Dresdner-Str.* 5 (office-hour 11-12). — American Consul, *Brainard H. Warner, Esq.*, *Dorotheen-Str.* 1 (10-1); Vice-Consul, *Frederick Nachod, Esq.*, *Carl Tauchnitz-Str.* 43.

New York Herald Reading Room, at Messrs. Knauth, Nachod, & Kühne, *Brühl* 7.

Anglo-American Church (*All Saints*), *Sebastian-Bach-Str.* 1 (Pl. 53; B, 4). Services on Sun. at 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Brit. Chaplain, *Rev. H. M. de St. Croix*, *Albert-Str.* 25b. — American-British Union Church, in the *Erste Bürgerschule* (Pl. E, 4). Services on Sun. at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Pastor, *Rev. J. E. Maxwell*, *M. A.*, *Grassi-Str.* 11.

Leipsic, Ger. *Leipzig* (385 ft.), one of the most important commercial towns in Germany, with 430,000 inhab., including a garrison of 6000 men, and the centre of the German book-trade, is the seat of the supreme law-courts of the German Empire, and of one of the most ancient and important universities in Europe. The city lies in an extensive plain, near the confluence of the *Elster*, the *Pleisse*, and the *Parthe*. The interior of the city consists of lofty and closely-built houses, dating chiefly from the 17th and 18th cent., and is surrounded by pleasant *Promenades* (about 2 M. round) on the site of the old fortifications, beyond which lie the inner suburbs, enclosed in their turn by a girdle of outer suburbs (*Reudnitz*, *Neustadt*, *Gohlis*, *Lindenau*, *Plagwitz*, *Connewitz*, *Eutritzs.*), incorporated with the city since 1889-91.

Leipsic derives its name from a Slavonic village, called *Lipzi* or *Lipzk* ('the town of the lime-trees'), beside which a Germanic settlement is mentioned at the beginning of the 11th century. This town, situated at the intersection of the trade-routes between Poland and Thuringia and between North Germany and Bohemia, was endowed with privileges by Otho the Rich, Margrave of Meissen, who forbade markets to be held within a radius of four miles. Markets were held at Leipsic biennially at 'Jubilate' and Michaelmas, but it was not until the 15th cent., that the *Leipsic Fairs* attained any great importance. In 1458 a New Year's Fair was added to the number, and in 1497 and 1507 the Emp. Maximilian confirmed the privileges of the town by prohibiting markets to be held at any town within a wide circle around, and by guaranteeing a safe conduct to all the frequenters of the Leipsic fairs. The trade of Leipsic was temporarily depressed by the various wars of the 17th and 18th cent., but the fairs retained their importance until the development of new commercial methods fostered by railways and telegraphs. The *Jubilate Fair* (Easter) and to some extent the *Michaelmas Fair* are still of impor-

tance, especially for furs, of which nearly one million pounds' worth change hands annually; next in value are leather, cloth, woollen wares, glass, and linen.

Leipsc is still more important as the centre of the *Book Trade* of Germany, a position which it has occupied since the middle of the 18th century. There are over 800 booksellers' shops and publishers' offices and over 170 printing-offices in the town, and publishers in other parts of Germany almost invariably have depots of their books at Leipsc, whence they are sent to all parts of Europe and more distant countries. On the Monday after Cantate (fourth Sun. after Easter) the yearly balancing of accounts takes place (p. 326).

On the E. side of the old town the promenades are interrupted by the spacious **AUGUSTUS-PLATZ** (Pl. E, 4), which is enclosed by the New Theatre, the Museum, the University (p. 322), and the *Post Office* (with a façade surmounted by six allegorical statues by Kaffsack). The fine monumental fountain (*Mende-Brunnen*) in front of the Museum, by Ungerer of Munich, was erected in 1886.

The **New Theatre** (Pl. E, 4), a handsome building in the Renaissance style, designed by C. F. Langhans of Berlin, was completed in 1867. The principal façade is adorned with a Corinthian portico. The back of the building, with its semicircular projecting terrace, adjoins the *Schwanenteich*, a miniature lake, where a fountain rises to a height of 66 ft., producing a very picturesque effect. The interior is also worthy of a visit (open daily, 2-4 p.m.; 50 pf.). — The Goethe-Strasse leads to the N. past the New Theatre to the Dresden and Magdeburg Stations. At the corner of this street and of the Ritter-Str. is the unpretending *Royal Palace* (Pl. 14). Farther on, in the grounds near the stations, is an *Obelisk* (Pl. 30) commemorating the construction of the Leipsc and Dresden Railway, which was the first of any importance in Germany (opened in 1837), and not far from it a bust of G. Harkort (d. 1865; Pl. 35), the founder and promoter of this railway.

Opposite the theatre stands the ***Museum** (Pl. E, 4), erected from designs by Prof. L. Lange in 1858 and enlarged by Licht in 1883-86. In the niches in front are statues of Dürer and Holbein, by Hähnel; on the W. end, of Rembrandt and Rubens, by Zurrstrassen; on the E. end, of Raphael and Michael Angelo, by Werner Stein. On the groundfloor are the sculptures and on the first floor the picture-gallery, including an excellent modern collection.

The Museum is open daily, 10-4 (10-3 in winter, Mon. 12-3 or 12-4, Sun. 10.30-3); adm. on Mon. 1 M., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 50 pf., Sun. during the fairs 25 pf., at other times free. Catalogue 1 M.

Ground Floor. To the right are the rooms of the *Kunstverein* (p. 320), adm. 50 pf. To the left are the ticket-office and the cloak-room, beyond which is Room I: Sketches, water-colours, cartoons. 33. Hähnel, Bacchic procession, cast. — Rooms II-IV: Water-colours and drawings. — Room V: 24. Wislicenus, Prometheus; 95. Männchen, Peace. — Room VIa: 269. Permoser, Condemnation (marble). — Room VI: Casts of works by Michael Angelo. Also *272, *275. Salome and Cassandra, two coloured marbles by M. Klinger. — Rooms VII-IX: Casts of Italian sculptures of the 14-17th centuries. Also 273. Magr, Fate (relief). — Room X: Casts of modern works. Here also are original works in marble by Thorvaldsen (*80. Ganymede and the eagle), Hildebrand (*159. Adam), Kopf, Rauch, Rietschel, Donn-

dorf, Schilling, etc. — Rooms XI, XII: Casts of German works of the 13th and 16th centuries.

First Floor. Room I: *Cartoons by *Preller* (landscapes illustrative of the *Odyssey*; comp. p. 349). — Room II: 550. *Uhde*, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'; 714. *Firle*, Faith (triptych); 711. *Paterson*, After the flood; 683. *Smith*, Village-church; 709. *Thoma*, On the Main; marble *Statues of *Phidias*, by *Schilling*, and of *Raphael*, by *Hähnel*. — Room III: Frescoes by *Grosse*. — Room IV: 270. *Veit*, Germania. — The following —

Rooms V-XV contain pictures by *Preller*, *Lindenschmit*, *Schrader*, *Heine*, *Spangenberg*, *Achenbach* (Room VII, *543. Moonlight on the Bay of Naples), *Defregger*, *Vautier*, *Lenbach* (Room XII, 601. Emperor William I.; *600. Prince Bismarck), *Von Gebhardt* (Room XII, *497. In the days of the Reformation), *Herkomer* (Room XI, *713. Emigrants), *Böcklin* (Room VII, *563. Island of the dead), etc.

Rooms XVI-XXVII contain pictures of the ancient and modern Dutch and German Schools, by *Verboeckhoven*, *Koekkoek*, *Leys*, *Van Hove*, *Knaus*, *Meyerheim*, *Rembrandt* (347, R. XXII), *Cranach* (R.R. XXIII, XXIV), etc.

Rooms XXVIII-XXX contain works of the modern French School, by *Vernet*, *Robert*, *Biard*, *Delaroche* (Room XXIX, *55. Napoleon at Fontainebleau), *Calame* (Room XXX, *25. Monte Rosa; *26. Oaks in a storm; *27. Pestum; *28. Fall of rocks in the Hasli valley), and *Gudin* (Room XXX, *98. Sea-piece). In R. XXX are also paintings by early Italian and Spanish masters (154. *Murillo*, Madonna and Child).

In the Upper Rooms is a *Collection of Engravings and Photographs*, illustrating the history of painting from the 13th cent. to the present time.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. E, 4), handsomely restored in 1894-96, include the *Augusteum*, on the W. side of the Augustus-Platz, erected in 1831-36 from designs by *Schinkel*, and also the *Fridericianum*, the *Mauricianum*, the *Bornerianum*, etc. The University, founded in 1409, is now attended by over 3400 students. (Medical faculty, see p. 325.)

The *Augusteum* contains a monument to students who fell in the war of 1870-71, a number of busts and statues by *Knauer* and *Rietschel*, and twelve *Reliefs by the latter, illustrative of the development of civilisation.

The adjacent *Paulinerkirche* (Pl. 50) was founded in the 13th century and tastefully rebuilt and enlarged in 1897-99. The church contains a monument by *Rietschel* to Margrave Diezmann of Meissen, assassinated in St. Thomas's in 1307. — To the S.W. of the Museum rises a *Statue of Thaer* (Pl. 46; D, E, 4), the agriculturist (d. 1828), by *Rietschel*; and close by is a medallion-portrait (Pl. 43) of *Robert Schumann* (d. 1856), who lived in Leipsic in 1830-44.

The busy GRIMMA'SCHE STRASSE (Pl. D, E, 4), which contains several handsome old houses, particularly No. 30 (on the left), the *Fürstenhaus*, completed about 1558, at the corner of Universitäts-Str., leads from the Augustus-Platz to the market-place. The old *Gewandhaus*, or Hall of the Foreign Cloth-merchants, Universitäts-Str. 16, well known for the famous concerts which took place here annually for over a century (comp. p. 325), was converted into the *Städtische Kaufhaus* (Pl. 24) in 1896. On the first floor is the *Municipal Library* (open Mon. & Thurs. 11-1, on Tues., Wed., Frid. & Sat. 3-5), containing 110,000 vols. and 1500 MSS.

The Grimma'sche-Str. next passes the small Naschmarkt, with

the *Old Exchange*, erected in 1678-82. Opposite its S. end is *Auerbach's Keller* (p. 319), celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's *Faust*, with curious mural paintings of the 16th cent. (restored in 1863), representing the tradition on which the play was based.

The centre of the old town is occupied by the **MARKET PLACE** (Pl. D, 3, 4), whence radiate the *Grimma'sche-Str.* on the E., the busy *Peters-Str.* on the S., the *Thomas-Gasse* on the W., and the *Katharinen-Str.* and *Hain-Str.* on the N. The square is embellished with the ***War Monument**, by *Siemering*, erected in 1888. This is surmounted by a *Germania*; the pedestal bears a seated figure of *Emp. William I.*, and is surrounded by equestrian figures of the *Crown-Prince Frederick William*, *Prince (now King) Albert of Saxony*, *Moltke*, and *Bismarck*. On the E. side of the market-place rises the quaint old **Rathhaus** (Pl. 20). built by *Hieronymus Lotter* in 1556.

The N. part of the old town is intersected by the wide **BRÜHL** (Pl. D, E, 3), a great resort of the Jewish frequenters of the fairs, and containing the offices of many wholesale fur-dealers, which runs from the *Goethe-Str.* (p. 321), on the E., to the *Theater-Platz* (see below), on the W. *Richard Wagner* (1813-83), the composer, was born at No. 3 in this street (memorial tablet), near the W. end. — On the Promenade to the N. of the old town are the *Permanent Exhibition of Machinery and Furniture* (Pl. 13; adm. 30 pf.), the **Exchange** (Pl. D, 2, 3), a handsome building of 1884-86, and the *Reformed Church* (Pl. 52), built in 1896-99.

At the W. end of the **Brühl** is the *Theater-Platz*, in which stands the *Old Theatre* (Pl. 1; C, D, 3), built about 1770, near which is a monument (Pl. 34) to *Hahnemann* (d. 1843), the father of homœopathy.

A small monument at the end of the *Ranstädter Steinweg* (Pl. 45; B, 3) commemorates the premature blowing up of the bridge by the French on 19th Oct., 1813, which proved so fatal to their rear-guard. The spot where *Prince Poniatowski* was drowned in the *Elster* on that occasion is indicated by a monument with the Polish eagle (Pl. 41; B, 3; *Lessing-Str.*, at the S. end of the *Bezirks-Schule*), but the ground has been completely built over since then.

Following the Promenade to the S. from *Hahnemann's* monument, we pass on the left the *Matthäikirche* (Pl. 48; C, 3), built in 1494-1504 (restored 1879), and beyond it, also to the left, the *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. D, 4), with its lofty and conspicuous roof, consecrated in 1496 (restored 1885-89). Motett, sung by the boys of the *Thomas-Schule*, of which *J. S. Bach* was 'cantor' in 1723-50, see p. 320. In the place on the S. side of the church (Pl. 39) is a bronze *Statue of Leibnitz* (1646-1716), a native of Leipzig, by *Hähnel*, erected in 1883. — Opposite, at No. 16, is the rich *Historical Museum of Music* (adm. daily, 9-12 and 3-6, Sun. 11-1, 1 M; closed Nov. 1st - March 31st).

The S.W. corner of the inner town was occupied until 1897 by the *Pleissenburg*, formerly the citadel, the only relic of which is now the tower, to be incorporated with a new *Rathhaus*. — To the

W., on the other side of the Pleisse, is the *Roman Catholic Church* (1846; Pl. C, 5), beyond which we may cross the N. end of the *Johanna Park* (Pl. B, 5) to the *Anglo-American Church* (Pl. 53; B, 4; see p. 320). The *Carl Tauchnitz-Strasse*, a new street with handsome residences, skirts the *Johanna-Park* and leads to the S. to the *Racecourse* (Pl. A, B, 7-8), passing near its intersection with the *Beethoven-Str.* (Pl. B, 5, 6) a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Lehnert and Magr (1897).

To the E. of the *Pleissenburg* begins the *Peters-Str.* (p. 323), at the entrance of which (corner of *Schiller-Str.*) is the *Imperial Bank* (*Reichsbank*; Pl. 24, D, 4).

The *KÖNIGS-PLATZ* (Pl. D, 5), with a poor marble *Statue of King Frederick Augustus* (Pl. squar Oeser, lies to the S. of the *Pleissenburg*.

The S. side of this 32) bye is occupied by the **Grassi Museum* (Pl. D, 5), containing *Ethnographical* and *Art-Industrial Collections*. Adm. on Sun. and holidays, 10.30-3, free (on Sun. during the fairs 25 pf.), Tues., Thurs., Sat. 10-3, 50 pf., Wed. and Frid. 10-3, free. The building, erected in 1893-96 by *H. Licht*, from a bequest by *Herr D. Grassi* (d. 1880), has a groundfloor in rustica work, above which rise twelve semi-columns, bearing a Baroque pediment.

The centre of the front building is occupied by the imposing staircase. *ART-INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM*. To the right, on the groundfloor, are the collections of pottery; a rich collection of wrought iron-work; works in tin and bronze; collections illustrating book-binding; and impressions of seals. On the first floor are collections of fayence and glass; the extensive collection of textiles; the valuables belonging to the city of Leipsic; and works in wood and ivory, including a collection of furniture, ending in a handsome Renaissance room from the castle of Flims in the Grisons. — The **ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM* is the richest collection of the kind in Germany next to that in Berlin.

The *Market* (Pl. D, 5), in the *Brüder-Str.*, and the *Police Office* (Pl. C, D, 5), in the *Wächter-Str.*, which leads to the Supreme Courts, were also designed by Licht.

The **Imperial Supreme Courts* (*Reichsgerichts-Gebäude*; Pl. C, 5), built in 1888-95 from the plans of *Ludwig Hoffmann*, form a worthy pendant to the Hall of the Imperial Diet at Berlin (p. 75), both in skilful arrangement and in imposing architecture, though the limited sum (about 350,000*l.*) set apart for the building has prevented alike the use of costly materials and a lavish employment of sculptured ornament. The building, with its two court-yards, covers an area 136 yds. long and 83 yds. broad, and has four stories, of which the highest, intended for the preservation of documents, is lighted from the court-yards only. The central edifice, containing the court-rooms, is crowned by a conspicuous copper-sheathed dome, 224 ft. in height, upon which stands a bronze figure of Truth, by O. Lessing, 18 ft. high. The principal façade, on the W. side, fronts a wide square formed by covering over the Pleisse. The imposing portico of six Corinthian pillars supports a pediment containing a group of Justice, flanked by niches with statues of Emp. William I. and

Emp. William II. Behind this portico is the large hall for the meetings of the united 'senates', as the judicial benches of the different courts are called. The N. wing, the centre of which is adorned with six massive semi-columns, contains the library, as is indicated by the statues of German jurists on the attica. The W. wing accommodates the six courts of law in its central portion (three on each floor); the sculptures in and on the pediments and on the attica illustrate the Might of Law. The S. wing is devoted to the dwelling and reception rooms of the President of the court, with appropriate sculptures: in the pediment of the central building, women adorning the domestic altar with garlands, above, a group representing Hospitality.

The sittings of the imperial courts are open to the public. Visitors who desire to inspect the building should apply to the porter at the principal entrance after 3 p.m. (fee). We pass through the handsome wrought iron gates and enter the main vestibule, beyond which are the great *Waiting Room* and the staircase. This imposing room (109 ft. long, 75 ft. broad, and 76 ft. high) is adorned with sculpture referring to the condemning and the acquitting powers of justice, while the stained glass in the semi-circular windows illustrates the entire sphere of German legislation: N. Trade, with the arms of Hamburg and Lübeck; E. Agriculture, with the arms of Königsberg and Marienburg; W. Manufactures, with the arms of Cologne and Strassburg; S. Art, with the arms of Nuremberg and Augsburg. — The *Court Rooms* are plainly fitted up with oak panelling of different patterns; but the *Large Meeting Hall* is more elaborately adorned. — The corridors leading to the rooms of the judges are shut off from the central building by artistic iron gates.

To the W. of the Imperial Courts is the **University Library** (Pl. C, 6), completed in 1891, containing 500,000 vols. and 5000 MSS. (open daily 9-1 and, Sat. excepted, 3-5). Opposite is the **New Gewandhaus* (Pl. C, 6), designed by Gropius & Schmieden. The sculptures in the pediment, by *Schilling*, represent Apollo and the Shepherds (interior shown daily 9-3, adm. 1 *M*). In front of the Gewandhaus, to the E., a monument, by Werner Stein, to *Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy* (1809-1847), conductor of the Gewandhaus Concerts (p. 320) in 1835-1844, 1842, and 1846-47, was unveiled in 1892. — The *Academy of Art*, including a *School of Industrial Art* (Pl. C, 5), adjoins the University Library on the N. Opposite is the *Royal Conservatorium of Music* (see Pl. B, C, 6), one of the most famous in Europe, attended by about 900 pupils.

In the S. quarter of the town, the Gothic *Peters-Kirche* (Pl. 51; D, 6), completed in 1885, may be mentioned. — Since 1867 a number of buildings for the medical faculty of the University have been erected in the Liebig-Str. (Pl. E, F, 6), to the S.E.

The *Church of St. John* (Pl. 47; F, 4), $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of the Augustus-Platz, was rebuilt in 1894-97 in the style of the original church (17th cent.). During the operations the tomb of Johann Sebastian Bach (p. 323) was discovered. In front of the W. portal stands the **Reformation Monument** (Pl. 42), erected on Nov. 10th, 1883 (the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth), with bronze statues of Luther and Melancthon by *Schilling*. To the E. of the church

is the tomb (Pl. 33) of *Gellert* (d. 1769), the poet, who was a professor at the university of Leipsic. Near it, in the *Johannis-Anlagen*, is a large iron cross marking the grave of Captain John Motherby, who fell in the vicinity in 1813. A monument at the corner of the Salomon-Str. and Dresdner-Str. (Pl. 31; F, 4) marks the spot where *Major Friccius* stormed the Grimma'sche Thor on 19th Oct., 1813, after the battle of Leipsic. — On the first floor of Johannis-Platz 8 is the collection of the *Leipsic Historical Society* (open on Sun. & Wed., 10.30 to 12.30).

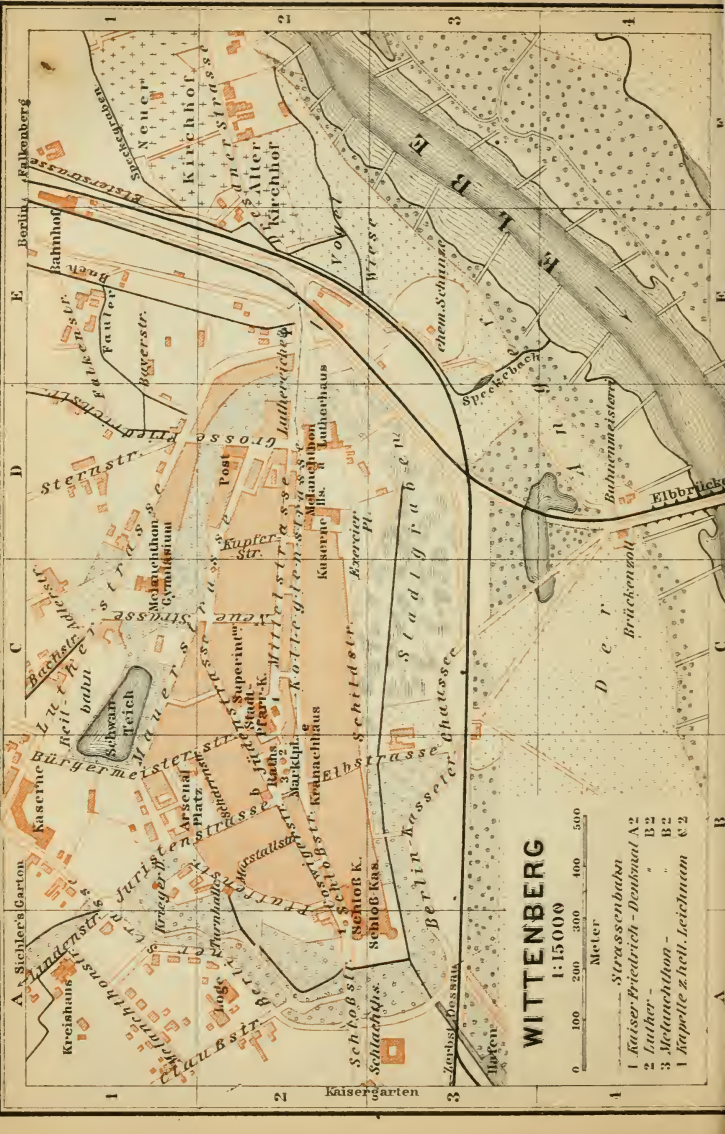
In the Hospital-Strasse, running to the S. past St. John's Cemetery, rises the *Buchhändlerhaus* (*Booksellers' Exchange*; Pl. 6; G, 5; comp. p. 321), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style. Besides large rooms for meetings, it contains the archives and library of the Society of German Booksellers, etc. — To the N., Dolz-Str. 1, is the handsome *Buchgewerbehaus* (*Book Industries' House*; Pl. 5), containing the *Gutenberghalle*, a large and splendidly decorated hall from Eelbo's designs, and the interesting *Museum of the Book Trade*.

The nucleus of the *Museum of the Book Trade* (admission gratis on week-days 9-6, Sun. 11-6) was formed by the valuable *Klemm Collection* of specimens of early printing, acquired by the Saxon government in 1886. Among these is a series of specimens from the 18 towns that possessed printing presses before the year 1471, arranged in chronological order, comprising works by Gutenberg (the famous 42-line Bible, Mayence, 1450-55), Fust, and Schöffer. In connection with these another historically-arranged collection illustrates the technical processes in the production of books (printing, wood-cutting, engraving, lithography, book-binding, etc.) by means of models and proofs (these are in part the property of private owners and are consequently changed from time to time).

Environs of Leipsic. The **Rosenthal* (Pl. A-C, 1, 2), with its pleasant meadows and fine woods, is embellished with a marble statue of *Gellert* (Pl. C, 1) and with busts of the composer *Zöllner* (Pl. B, 2) and the philosopher *G. T. Fechner* (1801-87). Near the entrance are the cafés mentioned at p. 319, and the *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf.). — To the N. of the Rosenthal lies *Gohlis*, where an inscription on one of the houses (Haupt-Str. 18; adm. 50 pf.) records that Schiller there composed his 'Ode to Joy'. — Farther to the E. is *Eutritzsch*, where 'Gose', a favourite kind of beer, may be tasted at the Gosenschenke or the Helm.

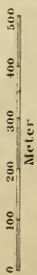
On the W. side of the town, between Leipzig and the important industrial suburb of *Plagwitz* (tramway, see p. 320), is the new *Palmen-Garten*, opened in 1899, with a large palm house (restaurant), pretty flower-beds and an extensive park. Concerts in the afternoon 4 or 5 times weekly; adm. 1 M.

To the S.W. of Leipzig, skirting the Pleisse, stretch the extensive *Connewitz Woods*, traversed by pretty drives and walks. *Connewitz* (Wald-Café; tramway, see p. 320) may be reached from the Germania-Bad (Pl. B, 9) by a footpath on the right bank of the Pleisse in 3/4 hr. Another route (the 'Linie') leads through the



WITTENBERG

1:15000



Meter

- 1 Kaiser Friedrich - Denkmal A 2
- 2 Luther - Denkmal B 2
- 3 Melanchthon - Kapelle z. h. l. Leichnam C 2

'Scheibenholz' and across the suspension-bridge near the racecourse (Pl. A, 7; turn to the left beyond the bridge) in 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The **Battle of Leipsic**, which lasted four days, 16th-19th Oct., 1813, is the most prolonged and sanguinary on record. It was conducted on both sides by some of the greatest generals of modern times. Napoleon's forces numbered 140-150,000 men, of whom 90,000 survivors only began the retreat to the Rhine on 19th Oct.; the allied troops were 300,000 strong. The Russians lost 21,000 men, the Austrians 14,000, the Prussians 16,000. The entire number of cannon brought into the field is estimated at 2000. — The scene of the engagement of the decisive 18th Oct. is perhaps best viewed from the *Napoleonstein*, situated on a height planted with trees near the *Thonberg* suburb (comp. Pl. G, 6; to the left from the terminus of the tramway to the S. Cemetery), whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon. A large battle-monument, by Bruno Schmitz, is being erected in the neighbourhood. The neighbouring *Gasthaus zum Napoleonstein* contains an interesting collection of reminiscences of the battle and other relics of the period (adm., 50 pf.). The village of *Probstheida*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E., was the centre of the French position. Near the *Park Meusdorf* (Inn), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, a monument commemorates Prince Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied forces (d. 1820). On the *Monarchenhügel*, a hill by the roadside, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, rises an iron *Obelisk* on the spot, where, according to an erroneous tradition, the three monarchs (Russia, Austria, Prussia) received the tidings of the victory on the evening of 18th October.

46. From Berlin to Leipsic.

101 M. RAILWAY in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5 hrs. (express fares 14 *M* 60, 10 *M* 90, 7 *M* 70 pf.; ordinary 13 *M*, 9 *M* 80, 6 *M* 60 pf.).

From Berlin to (39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jüterbog*, see R. 39. — 52 M. *Zahna*.

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wittenberg**. — **Hotels**. KAISERHOF (Pl. a; A, 2), Collegien-Str. 56, R. 2 *M*, GOLDENE WEINTRAUBE (Pl. b; B, 2), in the market-place, R. 2-3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 *M*, with garden, these two well spoken of; ADLER (Pl. c; C, 2), in the market-place. — **Restaurants**. *Railway Restaurant*; *Luther-Keller*, Burgermeister-Str. 21 (Pl. B, 1, 2); *Art*, Schloss-Str. 33 (Pl. B, 2, 3; wine). — **PLEASURE RESORTS**. *Sichler's Garten*, outside the Neue Thor; *Kaisergarten*, outside the Schloss-Thor.

The *Railway Station* is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town; tramway to the market-place. About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. suffice for a visit to the town.

Wittenberg, on the *Elbe*, with 16,500 inhab., a fortress down to 1873, and one of the cradles of the Reformation, was a residence of the Electors of Saxony down to 1542. In 1760 it was bombarded by the Austrians, in 1813 occupied by the French, and in 1814 taken from them by storm by the Prussians under Taubentzien.

Following the tramway-line from the *Railway Station* (Pl. E, F, 1), we observe on the right, outside the Elster-Thor, an oak surrounded by a small garden, which is said to mark the spot where Luther publicly burned the papal bull on 10th Dec., 1520.

Passing through the Elster-Thor, we enter the Collegien-Strasse, on the left side of which (No. 54) rises the *Augusteum*, erected in 1564-83, and now a seminary for clergymen. The court contains *Luther's House* (Pl. D, 2), being part of the old Augustine monastery, where 'Brother Augustine' took up his residence in March, 1508, when summoned from Erfurt to occupy the chair of philosophy at the university of Wittenberg. At a later period also the

house was occupied by the great Reformer, and it was afterwards presented to him by the Elector. The first floor has been restored in the style of the period and fitted up as a '*Luther Halle*', or *Luther Museum* (adm. 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-6 pers. 1 *M*).

The VESTIBULE contains a Crucifixion by *Cranach the Younger* and other pictures. In the cabinet are Luther's drinking-goblet and Catharine von Bora's rosary. — In LUTHER'S ROOM are Luther's table, bench, and stove of coloured tiles. — Room 3 is adorned with modern paintings, representing Charles V. at the grave of Luther (by *Teichs*), the Diet of Worms (*Plüddemann*), the Translation of the Bible (*Gay*), Luther's Betrothal (*Spangenberg*), and Luther fixing his theses on the door of the church (*Hübner*). — The CORNER ROOM contains Luther's pulpit and portraits of *Luther (1526), Luther and Catharine (1528), *Magdalen Luther, and *Bugenhagen, by *Cranach*. The 'Vineyard of the Lord', with allegorical allusions and portraits of the Reformers, is by *Cranach the Younger* (1569). In the glass-case are old translations of the Bible. — Room 5 contains a cartoon by *König* representing Luther at his translation of the Bible, wood-cuts, engravings, and paintings, including the Ten Commandments, ascribed to *Cranach the Elder* (?). In the glass-cases are medals, autographs, and printed books and pamphlets. — Room 6. Model of the Luther Monument in Worms (by *Rietschel*). First editions of works by Luther. Documents. — The AULA, or lecture-room of Luther, contains an old 'Cathedral', with the arms of the four faculties of Wittenberg university, and portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, and the Electors of Saxony.

In the same street, a little farther on, is *Melanchthon's House* (No. 60; tablet); the room in which the reformer died was restored in 1898. In the garden is a stone table with an inscription of 1551. — The adjacent Infantry Barracks were once occupied by the famous University founded by Elector Frederick the Wise in 1502, where Luther became a teacher of the Holy Scriptures in 1512. In 1817 the university was incorporated with that of Halle.

In the Market Place (Pl. B, 2) is the 16th cent. *Rathhaus* (restored in 1768), in front of which, under Gothic canopies, rise statues of *Luther*, by *Schadow* (1821), and *Melanchthon*, by *Drake* (1866).

To the E. of the market-place is the *Stadtkirche* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the 14th cent., but afterwards much altered, in which Luther frequently preached; and here in 1521 the Holy Communion was for the first time administered in both kinds (sacristan, Kirchhof-Platz 7; 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-5 pers. 1 *M*).

The INTERIOR is embellished with an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* representing the Holy Eucharist, with Baptism and Confession at the sides, and portraits of the Reformers Melanchthon and Bugenhagen; on the easel is Luther preaching. The *Font* was cast by *Hermann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1457.

The *Corpus Christi Chapel* (Pl. 4; C, 2), dating from the 14th cent., contains paintings by the younger *Cranach*. — A bust of Bugenhagen has been erected in front of the *Superintendentur* (Pl. C, 2), where he died in 1558.

No. 1, Schloss-Strasse, the continuation of the Collegien-Str., is the dwelling-house of *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1553), the painter, who was once burgomaster of Wittenberg; it has been frequently restored. — The Schloss-Strasse leads to the old *Electoral Palace*, with its two round towers. It has been burned down several times, and part of it is now used as barracks. — Farther on is the

Schlosskirche (Pl. A, B, 3), erected in 1439-99, seriously injured by the bombardment of 1760, and again in 1813-14, and restored in 1885-92 (sacristan, *Schloss-Str.* 19).

The wooden doors (N. side) to which Luther affixed his famous 95 Theses were burned in 1760, and were replaced in 1858 by *Metal Doors*, 10 ft. in height, presented by Frederick William IV., and bearing the original Latin text of the theses. Above, on a golden ground, is the Crucified, with Luther and Melancthon at his feet, by Prof. v. Klöber. On the right and left, above the doors, are statues of the Electors Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, by Drake.

In the INTERIOR of the church are brazen slabs with Latin inscriptions which mark the graves of *Luther* (d. at Eisleben, 1546) and *Melancthon* (d. at Wittenberg, 1560). Beside the pillars are nine colossal statues of reformers. On the pendentives and on the front of the galleries are 22 bronze medallions of friends and protectors of the Reformation. — Among other interesting monuments the choir contains that of *Elector Frederick the Wise* (d. 1525), by Peter Vischer, cast at Nuremberg in 1527, and that of *John the Constant* (d. 1532), by Hans Vischer. The brass of Henning Goden, behind the altar, with a coronation of the Virgin, is also by Peter Vischer, 1522 (replica at Erfurt, see p. 343). The portraits of the Reformers are by *Lucas Cranach the Younger* (1354).

In front of the *Schlosskirche* is a *Monument to Emp. Frederick III.* (d. 1888), by Arnold (1894).

From Wittenberg to *Rosslau* and *Kohlfurt*, see p. 334; to *Torgau* (p. 333), 28 M., in 13¼-21¼ hrs.

Beyond Wittenberg the *Leipsic* train crosses the Elbe. 64½ M. *Bergwitz*; 72 M. *Gräfenhainichen*, the birthplace of Paul Gerhardt (1607-76), the hymn-writer. 75 M. *Burgkennitz*, with a handsome château. To the left flows the *Mulde*. — 82 M. *Bitterfeld* (*Kaiserhof*; *Prinz von Preussen*, R. 1½-2 M.), with 10,600 inhab. and manufactories of earthenware piping, the junction for Halle (18½ M.; p. 330) and Dessau (p. 334). At (89 M.) *Delitzsch* our line passes under the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben railway (see p. 333). To the right rises the *Landsberg*, with its chapel. 92 M. *Zschortau*; 95 M. *Rackwitz*.

The line passes near *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly and Pappenheim in 1631. The highest point of the battle-field is indicated by a stone surrounded by eight pines.

101 M. *Leipsic*, see p. 319. The Berlin Station is fully 1 M. from the town (electric tramway, see p. 320), but passengers may go on to (6 M., in 15-25 min.) the Bavarian Station.

47. From Hamburg to Leipsic viâ Magdeburg.

There are two lines of railway from Hamburg to Magdeburg, and also two from Magdeburg to Leipsic, so that this journey may be accomplished in four different ways. The most direct route, on which through-carriages are always provided, is viâ Uelzen, Stendal, Magdeburg, and Halle (see below).

a. Viâ Magdeburg, Cöthen, and Halle.

230 M. RAILWAY in 7¼-11 hrs. (express fares 33 M 30, 24 M 70, 17 M 30 pf.; ordinary 30 M 90, 23 M 10, 15 M 50 pf.).

From Hamburg to (53 M.) *Uelzen*, see R. 16. The line to Stendal and Magdeburg here diverges from that to Hanover. The country traversed is flat and uninteresting. 84 M. *Salzwedel*, see p. 94.

Unimportant stations. 120 M. **Stendal** (junction for Berlin, see p. 94). Farther on the train runs along the bank of the Elbe to (156 M.) **Magdeburg** (p. 102).

Another route from Hamburg to Magdeburg is by the line to the N. of the Elbe viâ *Wittenberge*, which is 10 M. longer (to Leipsic 240 M., in 9-11 hrs.; same fares as above). From Hamburg to (99 M.) *Wittenberge*, see p. 195. The Elbe is then crossed, and a flat district traversed. Stations: *Seehausen*, *Osterburg*. At (130 M.) *Stendal* the line unites with that above described.

158 M. **Buckau** (p. 102). — 165½ M. **Schönebeck** (Hôtel Landhaus, R. 1½-3 *M*), a manufacturing place (15,500 inhab.).

Schönebeck is the point of divergence of the line from MAGDEBURG to GÜSTEN (27½ M., in ¾-1¼ hr.). — 11 M. (1¾ M. from Schönebeck) **Elsen** (Evers), with saline baths. — 23 M. **Stassfurt** (*Steinkopf*, R. 2-4, D. 2 *M*, well spoken of), with very extensive salt-mines, connected by railway with *Blumenberg* on the Magdeburg and Oschersleben line (p. 384). At (27½ M.) *Güsten* the line joins the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 57).

168½ M. **Gnadau** is a Moravian settlement. The train now crosses the *Saale* by a bridge ¼ M. in length. 173 M. **Grizehne**, station for *Calbe an der Saale* (p. 370), 2 M. to the W.

187 M. **Cöthen** (*Rail. Restaurant; Rumpf's*, R. 2-2½ *M*; *Schwarzer Bär; Kaiserhof*), with 21,500 inhab., is the junction for Dessau and Berlin (p. 336), and for Aschersleben (see below). Naumann's Ornithological Collection in the *Schloss* (a building of 1550) deserves mention. The Gothic Church (15th cent.) contains old stained glass and a font by Thorvaldsen. The *Rathhaus* was completed in 1899. In the Wall-Str. is a bust of *Joh. Seb. Bach*. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Ziethesch* (¼ M. from the station) and the *Fasanerie* (¾ M.). Sugar is largely manufactured here from beet-root, of which vast fields are seen in the environs.

FROM CÖTHEN TO ASCHERSLEBEN, 27½ M., in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 *M* 60, 2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 70 pf.). — 12½ M. **Bernburg** (*Kaiserhof; Dessauer Hof*), a pleasant town with 35,000 inhab., a late-Gothic church, and a fine old Schloss (14-18th cent.). From (20 M.) *Güsten* a branch-line runs to Stassfurt (see above). — 27½ M. *Aschersleben* (p. 382).

From Cöthen to Dessau, see p. 336.

To the right rises the *Petersberg* (655 ft. above the *Saale*), 6 M. from Halle, commanding a fine view. The old abbey-church here (12th cent.), restored in 1857, contains tombs of Wettin (Saxon) princes.

209 M. **Halle**. — **Hotels**. Near the Station: *GRAND HÔTEL BODE (Pl. a; F, 7), R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*, with lift; *GOLDENE KUGEL (Pl. b; F, 7), R. from 2, D. 2, B. 1 *M*; CONTINENTAL (Pl. c; F, 7), R. 2 *M*; PREUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. e; F, 7), R. from 1½, B. ¾ *M*. — In the Town: *STADT HAMBURG (Pl. f; D, E, 5), R. from 3, B. 1, D. 2½, omn. ¾ *M*; *KRONPRINZ (Pl. g; D, 6); GOLDENER RING (Pl. h; D, 6); TULPE (Pl. i; D, 5), R. 1½-3, D. 1¼-1½ *M*. — *Pens. Zeyss*, Magdeburger-Str. 25 (Pl. E, 4, 5).

Restaurants. *Hôtel Bode*, see above; *Grün*, Rathhaus-Str. 7; *Bethge*, Leipziger-Str. 7; **Reichshof*, Alte Promenade; **Tulpe*, see above; **Pschorrbräu*, Leipziger-Str. 36; *Ehrenberg*, Mittel-Str. 15 (wine-rooms); *Theatre Restaurant & Café*; *Rathskeller* (p. 331); *Schoke*, Grosse Ulrich-Str. 10, D. 1¼ *M*.

Cafés. *Bauer*, Grosse Stein-Str.; *Monopol*, on the Promenade (Pl. D, 4); *Hohenzollern*, Geist-Str. — **Confectioners**. *David*, Geist-Str.; *Pfausch*, Grosse Stein-Str. — 'Hallorkuchen', a favourite kind of cake, may be bought at *Lauffer's*, Leipziger-Str. 101.



Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 5); *Thalia* (Pl. 18; C, D, 4); *Walhalla* (Pl. 19; E, 5), varieties.

Baths. **Weineck's*, in the *Klausthor* suburb; *Flora-Bad*, *Pulverweiden* 2; *Park-Bad* (Pl. 13; E, 6), *Dorotheen-Str.* 17.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5, 6), *Stein-Str.* 72.

Cabs. Per drive within the town for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; to or from the station 60, 80 pf., 1 *M*, 1 *M* 20 pf. There are also *Taxameter-Cabs*.

Tramways. **ELECTRIC:** From the *Central-Station* (Pl. F, 7) to the *Hellstedt Station* (beyond Pl. A, 6); through the town to *Wittekind* (p. 333) and *Trotha*; and to the *Böllberger-Weg* (Pl. B, 8). From the *Steinweg* (Pl. D, 7) to the *Merseburger-Str.* (Pl. F, 7, 8). — **HORSE CARS:** From the *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 7) to the *Round Tower* (Pl. 11; E, 6), and thence by the *Promenade* to *Giebichenstein*. Another line leads from the *Round Tower* through the *Leipziger-Str.* and the *Markt*, joining the other at the end of the *Ulrich-Str.*

Chief Sights (3 hrs.). From the station by tramway to the market-place (see below), *Marktkirche*, *St. Maurice's* (p. 332), *Cathedral* (p. 332), *Alte Promenade*, and back to the station by the *Post-Str.* Those who have time should visit the *Giebichenstein* (p. 332; there and back 1½ hr.; tramway, see above).

Halle (300 ft.), an old town on the *Saale*, with 116,200 inhab., was an important place at a very early period in consequence of its salt-works (producing 8500 tons yearly), and is now a commercial place of considerable importance, with manufactures of agricultural machinery, sugar, and starch. *Halle* possesses a university of great repute, founded in 1694, with which that of *Wittenberg* was united in 1817.

In the picturesque **MARKET PLACE** (Pl. C, 5), in the centre of the old town, rises the *Rothe Thurm* (Pl. 17), a clock-tower 276 ft. in height, and near it a stone statue of *Roland* (see p. 151). Adjacent are a *War Monument* for 1870-71 (Pl. 5), in the form of a fountain, and a bronze *Statue of Händel* (d. 1759; Pl. 3), who was born here in 1685 (*Nicolai-Str.* 6), erected by subscriptions from Germany and England. The great composer is represented in the English court-dress; at the back of the music-desk is *St. Cecilia* (a portrait of *Jenny Lind*). The *Rathhaus*, in the S.E. corner of the square, was begun in the 14th cent.; the central part, in the Renaissance style, dates from 1558. — The S. side of the market-place is occupied by the *Rathskeller* (Pl. 15), in the late-Gothic style, erected in 1893 and adorned with statues. It contains the meeting-room of the town-council.

The **Marktkirche*, or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. D, 6), erected in 1529-54, with four towers of which the two to the E. are connected by a bridge, bounds the market on the W. side. Outside the E. end of the church is a bust of *Luther*, erected in 1883.

Interior (sacristan in the clergy-house, *Markt-Platz* 3). Altar-piece, a scene from the *Sermon on the Mount*, by *Hübner* of *Dresden*. To the left by the altar a small picture of *Cranach's School*, the Fourteen Helpers in Need. The former altar-piece, attributed to *Cranach*, has been divided and now hangs on each side of the altar. To the right: on the outside, *St. John* and *St. Augustine*; on the inside, the *Virgin* with *Card. Albrecht of Brandenburg*, the builder of the church, at her feet, at the sides *St. Maurice* and *St. Alexander*, the latter placing his foot upon the *Roman*

Emp. Maximin. To the left: on the outside, the Annunciation; on the inside, SS. Ursula, Mary Magdalen, Erasmus, and Catharine.

The finest church is that of **St. Maurice* (Pl. C, D, 6; sacristan, No. 6 on the E. side) in the lower part of the town, near the 'Halle' (salt-works), founded in the 12th cent.; elegant choir finished in 1511; fine carved *Wood-work over the altar, representing Christ and Mary with saints; near it, ancient winged pictures of the end of the 15th cent.; pulpit, with reliefs of 1588, resting on a pillar representing Sin, Death, and Satan. This church is frequented by the workmen employed in the manufacture of the salt, called 'Hal-loren', a distinct race, who until recently preserved many of their ancient peculiarities.

The *University Buildings* (Pl. D, 5) were erected in 1834; of the 1600 students a large proportion study agriculture. The Aula contains portraits of Prussian rulers and busts of eminent professors. The lions in front of the university originally adorned the market place. — Adjacent are the *Archaeological Museum* (Pl. 1; casts; adm. Sun., Wed., and Sat., 11-1), and the handsome *Theatre*, built in 1886 (tasteful interior). — The *University Library*, Friedrich-Str. 50 (Pl. D, 4), is open in the forenoon (Wed. & Sat. also 2-4). In the Wucherer-Str. is the *Agricultural Institute* (Pl. E, 4), with a collection of domestic animals. — The *Medical Institutes* of the university are in the E. part of the town (Pl. E, 5). — The adjacent *Town Cemetery* (Pl. E, 6), dating from 1565 and surrounded with Renaissance arcades, is unique of its kind in Germany.

Francke's Institutions (Pl. D, E, 7), on the S. side of the town, comprising an orphan-asylum, schools, a printing-office, a book-shop, etc., were begun in 1698 by the founder, whose sole means then consisted of a strong and simple faith. The court of the asylum is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Francke* (d. 1727), by Rauch. — In the Aichamt, in the Grosse Berlin 11, is the *Industrial Museum* (Pl. 9; adm. 50 pf.; Sun. and holidays, 11-1, and Wed. 3-5 free).

The *Cathedral* (Pl. C, 5, 6; sacristan, Dom-Platz 3), consecrated in 1523, contains interesting figures of Christ, Apostles, and Saints on the pillars. Adjacent is the old *Residence* of the Archbishops of Magdeburg, which now contains the valuable collections of the *Provincial Museum* (Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 11-1, free, Mon., Wed., & Frid., 11-1, 50 pf., at other times 1 M) and the *Mineralogical Museum* (Wed. 9-1).

Near the cathedral are the ruins of the late-Gothic *Moritzburg*, built in 1484-1503, and the *Jägerberg* (Pl. C, 5), which affords a view of the town. Opposite the former is the *Physical Institute* (Pl. 14).

A pleasant walk leads by the Kleine Wiese (Pl. B, 5), the Ziegelwiese, and the right bank of the Saale to Giebichenstein (Pl. B, 1; key at the farm), a ruined castle with pleasure-grounds (Brewery zum Saalschloss, at the tramway and steamboat terminus, p. 331). Lewis 'the Springer', Landgrave of Thuringia, was imprisoned here in 1102, and, according to tradition, escaped by a daring leap into the river. Duke Ernest II. of Swabia, immortalised by Uhland, was also a prisoner here for a con-

siderable time. Opposite (bridge) is the village of *Cröllwitz* (Bergschenke, with fine view), with a royal stud-farm. A little higher up is the pretty **Nachtigallen-Insel*, now a public park. **Wittekind* (Pl. C, D, 1; Curhaus, D. 1½ *M.*), a watering place at Giebichenstein, is much frequented in summer (concerts). — The *Kolkthurm*, on an eminence in the *Dölauer Heide*, about 3 M. beyond Cröllwitz, commands a wide panorama.

From Halle to *Ascherleben*, see R. 59.

FROM HALLE TO COTTBUS (*Sorau*) AND GUBEN, 132 M., railway in 5-6 hrs. (fares 17 *M.*, 12 *M.* 80, 8 *M.* 50 pf.). — 17 M. *Delitzsch*, junction for Berlin and Leipsic (p. 329). — 31 M. *Eilenburg* (*Hirsch; Adler*), a busy industrial town with 13,400 inhab., where the *Mulde* is crossed, the junction for the line to (15 M.) *Leipsic* viâ *Jesewitz* and *Taucha*.

48 M. *Torgau* (**Gold. Anker; Gold. Schiff*), a fortified town on the Elbe, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge and by that of the railway, with 11,800 inhab., is frequently mentioned in the history of the Reformation. In 1760 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, and from 1810 to 1813 the town was held by the French against Tauentzien. **Schloss Hartenfels*, one of the largest Renaissance buildings in Germany (1481-1544), formerly a residence of the Electors of Saxony, is now a barrack. The half-Gothic palace-chapel was consecrated by Luther; the staircase and the bay window in the court-yard, as well as the other in the N. wing of the palace, and the plastic decorations are all worth noticing. The late-Gothic *Marienkirche* contains the tomb of Catharine von Bora (d. 1552), Luther's wife, and a painting by Cranach (sacristan, Pfarr-Str. 562). The *Rathhaus*, with three high gables, dates from about 1560 and contains a collection of Saxon antiquities (adm. 50 pf.). — *Graditz*, a royal stud-house, 2 M. from Torgau, has acquired some renown for its breed of horses. — Branch-line to Wittenberg, see p. 329.

60 M. *Falkenberg*, the junction of the Kohlfurt-Rosslau (p. 267) and the Berlin-Jüterbog-Dresden lines (R. 39). 93 M. *Kalau*, the junction of the Lübbenau-Kamenz-Arnsdorf line (p. 266).

108 M. *Cottbus* (p. 241), where the train crosses the Berlin and Görlitz line. The line to (36 M.) *Sorau* (p. 232) diverges here.

116 M. *Peitz*. — 132 M. *Guben*, see p. 232.

Near (221 M.) *Schkeuditz* the Leipsic train enters Saxony, passes *Nöckern*, where a bloody battle between the French and Prussians was fought on 16th Oct., 1813, and reaches (230 M.) *Leipsic* (Magdeburg Station; see p. 319).

b. Viâ Magdeburg, Zerbst, and Bitterfeld.

Distance and fares the same as in Route *a*, the line from Magdeburg to Leipsic viâ Zerbst being about the same length as that viâ Halle.

From Hamburg to (156 M.) *Magdeburg*, see p. 330. Beyond (158½ M.) *Magdeburg-Neustadt* (p. 105) the train crosses the *Elbe*. At (177 M.) *Güterglück* the line intersects the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 57).

182 M. *Zerbst* (220 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Löwe*, well spoken of, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1¾ *M.*; *Anhalt*, R. 1¾-3, D. 1¾ *M.*), an old town with 17,200 inhab., once the seat of the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst, who became extinct in 1797, is still surrounded by walls, towers, and moats. The large *Schloss* dates from 1681-1750. The market-place, with its handsome gabled houses, is adorned with a *Roland Column* of 1415 and a female figure on a slender column, called the *Butterjungfer*, the significance of which is doubtful. The *Rathhaus*, with two handsome gables of 1479-81 but disfigured

by additions in 1610, was restored in 1892. It contains a *Museum* (9-12), with a Bible printed on parchment, with wood-cuts coloured by Lucas Cranach the Younger (1541), letters of Luther and Melancthon, and other relics. The handsome *Nicolai-Kirche*, built in 1432-94, was restored in 1827. The *Gymnasium* is established in an old Franciscan monastery on the ramparts, founded in 1250, and possessing fine cloisters. The *Bartholomäi-Kirche* has a detached belfry (12th cent.).

190 M. *Rosslau*, terminus of the Kohlfurt and Rosslau railway (p. 232). Our line crosses the *Elbe* and the *Mulde*.

194 M. **Dessau.** — **Hotels.** *GOLDNER BEUTEL (Pl. a; C, 4), Stein-Str. 3, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; GOLDNES SCHIFF (Pl. b; C, D, 4), Kleine Markt, R. 1¾-3, B. ¾ *M*; KAISERHOF (Pl. c; B, 3), Kaiser-Str. 17, these two very fair; RAILWAY HOTEL (Pl. d; B, 3), with beer-garden, R. 1½-2, D. 1 *M*. Cab, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; each trunk 30 pf. — TRAMWAYS from the station through the chief streets. — STEAMER on Sun. & Wed. in summer to *Coswig* (p. 315).

Dessau (200 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt and the residence of the Duke, with 48,500 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Mulde*, 2½ M. from its confluence with the *Elbe*. The DESSAU ART COLLECTIONS are of considerable value and deserve to be better known; but they are unfortunately distributed among several different places, in or near Dessau. The nucleus of the collections was inherited by the Dukes of Dessau in 1675 from Princess Amalia of Nassau-Orange, wife of the stadtholder Frederick Henry; and numerous additions were made in the 18th century.

The Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. B, 2, 3) leads from the station to the town. In the grounds are monuments to *Moses Mendelssohn* (see below), by Hoffmeister (1890), and to *Fr. Schneider*, the musical composer (d. 1853), by Schubert; and farther on in the Kaiser-Platz, to the left, is a *Statue of Emp. William I.* (1892) and, to the right, a monument to the Anhalters who fell in 1870-71. The Kaiser-Strasse ends at the Friedrich-Strasse, opposite the *Behördenhaus*, or government offices (Pl. B, 4; library, with drawings by Dürer, Holbein etc., open 9-1 and 3-5). Following the Friedrich-Str. to the left, we reach the Cavalier-Str., which is adjoined by the Neumarkt (Pl. C, 3), containing the *Church of St. John* (1690-1702), a fountain, and a *Statue of Duke Leopold Frederick Francis* (1758-1817), by Kiss. Opposite St. John's is the *Ducal Library* (70,000 vols.; open Tues. & Frid., 12-3).

In the Cavalier-Str. (Pl. C, 4) are the *Georgs-Palais*, the *Erbprinzipliche Palais*, and the *Theatre* (performances in winter). In front of the *Gymnasium* (right) is a monument to *Wilhelm Müller*, author of the 'Griechenlieder' (b. at Dessau 1794, d. 1827). At the corner of the Ascanische-Str. (left) is the *Leopoldstift*, an alms-house for old men. The tower contains a valuable *Geological Collection*. In the same street are the *Church of St. George* and the *Mendelssohn Institution* (No. 10), on the site of the house in which Moses Men-



deJssohn (1729-86) was born. — The Stein-Strasse leads hence to the Grosse Markt (Pl. C, 4), in which rises a *Statue of Prince Leopold*, the celebrated general of Frederick the Great (d. 1747), erected in 1860, on the model of that by Schadow in the Wilhelm-Platz at Berlin (p. 55). — To the E. is the Schloss-Platz, where a military band plays on Sun., Tues., and Frid. in front of the guard-house, at 12 o'clock, invariably performing the Dessau March ('*Ça done, ça done*'), the favourite air of Prince Leopold.

The DUCAL PALACE (Pl. C, D, 4) is situated on the bank of the Mulde. The main building was erected in 1872-74, and the E. wing was rebuilt by Knobelsdorf of Berlin in 1748-51, but the fine W. wing dates from 1530-49. The so-called **Old German Rooms*, a suite on the groundfloor, are fitted up in the taste of the 16th century.

The INTERIOR (castellan on the groundfloor of the W. wing) contains several hundred pictures. Those on the first floor, by *Filippino Lippi*, *Borgognone*, *Girol. da Santa Croce*, *Perugino*, *Garofalo*, and other Italian masters, are of no great importance. A number of the Netherlandish pictures, however, on the second floor, are excellent (*Asselyn*, *Jan Steen*, *J. van Ruysdael*, *Wynants*, *Netscher*, *Adr. van de Velde*, and *Lairesse*). On the third floor are several good modern works by *Lessing*, *Triebel*, *Irmer*, *Gude*, *Richter*, etc., and a few pieces of sculpture. — The so-called GIRSKAMMER on the groundfloor contains a number of precious objects, antiquities, coins, and relics, including the sword and stick of Prince Leopold, the 'Old Dessauer' (1676-1747), a famous Prussian general of the 18th cent., and Napoleon's silver goblet and his plate captured at Waterloo.

On the N. side of the palace lies the *Lustgarten*, laid out in the form of an ancient racecourse and containing an *Orangery*, a *Riding School*, with reliefs by Döll, and the *Ducal Stables*.

To the N. of the Grosse Markt stands the SCHLOSSKIRCHE or *Church of Our Lady* (sacristan, Schloss-Str. 19), erected at the beginning of the 16th century. It contains an Entombment and a Resurrection by *Franz Schubert*, a Dessau artist, and also two good pictures by Cranach the Younger (the Last Supper, with portraits of some of the chief promoters of the Reformation, and Christ on the Mt. of Olives). The vaults below the church contain the tombs of Prince Leopold (see above; sarcophagus supported by twelve grenadiers), and other Anhalt princes.

Proceeding northwards from the Grosse Markt, we reach the Kleine Markt (Pl. C, 3, 4) with the new *Rathhaus* and a marble *Monument* by H. Schubert, erected in 1867, on the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Duke Leopold Frederick (d. 1871), to commemorate the reunion of the Anhalt territories in 1863.

No. 12 in the Zerbster-Strasse, to the N., is the AMALIEN-STIFTUNG (Pl. C, 3) for the reception of poor old women, founded by the daughter (d. 1793) of Prince Leopold. Adm. 10-12, on application.

The PICTURE GALLERY on the upper floor, numbering about 700 works of no great merit, affords the visitor an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the German painters of the 18th cent. (*Lisiewsky*, *Schulz*, *Seekatz*, etc.). Among the really valuable works are: *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Maurice of Orange; *Honthorst*, Portrait of Princess Amalia of Nassau-Orange; *D. Mytens*, Portrait-group, 1666; *Rubens*, Louis XIII.; *Franz*

Hals, Portrait of a boy; *M. Wohlgenut*, Portraits of himself and his lady-love; *Steenwyk*, Architectural pictures; *J. Fyt*, Dead poultry; *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasant at a window; *Dirck Hals*, Roisterers and 'rommelpot' players; *Pieter Potter*, Expulsion of Hagar; *Avercamp*, Village-feast; *Lingelbach*, Harbour-scene; *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; *Van Goyen*, Landscape; *C. Netscher*, Exhibition of jewels; *Momper*, Italian landscape.

A little to the N. is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, by Statz. The Leopold-Strasse leads hence to the left to the railway-station.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the station lies the *Georgen-Garten* (Pl. A, 1), with a new mausoleum. The château is not shewn to the public. A pleasant walk may be taken hence to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wallwitzberg*, near *Wallwitzhafen* (restaurant at the *Elbhäus*), returning to (2 M.) Dessau by the *Gänsewall*, a shady avenue. — The ducal château of *Kühnau*, situated on a small lake in a fine park, 2 M. to the W. of the Georgengarten, contains a collection of objects illustrative of the history and archæology of Anhalt. Cab there and back 4 *M.*

On the right bank of the Mulde lies the *Thiergarten*, whence a road leads to *Jonitz* (see below) and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the park and château of *Luisium*. The latter contains an extensive collection of pictures (castellan on the groundfloor). Refreshments at the forester's house. Beautiful walks in the neighbouring woods.

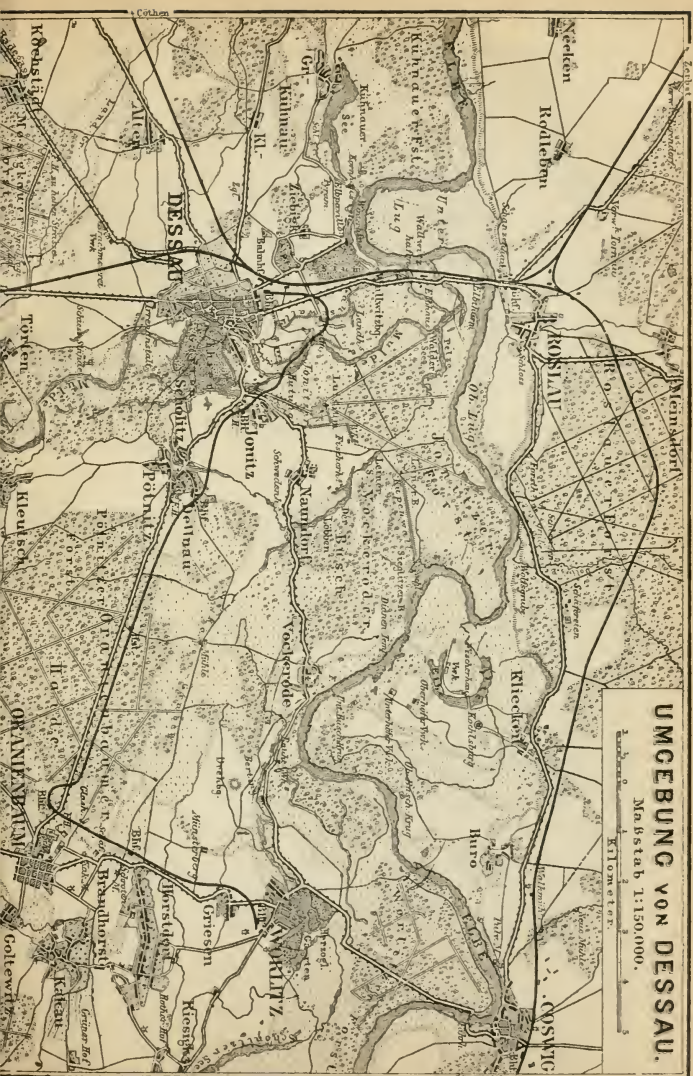
FROM DESSAU TO WÖRLITZ, 12 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Jonitz* (see above). — 8 M. *Oranienbaum* (Goldnes Horn, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$), the château of which (1683-98) contains portraits of the Orange family. — 12 M. *Wörlitz*. Walkers may go to Wörlitz viâ *Luisium*, the *Sieglitzer Berg*, and *Vockerode*; nearly the whole way (11 M.) is shaded by trees. Wörlitz is 3 M. from Coswig (p. 315).

Wörlitz (*Eichenkranz*; *Grüner Baum*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 *M.*), a town with 1600 inhab., is famous for its beautiful park. The extensive and well-kept ducal *GARDENS and PARK were laid out at the end of last century and afford beautiful walks. The traveller who desires to explore them (3-4 hrs.) had better take a guide (from the *Eichenkranz*, 1 *M.*) to pilot him through their intricacies and across the various lakes. — The PALACE contains portraits of Countess Solms and the Prince of Orange by *Van Dyck*, and others, and works by *Domenichino*, *Wouverman*, *S. Ruysdael*, and *Orizonte*. — The *GOTHIC HOUSE (open 9-4, in summer till dusk; fee), to the N., on the other side of the lake, contains armour, weapons, goblets, and a large collection of pictures and stained glass (15-17th cent.), some of which are very valuable. Among the works of the early-Flemish School are admirable Madonnas by *Memling* and *H. van der Goes*. The early German School is well represented, the *Cranachs*, in particular, being much better than the works usually coupled with the name. Among the best works by Netherlanders are portraits by *Fr. Pourbus the Younger*, *J. Ravesteyn*, *Verspronck*, *Mierevelt*, *Bol*, and *Netscher*, and landscapes by *Vinckboons* and *Artois*. The portrait of the Great Elector is by *Hannemann*. The works of *Abraham Snaphan* (1641-91), a good master of the 17th cent., who lived and died at Dessau, are to be met with here alone. — The PANTHEON, containing several antiquities (Apollo with the Muses, etc.), the STEIN (with Venetian views by *Canaletto*), the MONUMENT, and the FLORA may also be visited.

FROM DESSAU TO CÖTHEN, 13 M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mosigkau*, with a château erected in 1752 and now occupied by an Adlig-Fräulein-Stift (institution for ladies of the German noblesse). This building contains a valuable picture-gallery, with works by *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Rombouts*, *Dujardin*, *S. Koninck*, *Seghers*, *De Heem*, *Hondecoeter*, *G. Honthorst*, *Morelse*, *Mytens*, *Mignon*, etc. — 8 M. *Elsnigk*. — 13 M. *Cöthen*, see p. 330.

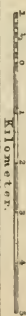
At (210 M.) *Bitterfeld* the line unites with the line from Berlin to Leipsic (p. 329).

230 M. (240 M. viâ *Wittenberge*) **Leipsic** (Berlin Station; the trains go on to the Bavarian station), see p. 319.



UMGEBUNG VON DESSAU.

Maßstab 1:150,000.



48. From Leipsic to Nuremberg viâ Hof and Bamberg.

220 M. EXPRESS in 8-9 hrs. (fares 29 *M* 40, 21 *M* 50, 15 *M* 10 pf.). — SAXON RAILWAY to *Hof*, 102 M., in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 *M* 50, 10 *M* 10, 6 *M* 80 pf.; express 15 *M* 20, 11 *M* 30 pf.). — BAVARIAN RAILWAY from *Hof* to *Nuremberg* viâ *Lichtenfels*, in $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Leipsic, see p. 319. Departure from the Bavarian Station.

5 M. *Gaschwitz*, the junction for *Meuselwitz* (see below) and for *Plagwitz-Lindenau*, on the *Leipsic* and *Gera* railway (p. 339). — 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, the junction for *Chemnitz* (p. 311).

24 M. **Altenburg**. — **Hotels**. *WETTINER HOF, near the *Schloss*, R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1 *M*; THÜRINGER HOF, BAIRISCHER HOF, near the station. **Restaurants**: *Wermann*, *Stünzner* (wine-rooms); *Stadt Gotha*, with garden; *Rathskeller*; *Plateau*; *Rail. Restaurant*. — **Café**: *Böttger*, by the theatre.

Altenburg (595 ft.), the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, with 33,400 inhab., is overlooked by the *Schloss*, which rises picturesquely above the town upon a wooded porphyry rock. The older parts of the castle date from the 14th cent., the remainder from the 17-19th. From this castle, in 1455, the knight Kunz von Kaufungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. In the interior, which has been handsomely restored, the throne-room and armoury are worthy of notice (adm. on application). The late-Gothic *Schlosskirche*, enlarged in 1413, contains a handsome choir. Pleasant public walks in the *Schlossgarten*, on the E. side of the *Schlossberg*. — The *Rathhaus*, in the market, was built in 1562-64 in a good German Renaissance style.

The *Museum*, near the station, contains a collection of natural history and the collection of art bequeathed to his country by the minister B. v. Lindenau (d. 1854; open in summer on Wed. 2-4 and Sat. & Sun. 11-1, free; in winter, Sun. 11-1, free; on other days 11-1, 50 pf.).

Of special importance are the 152 Italian pictures of the 14th and 15th cent., amongst which may be mentioned works by *Orcagna* (No. 16), *Simone Martini* (42), *Lippo Memmi* (43-46), the *Lorenzetti* (47-49), *Fra Angelico* (91, 92), *Masaccio* (95), *Filippino Lippi* (96), *Botticelli* (109), *Perugino* (114, 115), and *Signorelli* (138-142); also, eight tablets with allegorical figures, of the School of *Pinturicchio*; 96. *Madonna* in a landscape, remains of a mural decoration, by *Gentile Bellini*. Also 125 copies from *Raphael*, *Titian*, etc., more than 300 Greek, Roman, and Etruscan vases, and a considerable collection of casts from the antique.

The well-to-do peasantry of the neighbourhood, who are of Wendish origin, wear a curious costume. The card-game of 'Skat', now universal in Germany, originated among these peasants.

FROM ALTENBURG TO ZEITZ (p. 339), 16 M., branch-line in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. viâ *Meuselwitz* (see above).

40 M. *Gössnitz* (junction for *Chemnitz*, p. 311, and *Gera*, p. 339), *Crimmitschau*, (46 M.) *Werdau*, all manufacturing towns.

From *Werdau* branch-lines diverge to *Zwickau* and *Annaberg* on the E. (pp. 312, 313), and to *Wünschendorf* and *Weida* on the W. (see p. 339).

To the left, on a wooded height, rises the castle of *Schönfels*. 51 M. *Neumark* is the junction of a line to *Zwickau* (p. 313).

From Neumark by a branch-line in 40 min. to Greiz (**Henning*; *Löwe*; *Thüringer Hof*, at the station, well spoken of; *Restaurants Göltzschthal, Tivoli*), the capital of the small principality of Reuss-Greiz, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and consisting of the regularly built new town on the left bank, and the quaint and irregular old town on the right bank. The population (22,100) is largely engaged in the manufacture of dress-goods. The bridge beside the Anger commands a fine view of the old castle on the left bank of the Elster and of the modern palace with its lofty tower, on an isolated wooded hill below. The park fills the whole bed of the valley. The environs abound in romantic walks.

Greiz is also a station on the GERA AND WEISCHLITZ RAILWAY (34 M.), which traverses the romantic **Elster-Thal*, passing numerous bridges and tunnels. — From Greiz to Gera, 19 M., in 1½ hr., viâ *Wolfsgefärb* (p. 339). — The portion of the line between Greiz and Weischlitz, 18 M., is still more picturesque, passing the château of *Döhlau*, the ruins of *Elsterberg* and *Liebau*, the *Steinigt* ravine, etc. The last two stations are (14 M.) *Plauen* (see below) and *Kürbitz*. 18 M. *Weischlitz*.

56½ M. **Reichenbach** (*Lamm*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Blauer Engel*; *Wettiner Hof*, *Kronprinz*, both opposite the rail. stat.), a manufacturing place with 24,400 inhabitants. Branch to (5½ M.) *Mylau*. — Our train crosses the *Göltzsch-Thal* by an imposing viaduct, 706 yds. in length, and at one point 285 ft. in height. 60 M. *Netzschkau*, with an old castle. 63 M. *Herlasgrün*.

From Herlasgrün a branch-line diverges to *Oelsnitz*, viâ *Auerbach* and *Falkenstein*, where it rejoins the main line.

The train now crosses the *Elster-Thal* by another handsome viaduct.

72 M. **Plauen** (1230 ft.; *Deil's Hotel*, well spoken of; *Wettiner Hof*; *Engel*; *Fürstenhalle*; *Löwe*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a loftily-situated manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 60,200 inhab., the capital of the Voigtland. The castle of *Hradschin* was anciently the seat of the Vogt (*advocatus regni*). U. S. Consul, T. W. *Peters, Esq.* — At Plauen the lines to Hof and Eger divide.

To EGER. — 94 M. **Bad Elster** (1610 ft.; **Curhaus*; **Hôtel de Saxe*; **Wettiner Hof*, R. 2-4, D. 2½ M), a frequented watering-place. — 109 M. *Voitersreuth* is the first Bohemian station (custom-house examination). — 118 M. **Eger** (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

To Hof. Next stations: 78 M. *Mehltheuer*; 82 M. *Schönberg*.

From Schönberg a branch-line runs in ¾ hr. (fares 90, 60 pf.) to *Schleiz* (*Sonne*; *Bairischer Hof*), a small town (5100 inhab.), pleasantly situated, and commanded by the palace of the prince. The late-Gothic Bergkirche is worthy of notice. 5 to the W. is **Schloss Burgk*, a château of the prince, situated on a wooded rock, high above the Saale. — About 7½ M. to the S.W. of Schleiz, halfway to Lobenstein, is *Saalebürg* (Weisses Ross), a small town on a hill with towers and ramparts.

Another branch runs from Schönberg to *Hirschberg* (Goldener Hirsch), on the *Saale*, the valley of which offers pleasant excursions.

Beyond (88 M.) *Reuth* the line enters Bavaria. To the left are seen the blue outlines of the *Fichtelgebirge*.

102 M. **Hof** (**Kaiserhof*, **Wittelsbach*, both near the station; *Lamm*; **Rail. Restaurant*) is a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, with 27,550 inhabitants. Gothic *Rathhaus* of 1563. The tasteful *Michaelskirche* (1299) was restored in 1884.

From Hof to Nuremberg viâ *Schnabelwaid*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

Cuttings, embankments, and dark ravines follow each other rapidly. To the left, in the distance, is the monastery of *Himmelkron*, the traditional burial-place of the 'White Lady' (d. about 1300).

132 M. *Neuenmarkt* (1140 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Baireuth; 139 M. *Unter-Steinach*. — 143 M. *Culmbach* (1080 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; **Goldener Hirsch*, R. 1½-2 M), a town of 8100 inhab., celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach, situated on the *Weisse Main*, and commanded by the *Plassenburg*, which is now used as a prison. — Near (147 M.) *Mainleus* the *Weisse* and *Rothe Main* unite to form the *Main*, the broad valley of which is now traversed. Beyond (153 M.) *Burgkunstadt* the *Main* is crossed. — 157 M. *Hochstadt* (Rail. Restaurant) is the junction of the *Saalfeld*, *Gera*, and *Leipsic* line.

FROM LEIPSIC TO HOCHSTADT VIA GERA AND SAALFELD, 137 M., railway in 5-9¼ hrs. (fares 17 M 70, 12 M 90, 8 M 60 pf., express 20 M 10, 14 M 80 pf.). Stations: *Leutzsch* (p. 340), *Flagwitz-Lindenau* (p. 337), and *Pegau*. 27½ M. *Zeitz* (**Löwe*; *Kronprinz*; *Herold*), an old town with cloth and other manufactories, situated on an eminence on the *Weisse Elster*, and an episcopal see from 968 to 1029. Pop. 24,800. The *Moritzburg*, erected in 1654 by the Dukes of Sachsen-Zeitz on the site of the old episcopal palace, is now a reformatory and poor-house. Gothic *Trinity Church* of the 15th cent. with Romanesque crypt of the 12th century. The *Stiftsschule* (Gymnasium) has a library with a number of MSS. dating from the time of the Reformation. — Zeitz is the junction of a line to *Weissenfels* (p. 340; 20 M., in 52 min.), traversing a district rich in brown coal.

Then through the *Elster-Thal* to *Crossen* (branch-line to *Eisenberg*), *Köstritz* (famous for its beer and flowers; near it *Bad Köstritz*, with warm sand and salt baths), and —

45 M. *Gera* (*Victoria*; *Frommater*; *Stadt Dresden*; U. S. Agent), the capital of the principality of Reuss-jüngere-Linie, a busy manufacturing town with 43,100 inhab., on the *Weisse Elster*. The *Johannis-Platz* is adorned with a modern statue of *Count Heinrich Posthumus* (d. 1635). On the *Hainberg*, opposite the town, rises the château of *Osterstein*, the residence of the prince. — Railways to *Gössnitz* (p. 337), viâ *Ronneburg*, in 1-1½ hr., and to *Jena* and *Weimar* (p. 348) in 2-2½ hrs.

Beyond (49 M.) *Wolfsgefärdh*, junction for the line to Greiz and Planen (p. 338), the *Elster* is quitted. 53 M. *Weida* (branch-line to *Werdau*, p. 337, in 1½ hr.). — From (62 M.) *Triptis* a branch-line runs to (33½ M.) *Lobenstein* (*Kurhaus*; *Volkmar*; *Reussischer Hof*; **Ziehr*, at the station), a favourite watering-place (2900 inhab.) on the *Lemnitz*, commanded by a ruined castle.

67 M. *Neustadt on the Orla* (*Gold. Löwe*), a manufacturing town in the duchy of Weimar, with a handsome late-Gothic *Rathhaus*. — 76 M. *Pösneck* (*Ritter*; *Hirsch*), a town in the duchy of Meiningen, with porcelain, flannel, and other manufactories; branch-line to *Orlamünde*; diligence once daily to *Ziegenrück* (Preuss. Hof), 11 M., and thence to *Lobenstein* (see below). To the left rises the picturesque castle of *Ranis*.

87 M. *Saalfeld* (*Rother Hirsch*; *Preussischer Hof*; Rail. Restaurant), an old town, with 9900 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Saale*. *Rathhaus* in the market-place in the latest Gothic style, 1533-37. Gothic *Johanniskirche* of the 14th cent. with good stained glass of 1514 in the choir. In the S.E. part of the town are the *Kitzerstein*, a château of the 16th cent., and the ruins of the *Sorbenburg*, which is said to have been erected by Charlemagne for protection against the pagan Slavs. — Railway from *Saalfeld* to *Rudolstadt* and *Jena*, see R. 50.

102 M. *Probstzella* (Rail. Restaurant), a village with extensive slate-quarries. The train now enters Bavaria. From (106 M.) *Ludwigstadt* a

branch-line runs to *Lehesten*, with important slate-quarries. — 126 M. *Kronach* (1000 ft.; *Goldener Wagen* or *Post*; *Sonne*), a small town picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Hasslach* and *Rodach*, formerly fortified, and the birthplace of the painter Lucas Cranach (1472). — 137 M. *Hochstadt* (see p. 339).

165 M. *Lichtenfels* (865 ft.; **Krone*; *Anker*; *Moulin*) is the junction of the Werra line (to Coburg and Eisenach, see R. 54). On a hill to the right are the extensive buildings of the celebrated old Benedictine abbey of *Banz*. On the hill opposite Banz rises the richly-decorated abbey-church of *Vierzehnheiligen*, the most frequented pilgrimage shrine in Franconia.

181 M. *Bamberg*, and thence to *Nuremberg*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

49. From Leipsic to Bebra (*Frankfort on the Main*) and Cassel. Thuringian Railway.

172 M. RAILWAY. Express in 6 hrs. (fares 22 *M* 60, 16 *M* 80, 11 *M* 80 pf.); from Leipsic viâ Bebra to Frankfort in 7½-9 hrs. (fares 34 *M* 70, 25 *M* 70 pf., 18 *M*). Dinner-cars (D. 3 *M*) accompany the trains on this line. — By *Halle* and *Nordhausen*, see R. 57.

This line traverses one of the most picturesque districts in Central Germany. 4 M. *Leutzsch*, the junction for Zeitz, Gera, and Hochstadt (p. 339). — The salt-works of (16 M.) *Dürrenberg* (Curhaus) are passed, and the *Saale* is crossed. — 19½ M. *Corbetha* is the junction for Halle (p. 330).

BATTLE FIELDS. Three celebrated battles have been fought near Corbetha. At *Rosbach*, 5 M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 22,000 Prussians signally defeated 60,000 French and their German allies under Soubise, on 5th Nov., 1757. — Near *Lützen* (Rother Löwe), 5 M. to the E., Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was mortally wounded on 6th Nov., 1632, after having defeated the imperial troops. The *Schwedenstein*, a block of granite with a Gothic roof, marks the spot. — At *Gross-Görschen*, 4½ M. to the S. of Lützen, a fierce but indecisive engagement was fought on 2nd May, 1813, by the allied Russians and Prussians against the French, in which the Prussian Gen. Scharnhorst was mortally wounded. On the previous day the French Marshal Bessières had been killed in a skirmish near Lützen.

Merseburg (*Goldene Sonne*; *Palmbaum*; *Rudolph*), 6 M. from Corbetha, on the line to Halle, an ancient town on the *Saale*, with 18,900 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 9th cent., was a favourite residence of the emperors Henry I. and Otho I., and frequently the scene of imperial diets. It was an episcopal diocese from 968 to 1561. Halfway from the station to the cathedral stands a *Bronze Monument to Emp. Frederick III.*, by Hundrieser. The **Cathedral*, founded in the 11th cent. and restored in 1883-86, consists of a choir of the 13th and late-Gothic nave of the 15th century. The choir contains the brazen monument of Rudolph of Swabia, who fell in 1080 in a battle with his rival Henry IV. and interesting tombs of the 13th and 14th centuries. The pulpit and screen are carved in the late-Gothic style. Fine organ. The stone font is coeval with the church. The *Schloss*, built in 1483-1561 and partly restored in the 17th cent., once a residence of the Saxon princes, presents an imposing appearance with its three towers. — A branch-line runs from Merseburg to (11 M.) *Schafstedt* viâ the sulphur-baths of (7 M.) *Lauchstädt* (Schwarzer Adler).

25 M. *Weissenfels* (*Schütze*; *Goldner Hirsch*), on the *Saale*, which is crossed by two bridges, a town with 27,500 inhab., pos-

sesses an old *Schloss* of the extinct Dukes of Weissenfels-Querfurt. The *Klemmberg*, which rises above the *Schloss*, is a good point of view. — From Weissenfels to *Zeitz*, see p. 339.

On the slope to the right rises the château of *Goseck*, and to the left the lofty tower of the ruin *Schönburg*. The country becomes more hilly, and the vine is cultivated here with some success.

33 M. *Naumburg* (**Schwarzes Ross*, **Reichskrone*, at both R., L., & A. from 1½ M.; *Sächs. Hof*; *Kaiserhof*, at the station), an ancient town with 22,000 inhab., ¾ M. from the station (steam-tramway 15 pf., cab 50 pf.), is an important-looking and pleasantly-situated place. The **Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (sacristan in the Dom-Platz), dating from the 12-13th cent., with pointed arches and vaulting, but round-arched windows, is built in the so-called Romanesque transition style. The two choirs are Gothic; each is separated from the nave by a tasteful screen. The W. choir (1245-72) is adorned with twelve *Statues of founders of the church. Below the E. choir (14th cent.) is a spacious crypt with pillars and capitals of most varied form. The S.W. tower was erected in 1894, the other three date from the 15th century. The whole was restored in 1875-85. — The *Stadtkirche*, in the market, contains two pictures by Cranach the Elder: an Adoration of the Magi and 'Suffer little children to come unto Me' (1529). Fine views are obtained from the *Bürgergarten* on the *Galgenberg*, the *Spechsart*, a hill to the N.W., and the **Georgenberg* (all about ½ M. from the town),

FROM NAUMBURG TO ARTERN, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 3 M 40, 2 M 30 pf.). — 3½ M. *Freyburg* on the *Unstrut* (*Weintraube*; *Goldner Ring*; *Jahn's Haus Restaurant*), possesses a fine church, half Gothic and half Romanesque, dating from the 13th and 15th cent., with two towers connected by a kind of bridge. The ancient *Neuenburg* on the hill, with its Romanesque double chapel, was one of the chief seats of the landgraves of Thuringia. Extensive view. In the interior is shown a chair in which Queen Louise of Prussia is said to have rested on her flight after the battle of Auerstädt (see p. 340). *Ludwig Jahn*, the 'father of gymnastics' (p. 61), lived and died (1852) at *Freyburg*, where a monument was erected to him in 1859. Near the town is the so-called *Edelacker*, or nobles' acre, where Landgrave Lewis II. is said to have compelled his rebellious nobles to draw his plough. — A number of small stations are passed. — Near (18 M.) *Nebra* (*Preussischer Hof*) is *Memleben* with the Romanesque **Ruin* of a Benedictine abbey founded in 975; crypt and statues of emperors of the 13th century. — Beyond (25 M.) *Rosleben* the line traverses the *Goldene Aue*. — 35 M. *Artern*, p. 378.

Beyond Naumburg, to the left of the line, is the celebrated school of *Schulpforta*, established in 1543 in an old Cistercian monastery, where Klopstock, Fichte, and other celebrated men were pupils. The fine early-Gothic church was completed in 1268. The valley of the *Saale* from Naumburg to Stadt-Sulza is very picturesque.

37½ M. *Kösen*. — Hotels. **ZUM MUTHIGEN RITTER*, R. from 2, D. 2, pens. 5-6 M; *KURZHALS*, pens. 3-5 M; *PREUSSISCHER HOF*; *TANNE*. — Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant*; *Curgarten*, with picturesque view. — *Electric Boat* to the foot of the *Rudelsburg*, 30 pf.

Kösen (2800 inhab.) is a pleasant little watering-place with salt-baths on the *Saale*, which is here crossed by an old bridge with

pointed arches and the railway-bridge. On the left bank lie the station, the Cursaal, and the Curgarten, on the right the Evaporating Works. The *Saalkhäuser*, *Göttersitz*, and *Himmelreich* are among the prettiest points in the environs. A fine view is enjoyed from the conspicuous *Wilhelmsburg Restaurant* (20 min.).

To the left on the hill, 2 M. from Kösen, rises the **Rudelsburg* (280 ft. above the Saale; restaurant), a ruined castle where a monument has been erected to students who fell in 1870-71 (footpath from Kösen viâ the evaporating house or the Katze, a restaurant on the right bank, where there is a ferry; to the castle $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). A statue of *Bismarck* as a student was erected here in 1896, and there is also an obelisk in memory of *Emp. William I.* Farther on are the two round towers of *Saaleck*.

41 M. *Gross-Heringen* (*Sauer's Inn*; *Rail. Restaurant*), at the influx of the Ilm into the Saale, is the junction for *Jena* (see R. 50).

FROM GROSS-HERINGEN TO STRAUSSFURT, 33 M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 3 M 20, 2 M 20 pf.), a branch-line, passing near *Auerstädt* (see below).

The train quits the Saale and approaches the *Ilm*. — 43 M. *Stadt-Sulza* (*Curhaus*; *Simon*; *Weimarer Hof*), with salt-baths.

In a side-valley to the right lies *Auerstädt*. On the hill, about 3 M. from the station, lies *Hassenhausen*, near which the battle of *Auerstedt*, which proved so fatal to the Prussians, was fought on 14th Oct., 1806. A monument marks the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was wounded.

49 M. *Apolda* (*Post*; *Kaiserhof*; *Weintraube*) is a busy place with stocking and other manufactories (20,800 inhab.) and a clever war monument by E. Lepke (1895). The train now crosses the *Ilm*.

59 M. *Weimar* (*Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 348. To *Gera*, see p. 353.

Beyond Weimar the country is hilly.

72 M. *Erfurt*. — *Hotels*. SILBER (Pl. a; D, 4), at the station, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. incl. wine $2\frac{3}{4}$ M; *RÖMISCHER KAISER (Pl. b; D, 3), R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M; *EUROPÄISCHER HOF (Pl. h; C, 3), Kasino-Str. 6, R. 2-10, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M; WEISSES ROSS (Pl. c; D, 3); THÜRINGER HOF (Pl. e; B, 5); RITTER (Pl. g; C, 3).

Restaurants. **Rail. Restaurant*; *Falke*, Prediger-Str. 10, with garden; *Rathskeller*, below the Rathhaus (Pl. C, 3); *Europäischer Hof* (cellar, see above; *Vogel*, *Karthause*, both with pleasant gardens and band-concerts. — *Stolze & Bachrod*, confectioners, in the pretty Hirschgarten; *Wiener Café*; *Café Roland*. — Wine at *Hucke's*, Johannis-Str. 2.

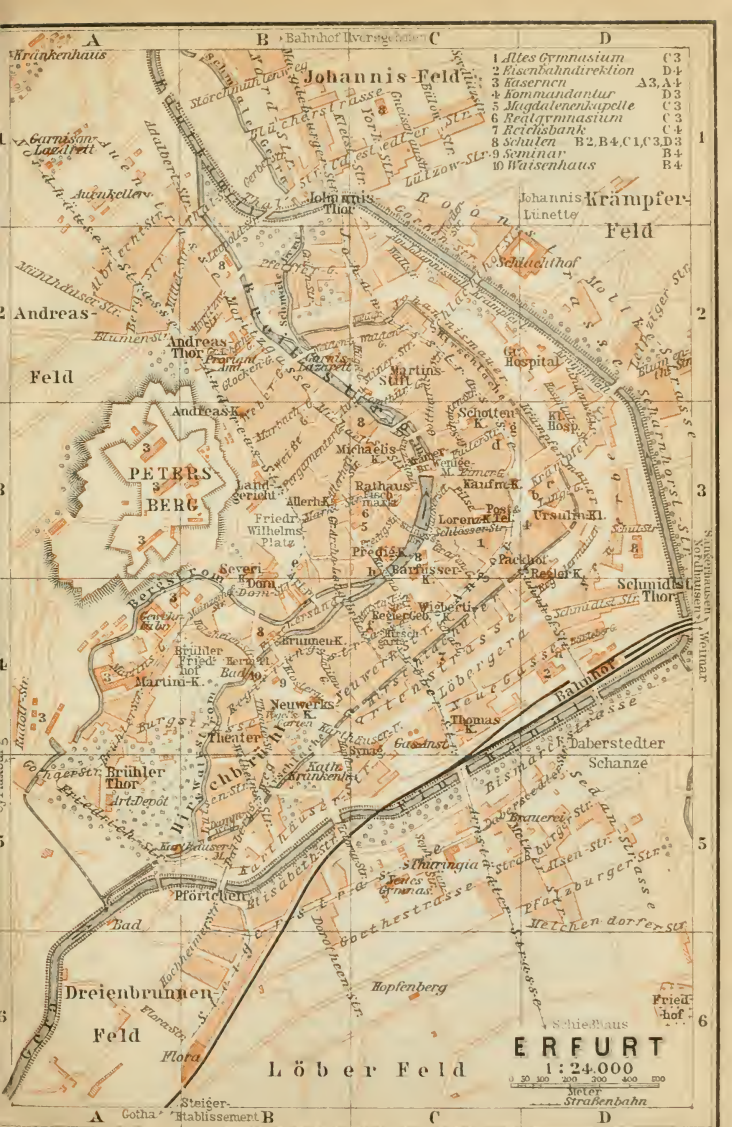
Cab for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 M; to the Cemetery, Schiesshaus, Steiger, or Hospital, 1 M, 1 M 20, 1 M 40, 1 M 60 pf.; per hour 1 M 50, 1 M 80, 2 M 10, 2 M 40 pf.

Electric Tramways (10 pf). *Circular Line* (Station, Rathaus, Cathedral), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — From the *Flora* (Pl. A, B, 6) to *Iversgehofen* (beyond Pl. B, 4), 33 min. — From the *Schiesshaus* (beyond Pl. D, 6) to the *Nordhauser-Str.* (Pl. A, 1, 2), 24 min.

Theatre (Pl. B, 4), Theater-Str. — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 3), in the Anger. — *Baths* (Pl. B, 4), Hermanns-Platz.

Erfurt (655 ft.), a very ancient town on the *Gera*, with 82,500 inhab., was a fortress down to 1873, but most of the works have been removed. It possesses several handsome Gothic churches, and private dwelling-houses of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The town existed in the form of a fortified agricultural settlement as early as the time of St. Boniface (711), the English apostle of this district.



Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, made his submission to the Emperor Frederick I. here in 1181. In the 14th and 15th cent. Erfurt was a member of the Hanseatic League; at a later date it became part of the Electorate of Mayence; in 1802 it was annexed to Prussia, from 1806 to 1814 it was under the French supremacy, and it was afterwards finally restored to Prussia. The so-called Erfurt Congress took place in the autumn of 1808. The Parliament of 1850 held its sittings in the Augustine church (p. 341). The university, founded in 1392 and suppressed in 1816, was one of the chief seats of the Humanists at the time of the Reformation.

From the Railway Station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the left to the Anger. At the corner is the *Steueramt* (Pl. C, 3), with a small *Public Picture Gallery* (open on Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Frid., 11-1) and the *Royal Library*.

In the ANGER (Pl. C, 3, 4), a broad street planted with trees, are the *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3) and the *Military Headquarters*, with the **Luther Monument* (unveiled 1890) between them.

The Schlösser-Strasse leads from the Post Office to the Fischmarkt (Pl. C, 3), in which are a *Roland Column* (1591) and the **Rathhaus*, erected in 1869-75 on the site of an earlier building. The latter is adorned with frescoes by Kämpffer (Faust and Tannhäuser legends, Luther's life) and Janssen (scenes from the history of Erfurt; fee 30-50 pf.). Two of the private houses in the Fischmarkt are handsome Renaissance edifices of the 16th cent., and there is another of equal interest in the Johannis-Str. (No. 169). The adjacent *Krämer-Brücke* is flanked with houses on each side. — The *Hospital* (Pl. C, D, 2), beyond the Wilde Gera, contains a collection of antiquities (11-1 free; other times 50 pf.).

To the W. of the Fischmarkt is the principal square, the FRIEDRICH-WILHELMS-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), in the centre of which rises an Obelisk in memory of Frederick Charles, Elector of Mayence (1777). On the N. side is the handsome *Court House*, and on the S. the old 'Lilie' Inn, where Luther, Maurice of Saxony, and Gustavus Adolphus are all said to have put up. To the S.W. is an eminence, on the top of which the Cathedral and the Severikirche form a picturesque group, approached by a broad flight of steps (sacristan in the corner house to the right, at the top).

The **Cathedral* (Pl. B, 4; Rom. Cath.) was begun after the middle of the 13th cent., in the transition-style, on the site of an older structure (1153); the choir, built in 1349-72 in the pure Gothic style, is erected on a massive substructure (the 'Cavaten'); nave and aisles date from 1456-72. The portals are worthy of inspection. The church was seriously damaged by fires and sieges at various periods, but was restored in 1845-70. The W. façade, which is also approached by a flight of steps, has been adorned with a large figure of the Virgin in mosaic on a gold ground (1870).

INTERIOR. By the first pillar on the N. side a *Bronze relief, Coronation of the Virgin, by P. Vischer, being a monument 'Henningo Goden jurec.' (d. 1521; replica at Wittenberg, see p. 329). Near it, on the opposite pillar, a curious painting of 1534, representing the Transubstantiation; on the S. wall a figure of St. Christopher, in oil (1499); below it the tomb-

stone of a Count von Gleichen and his two wives, of the 13th cent.; pulpit and organ-loft by *Schinkel*; modern stained glass. The *Relief in wood of the Resurrection, above an altar to the right of the choir, has well preserved painting (15th cent.). Another relief of 1429. The choir contains finely carved stalls of the 15th cent., and a curious bronze candelabrum of the 11-12th, representing a Worshipper. Fine stained glass of the 14th century. The *Blutskapelle*, with two Gothic altars, has recently been restored.

Beautiful CLOISTERS on the S. side, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. — The TOWERS, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., contain ten bells, the largest of which ('*Maria Gloriosa*') weighs upwards of 13 tons. Fine view from the top (260 steps).

The church of *St. Severus* (Pl. B, 3; also Rom. Cath.), dating from the 14th cent., with its three spires, contains a late-Gothic font, good reliefs (14th cent.) on the altar, and a figure of St. Michael (1472). — The *Predigerkirche* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1228, contains a carved altar, in admirable preservation, from Wolgemut's studio (1460-70). The *Barfüsserkirche* (Pl. C, 3, 4), another simple but tasteful Gothic structure of 1285-1316, restored in 1850, also contains a carved altar (14th cent.).

The **Government Buildings** (Pl. C, 4), formerly the palace of the governors appointed by the Electors of Mayence, were occupied by Napoleon in 1808, who convened a congress of reigning princes here. In the square in front of them, called the '*Hirschgarten*', a monument has been erected in memory of 1866 and 1870-71.

The **Augustine Monastery**, now an orphan-asylum (*Martinsstift*; Pl. C, 2), contains the cell of Luther, who was a monk here in 1505-8, but nearly all reminiscences of the illustrious Reformer were destroyed by a fire in 1872.

The **Steiger** (best reached by the tramway to the Flora, p. 342) and the **Cyriaxburg**, to the S.W., are the favourite promenades at Erfurt. The horticulture of the environs enjoys a high reputation. The nurseries of *J. C. Schmidt*, *Haage & Schmidt*, *Benary*, *Heinemann*, *Platz*, and *Chrestensen* contain a great variety of plants. A rich display of flowers may also be seen in summer and autumn beyond the *Brühler-Thor*, to the right. Near the Steiger are numerous well-kept market-gardens.

The salt-mine of *Ilversgehoven*, 3 M. to the N. of Erfurt (on the railway to Sondershausen, see p. 332; tramway, see p. 342), with a shaft 1300 ft. deep, may be visited in the forenoon by permission of the overseer (1½ *M.*).

From Erfurt to *Nordhausen*, see p. 382; to *Sangerhausen*, see p. 378.

The train now approaches the N. slopes of the Thuringian Forest. 79½ M. **Neu-Dietendorf** (*Rail. Restaurant*) is a well-built Moravian colony. — Railway to *Ritschenhausen*, see p. 368.

To the left, farther on, rise three picturesque castles situated on three isolated hills, called the *Drei Gleichen*: viz. the *Wachsenburg* (1415 ft.), still preserved (Restaurant), the *Mühlberg*, and the *Gleichen*, both in ruins. The train skirts the *Seeberg* (p. 355).

89 M. **Gotha** (*Rail. Restaurant*), see R. 52. Route to *Leinefelde*, see p. 379; to *Gräfenroda*, see p. 372.

Beyond Gotha a fine view is obtained (left) of the mountains of Thuringia, among which the *Inselsberg* is conspicuous. In the foreground is the château of *Tenneberg* (p. 373). — 96 M. **Fröttstedt**, junction for *Friedrichroda* and *Georgenthal* (see p. 373).

The railway now follows the course of the *Hörsel*. On the right, extending nearly as far as Eisenach, rises the long, deeply-furrowed ridge of the **Hörselberg** (1575 ft.). Here, according to popular tradition, is situated the Grotto of Venus, into which she enticed the knight Tannhäuser. The ascent is best accomplished from *Schönau* (see below; 1 hr.) through the *Zapfengrund* (blue marks; *Quendt's Restaurant); fine view from the top. — 102 M. *Schönau* (see above). — 104 M. *Wutha* (Bamberger Hof). Hence to Ruhla, see p. 376).

107 M. **Eisenach** (Rail. Restaurant), see R. 53. To *Coburg*, see R. 54.

The train follows the course of the *Hörsel* (view of the Wartburg on the left) to its union with the *Werra*. Beyond a tunnel the train quits the valley of the *Werra* and enters that of the *Fulda*.

135 M. **Bebra** (Rail. Restaurant, D. 1³/₄ M; Hôtel Schlüter, Deutsches Haus, both near the station) is the junction for Frankfurt viâ Fulda (R. 62).

139 M. *Rotenburg*; 151 M. *Malsfeld*, the junction for Niederhone and Treysa (p. 404); 155 M. *Melsungen* (Rail. Restaurant), an old town on the left bank of the Fulda. 160½ M. *Guxhagen*, a picturesque town, on both banks of the Fulda, with the extensive Benedictine abbey of *Breitenau* (founded in 1120, now suppressed).

162 M. **Guntershausen** (p. 403) is the junction for the line from Cassel to Frankfurt. 169 M. *Wilhelmshöhe*.

172 M. **Cassel**, see p. 110.

50. From Gross-Heringen to Jena and Saalfeld.

RAILWAY to (16 M.) Jena in 50 min. (fares 2 M 40, 1 M 80, 1 M 30 pf.); to (47 M.) Saalfeld in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 M 80, 5 M 10, 3 M 60 pf.).

Gross-Heringen, see p. 342. The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Saale* to (5 M.) *Cumburg* (Erbprin), with sugar-works.

9½ M. **Dornburg**, situated on a lofty rock, possesses three Castles. The oldest was erected in the 11th cent.; that in the centre was built by Duke Ernest Augustus in 1724-48; and the third was occupied by Goethe for several months in 1828. Fine views from the garden-terraces (rfmts. at the head-gardener's or in the adjacent *Schiesshaus-Restaurant*). — On the right bank lies *Dorndorf* (Zum blauen Schild), whence a pretty walk may be taken to (3 M.) *Tautenburg* (Aschenhütte; Schenk), picturesquely situated on a hill in the middle of a wooded dale. — 12 M. *Porstendorf*; 14 M. *Zwätzen*, with an agricultural school. To the left, on a steep hill on the right bank of the *Saale*, rises the ruined *Kunitzburg* (1155 ft.; *View).

16 M. **Jena**. — Railway Stations: *Saalbahn*hof, to the N., and *Paradies* (p. 347) to the S., both for the Grossheringen line. — *Weimar and Gera Station*, to the W., 1½ M. from the Saalbahnhof.

Hotels. *SCHWARZER BÄR (Pl. a), R. 1½-3. D. 2 M; *DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. b), R. 2 M; *SONNE (Pl. c); *KAISERHOF, Wagnergasse; WEIMARISCHER Hof (Pl. d), with restaurant; Löwe, Johannis-Platz, R. 1½, B. ½ M,

STERN, at the Paradies station, both unpretending. Rooms at the *Stations*. — *Bismarckhöhe*, *Paradies* (p. 347), *Schöne Aussicht*, three garden-restaurants near the town. — *Theatre*, in the Engel-Platz.

Cabs. From the stations to the town 50 pf. each pers., to the stations, 1-2 pers. 1, 3 pers. 1½, 4 pers. 2 *M.* To the Forst and Lichtenhain and back, 7½ *M.*; to Bürgel and back 9 *M.*; fee 1 *M.*

KEY TO PLAN. 1. Amtsgericht. 2. Bismarck Fountain. *Monuments:* 3. Burschenschaft; 4. Döbereiner; 5. Fries; 6. John Frederick; 7. Oken; 8. Reuter; 9. Schulze; 10. Stoy. — 11. Garrison-Kirche. 12. Gymnasium. 13. Lunatic Asylum. 14. Rom. Cath. Church. 15. Reading Room. 16. Pulver Thurm. 17. Scholastic Museum and Pedagogic Seminary. 18. Observatory. 19. Veterinary School. 20. University. — *University Institutes:* 21. Anatomical; 22. Botanical; 23. Chemical; 24. Agricultural; 25. Physical; 26. Zoological.

Jena (480 ft.), a town of Weimar with 19,000 inhab., celebrated for its university (ca. 800 stud.), which was founded in 1548, is very pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Saale* and *Leutra*.

Many of the streets contain memorial tablets to illustrious men who were once teachers or students here; thus to Arndt (*Leutra*-Str. 7), Fichte (*Fichte*-Platz 18), Oken (*Johannis*-Str. 6), and Schiller (*Schlossgasse*, *Jenagasse* 26, the Market Place, and *Schillergässchen* 3). Goethe's lodgings in the *Schlossgasse* and in the Botanical Garden are also pointed out.

The *Market Place* is embellished with a **Statue of John Frederick the Magnanimous* (d. 1554; Pl. 6), the founder of the university, by Drake, and with a *Bismarck Fountain* (Pl. 2). — The choir of the *Stadtkirche* (15th cent.) contains a figure of Luther in relief, originally destined for his tomb at Wittenberg, but placed here in 1572. — In the *Eichplatz* is the *Burschenschafts-Denkmal* (Pl. 3), or Students' Monument, by Donndorf, erected in 1883 in commemoration of the efforts made by German students in the cause of national liberty after the downfall of Napoleon. — At No. 15, *Untere Löbdergraben*, to the E. of the market, is a public *Reading-Room* (Pl. 15).

Goethe frequently resided at the *Schloss*, where he composed his 'Hermann and Dorothea'. This building, which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Jena, now contains most of the university collections, amongst which that of coins is the most valuable.

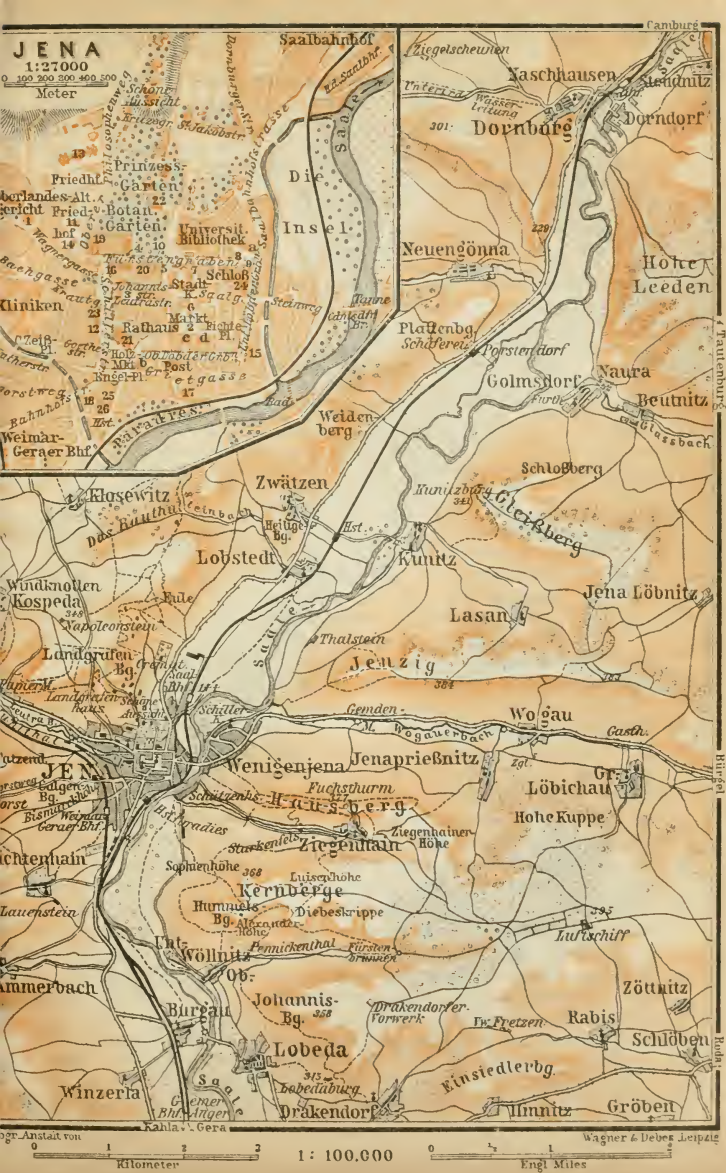
In the pleasant promenades surrounding the town are monuments to *Fritz Reuter* (p. 357; Pl. 8) and to *F. G. Schulze* (d. 1860; Pl. 9), an eminent political economist and agriculturist. In the vicinity is the *University Library*, containing 200,000 vols. (daily, 10-1 and 2-4). Farther on in the *Fürstengraben* are the busts of the naturalist *Oken* (d. 1851; Pl. 7), by Drake, of the philosopher *Fries* (d. 1843; Pl. 5), and others. The *Botanical Garden* is open daily (closed 11.30-1).

The garden of the *Observatory* (Pl. 18) on the S. side of the town (*Schillergässchen* 3) contains a bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, on the spot where the poet wrote his 'Wallenstein' in 1798.

On the Weimar road rises the *Thuringian District Court*, built in 1879. The large *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. 13), conspicuously situated on a hill above the town, was erected in the same year.

The *Kämsdorfer Bridge* leads over the *Saale* to *Wenigenjena*. The

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'Tanne Inn' here bears an inscription to the effect that Goethe once resided there; a path by the Saale is said to be the spot where he composed the 'Erlkönig'. — A little farther to the N.E. is the village-church in which Schiller was married in 1790.

The *Environs of Jena* (comp. the Map), where the peculiar stratification of the rock is an object of interest (layers of various kinds of shell-limestone with beds of greyish marl, overlying at places gypsum or red sandstone and clay), afford a number of pleasant excursions. On the left bank of the Saale a double avenue of trees, the '*Paradies*', leading from the river to the station, affords a pleasant view. On the *Hausberg*, 2½ M. to the E., rises the *Fuchsthurm*, a remnant of the castle of Kirchberg, generally open in summer (10 pf.), reached from the village of *Ziegenhain*, or from *Wenigenjena* in ¾ hr. The *Luftschiff*, 3 M. to the E., commands a good view. — From *Ziegenhain* a pleasant path leads round the *Kernberge* and viâ the *Sophienhöhe* (good restaurant and view) and *Alexanderhöhe* to *Wöllnitz* (2 hrs.). — The **Forst* (restaurant), 2 M. to the W. of Jena, is another picturesque spot; the tower at the top was built in memory of the Jena students who fell in 1870-71. A good path leads hence to the S.E. to *Lichtenhain* and *Ammerbach*, which, like *Ziegenhain* and *Wöllnitz*, are favourite resorts of the students. From *Lichtenhain* back to Jena, ½-¾ hr.

The *Battle of Jena* was fought on 14th Oct., 1806, a little to the N. of the town, where Napoleon, with his superior generalship, and an army of 130,000 men, of whom about 80,000 were actually brought into the field, signally defeated 48,000 Prussians under Prince Hohenlohe. The battle raged most fiercely at *Vierzehnheiligen*, 5 M. from Jena, on the way to *Apolda*, about ½ M. to the right of the road. At the same time the rest of the Prussian army was engaged at the battle of *Auerstedt* (comp. p. 342).

From Jena to *Weimar* and *Gera*, see p. 353; station, see p. 345.

Beyond Jena the line follows the left bank of the Saale. 16½ M. *Paradies* (see above). To the left, on the opposite bank, lies *Lobeda*, above which rise the ruins of the *Lobedaburg*, 4 M. from Jena. 20 M. *Göschwitz*, junction for *Weimar* and *Gera* (p. 353).

26 M. *Kahla* (540 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*), a small town in the duchy of *Altenburg* (4400 inhab.). Opposite to it rises the old fortress of **Leuchtenburg* (½ hr.), a good point of view (now a hotel). — 30 M. *Orlamünde* (*Stern*), at the confluence of the Saale and the *Orla*, once the seat of the powerful counts of that name.

40 M. *Rudolstadt* (645 ft.; **Ritter*, **Löwe*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2 M.; **Deutscher Kaiser*, unpretending; *Thüringer Hof*; *Adler*; **Krone*, ¼ M. from the town, with a garden and baths; **Rudolstadt*, see p. 348; *Rail. Restaurant*), the capital of the principality of *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*, is charmingly situated on the *Saale*. Pop. 12,600. On a height (200 ft.) rises the castle of *Heidecksburg*, the residence of the prince, containing a handsome rococo hall; pretty views from the W. portal and the garden. Picturesque walks in the *Hain*, a wood above the town. The *Ludwigsburg* in the town contains a cabinet of natural history, including a valuable collection of shells (Sun. & Wed., 11-4). The *Anger*, near the station, is a favourite resort on fine summer-evenings (band 2-3 times weekly).

About 5 M. to the W. of *Rudolstadt* (one-horse carr. 5 M.) is the famous school of *Keilhau*, founded by *Fröbel* in 1817. The *Baropthurm*, 1 M. to the W., built in 1878, commands an admirable view (key kept at *Keilhau*).

On the highroad, 2 M. to the S. of *Rudolstadt*, lies *Volkstedt*, in one of the first houses of which Schiller resided in 1788 (with a tablet; visitors

admitted to a room with Schiller's writing-table and chair). The *Schillerhöhe* on the opposite bank of the Saale, adorned with a copy of his bust by Dannecker, commands a fine view. — About halfway between Rudolstadt and Volkstedt, a little to the left of the road, rises the *Justinshöhe* (920 ft.), another good point of view. At the foot of the *Justinshöhe*, near a large chemical factory, is the **Rudoltsbad*, with baths, restaurant, and lodgings (pens. 5-10 *M*). — Other pleasant points are the (2 hrs.) **Kulm*, the *Marienthurm* (3/4 hr.), and the *Mörlaer Grund* (to the S.W.).

43 M. *Schwarza* (Traube; Rail. Restaurant), the station for the *Schwarza-Thal* (p. 366; branch-line to Blankenburg, see p. 366).

Beyond *Schwarza* the train crosses the Saale. To the right is the battle-field of 10th Oct., 1806, where Lannes and Angereau with 30,000 men defeated 11,000 Prussians and Saxons under Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia. Between *Saalfeld* and *Schwarza*, a monument has been erected to the prince on the spot where he fell.

47 M. *Saalfeld*, where the line joins the *Leipsc* and *Hochstadt* railway, see p. 339.

51. Weimar.

Hotels. **ERBPRINZ* (Pl. b; C, 4), R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 *M*; *RUSCHISCHER HOF* (Pl. c; B, 3), R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; **GROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN* (Pl. g; B, 2), R. 2-3, B. 3/4, D. 1 1/2-2 *M*; *CHEMNITZ* (Pl. d; B, 3), R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 2-2 1/2 *M*; *SÄCHSISCHER HOF*; *ELEPHANT* (Pl. a; C, 4), R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1 *M*; *KAISERIN AUGUSTA* (Pl. f; B, 1), at the station, with garden-restaurant; *UNION*, *Wieland-Platz*, unpretending. — **Pensions.** *Pens. Internationale*, *Preller-Str.* 11 (Pl. A, 4, 5; 4-6 *M*); *Trunk*, *Preller-Str.* 16 (4 *M*); *Bessier*, *Wörth-Str.* 37 (from 5 *M*); *Augusta*, *Bismarck-Str.* 1.

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Jungbrunnen*, *Schiller-Str.* (Pl. B, 4); *Werther*, *Theater-Platz*. — **Confectioners.** *Oberdörster*, *Schiller-Str.* 18 (Pl. B, 4); *Rammer*, *Windischengasse* 1. — Wine at *Freund's*, corner of the *Schiller-Str.* and *Frauenthor-Str.*, and *Schricket's*, *Markt* 8.

Cabs. Cab to the town (centre of the town 1 M. from the station) for 1 pers. 50 pf., at night 1 *M*; luggage extra. Drive through the *Schloss Park* to *Belvedere* or *Tiefurt*, 7 1/2 *M*; to the *Ettersburg*, 10 *M*.

Electric Tramway from the station through the town to *Falkenburg* (10 pf.); comp. the *Plan*.

Theatre (Pl. B, 4), with performances worthy of its reputation.

Exhibition of Art and Industry (Pl. B, 3), *Carls-Platz* 9 (10-4; adm. 50 pf.). — **Reading Room** (Pl. 16; B, 3), open 9-9 (Sun. 11-9).

English Church; service at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

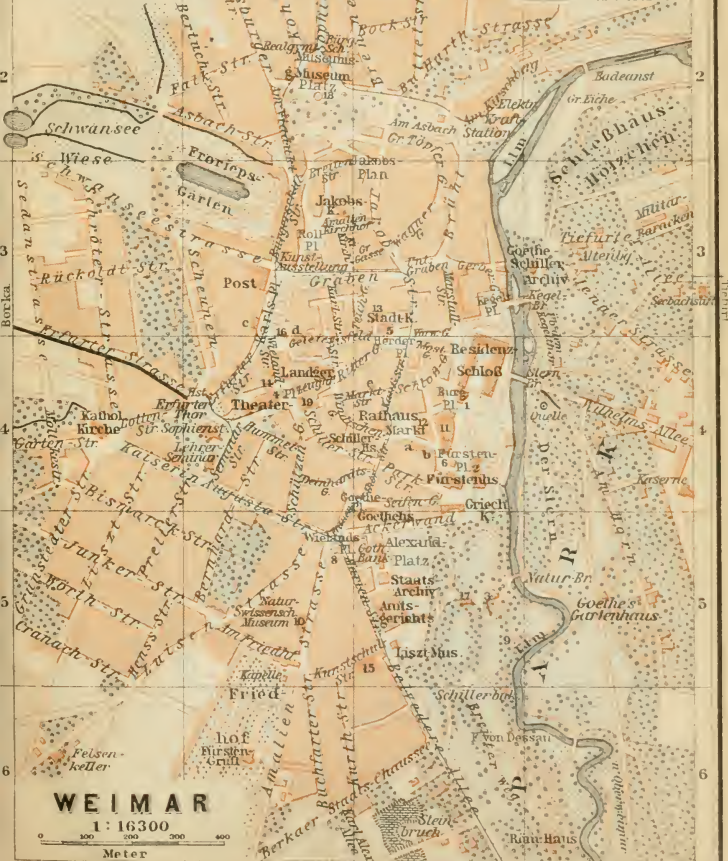
U.S. Consul, *Thos. E. Moore, Esq.*

Weimar (670 ft.), the capital of the grand-duchy of *Saxe-Weimar*, with 27,000 inhab., an irregularly-built old town with modern suburbs, pleasantly situated on the *Ilm*, derives its principal interest from the literary associations connected with it. By the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus (d. 1828), a liberal patron of literature, *Goethe* resided here in an official capacity (latterly as minister) during 56 years till his death in 1832. His contemporaries *Herder* and *Wieland* also held appointments here under the Duke, during whose reign *Weimar* was visited by many other celebrated men of letters. In 1789 *Schiller*, at *Goethe's* request, was appointed a professor at the neighbouring university of *Jena*, but he resigned in 1801 and retired to *Weimar*, where he died in 1805. — *Weimar* is now the seat of a school of art, founded in 1860, to

- | | |
|----------------------------|----|
| 1 <i>Bastille</i> | C4 |
| 2 <i>Bibliothek</i> | C4 |
| 3 <i>Borkenhäuschen</i> | C5 |
| Denkmäler: | |
| 4 <i>Goethe - Schiller</i> | B4 |
| 5 <i>Herder</i> | C3 |
| 6 <i>Karl August</i> | C4 |
| 7 <i>Erieger</i> | B1 |
| 8 <i>Wieland</i> | B5 |
| 9 <i>Genio huius loci</i> | C5 |

- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 10 Gymnasium | B 5 |
| 11 Hauptwache | C 4 |
| 12 Cranach's Haus | C 4 |
| 13 Herder's Haus | C 3 |
| 14 Wieland's Haus | B 4 |
| 15 Kunstschule | C 5 |
| 16 Lesemuseum | B 3 |
| 17 Tempelherrenhs. | C 5 |
| 18 Mariabrunnen | B 2 |
| 19 Wilmtpalais | B 4 |

Straßenbahn



which *Genelli* (d. 1868), *Preller* (d. 1878), *Pauwels* (d. 1872), *Verlat* (d. 1890), and *Kalckreuth* (d. 1876) belonged.

The wide *Sophien-Strasse* leads from the station into the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. On the right stands a *War Monument* (Pl. 7), by Härtel.

The ***Museum** (Pl. B, 2), a conspicuous red and yellow sandstone edifice in the Renaissance style, at the end of the *Sophien-Str.*, erected by *Zitek* in 1863-68 (open from April 16th to Oct. 15th daily, except Mon., 10-4, on Sun. and holidays 11-4; from Oct. 16th to April 15th on Sun. 11-3, on Wed. and Thurs. 10-3; on Sun. and Wed. free, at other times 50 pf.; catalogue 60 pf.).

GROUND FLOOR. Sculptures, chiefly casts. Smaller objects of art, carvings in ivory, glass vessels, Japanese lacquer-work. — A niche in the staircase contains *Steinhäuser's* colossal group of *Goethe* and *Psyche* in marble (from a sketch by *Bettina von Arnim*).

FIRST FLOOR. The W. saloon, lighted from above, and the four smaller rooms adjoining it contain oil-paintings of no great value, with the exception of Nos. 23. a portrait of an English ecclesiastic by *Holbein the Younger*, 7-16. by *Lucas Cranach*, a portrait of *Luther* by *Cranach the Younger* (No. 17), two landscapes by *Ruysdael* (171, 172), three fine sea-pieces by *Van de Velde* (*181-186), and works by *Schwind* (111) and *Preller* (90-109). — The N. (or *Preller*) Gallery contains a cycle of **Mural Paintings* from the *Odyssey* by *Preller* (1801-78), representing the fortunes of *Odysseus* from his departure from *Troy* till his return to *Ithaca*. The large landscape-paintings depict the most important events in his wanderings and return; the pictures on the base (red figures on a black ground, like those on Greek vases) represent scenes at *Ithaca* before and after his return. They are painted in wax-colours. — The E. saloon, lighted from above, with the rooms adjoining it, contains celebrated modern drawings by *Carstens*, *Cornelius*, *Genelli*, *Schwind*, and others. The cycle of water-colour drawings, illustrating the 'Fable of the Seven Ravens', painted in 1857, is also by *Schwind*. — The S. gallery contains engravings, etchings, wood-cuts, models, and a small library; the walls are hung with cartoons by *Neher* (d. 1891), *Curracci*, and *Guido Reni*.

To the S. of the Museum, in the *Karl-August-Platz*, is the *Victoria Fountain* (Pl. 18), by Härtel. — In the old *Jakobskirchhof* (Pl. B, C, 3) repose the remains of *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (see below) and *Christiane Vulpus* (d. 1816), *Goethe's* wife.

In the centre of the town, in an open square called the *HERDER-PLATZ*, rises the *Peter-Pauls-* or *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), built in 1488-90 (sacristan, *Hinter der Stadtkirche* 6).

The **Altar-Piece* is one of the elder *Cranach's* largest and finest pictures, a *Crucifixion*, containing portraits of *Luther*, *Melanchthon*, *Bugenhagen*, the artist, etc. The lifesize stone figure of *L. Cranach* (d. 1553), '*pictor celeberrimus*', was brought hither from the churchyard of *St. James* (see above) and has been restored. *Herder* (d. 1803) reposes to the right of the font, beneath a simple slab, bearing his motto '*Licht, Liebe, Leben*'. Numerous princes of *Weimar* are interred here, among them *Duke Bernard* (d. 1639), the celebrated leader in the *Thirty Years' War*, *Duchess Anna Amalia* (p. 350), etc.

In front of the church, to the S., stands a *Bronze Statue of Herder* (Pl. 5), by *Schaller*, erected in 1850; the scroll in his hand bears the poet's favourite motto (see above). Behind the church is the *Pursonage* (Pl. 13), occupied by *Herder* from 1776 till his death.

To the E. of the *Stadtkirche* rises the grand-ducal ***Palace**

(Pl. C, 4), erected on the foundation of an older edifice in 1790-1803, partly under Goethe's superintendence.

The W. WING (intendant in the court-yard, to the left; 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, 3-4 pers. 1½ *M*) is decorated with *Frescoes*: in the 'HERDERZIMMER' symbolical figures of that scholar's various spheres of activity, by *Jäger*; in the SCHILLERZIMMER scenes from Fiesco, Don Carlos, Wallenstein, Mary Stuart, etc., by *Neher*; in the GOETHEZIMMER scenes from Egmont, Faust, Hermann and Dorothea, etc., by *Neher*; in the *WIELANDZIMMER Oberon, etc., by *Preller*. — The PRIVATE APARTMENTS in the E. WING are accessible only in the absence of the ducal family (fees as above). They contain drawings of the heads of the Apostles in *Leonardo da Vinci's* Last Supper, which some authorities regard as originals, others as copies. There are also interesting works by *Perugino*, *Ribera*, and by a *Pupil of Leonardo da Vinci*. On the second floor is a valuable collection of early drawings

To the N.E. of the Palace stands the building (Pl. C, D, 3), completed in 1896, for the safe-keeping of the **Goethe and Schiller Archives** (adm. daily, except Sun. 9-12, 1 *M*; also Tues., We d., Thurs. 12-1, 50 pf., and Frid. 12-1, free). Director, *Prof. Dr. Suphan*.

The three main rooms and gallery contain the MSS. left behind by *Goethe* and *Schiller*; the former bequeathed in 1885 by Walther von Goethe (p. 351) to the Grandduchess Sophia (d. 1897), the latter presented by Schiller's descendants, the Barons of Gleichen-Russwurm, in 1899. The library (4200 vols.) of the Goethe Society is also preserved here. The institution has also acquired by purchase or gift the literary remains of *Herder*, *Wieland*, *Mörike*, *Immermann*, *Hebbel*, *Otto Ludwig*, and others; and is the present depository of those of *Fritz Reuter*.

In the FÜRSTEN-PLATZ (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of the Palace, is an equestrian statue of *Charles Augustus* (Pl. 6), by Donndorf of Weimar.

The grand-ducal ***Library** (Pl. 2), in the 'Grüne Schloss' on the E. side of the Fürsten-Platz, is open daily, except Sun., 9-11 and 2-6 (closed on the chief festivals; fee 1 *M*, for a party 50 pf. each).

It contains 250,000 vols. and 8000 maps, amongst which are two celebrated old maps of America (1527 and 1529), drawn on a large scale upon parchment, and 4-500 old genealogical works. — The principal room is decorated with a number of interesting busts and portraits of celebrated men and women, most of whom have resided at Weimar, including portraits of members of the grand-ducal family, such as the *Duchess Anna Amalia* (d. 1807), portrait and bust of her son *Charles Augustus*, and several of *Goethe*; marble bust of Goethe over life-size by David d'Angers (1831), another marble *Bust by Trippel of 1788, representing his Apollo-like head; bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, that of *Herder* by Trippel; also those of *Tieck*, *Wieland* (by Schadow), *Winckelmann*, *Gluck*, etc. Many historical and literary curiosities are also shown. — The *Cabinet of Coins and Medals* is a valuable collection. — The spiral staircase of 64 steps in the tower was constructed by a prisoner in 1671 out of the stem of a gigantic oak.

The *Fürstenhaus*, to the S., was the residence of the dukes before the erection of the new palace (1774-1803). Farther to the S., in the Ackerwand, is the *Greek Church* (Pl. C, 4, 5), formerly the house of Frau von Stein, Goethe's friend.

In the market-place is the handsome modern-Gothic *Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 4). The opposite house (Pl. 12) was once occupied by the painters *Lucas Cranach*, the older and younger, as their device (winged serpent with crown) still indicates. — In front of the *Law Courts* (Pl. B, 4) is the tasteful *Donndorf Fountain*.

Schiller's House (Pl. B, C, 4), No. 12 Schiller-Strasse, has been purchased by the town, and the rooms occupied by Schiller (2nd floor) contain a few reminiscences of the poet (shown daily, 8-12 and 2-6, in winter 9-12 and 2-4; adm. 30 pf.).

In front of the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4) rises the ***Goethe-Schiller Monument** (Pl. 4), erected in 1857, in bronze, designed by Riet-schel. — Opposite is the *Dower House* (*Witthums-Palais*; Pl. 19), the home of the Duchess Amalia (d. 1807), containing numerous portraits and other interesting reminiscences of Weimar's classic period (apply to the keeper in the court; fee). — In the Wieland-Str., to the N., is *Wieland's House* (Pl. 14). In the adjoining pleasure grounds is a bust of *Hummel* (d. 1837), the composer.

***Goethe's House** (Pl. C, 5), in the Goethe-Platz, was presented to the great poet by Duke Charles Augustus and occupied by him for 40 years. It was bequeathed in 1885 to the state, with its contents, by Walther von Goethe, the poet's last grandson, and opened as the GOETHE NATIONAL MUSEUM. Adm. in summer daily, except Mon., 11-4; in winter Sun. & Wed. 11-3 (fee 1 *M.*, on Sun. 50 pf.); at other times by ticket (1½ *M.*) obtained at the shop, Frauenthor-Str. 13. Director, *Dr. Ruland*.

The house has been restored as far as possible to its condition during Goethe's life-time. The spacious STAIRCASE, built in 1792 from a design by Goethe and adorned with sculptures and cartoons, leads to the RECEPTION ROOM, which contains portraits of Goethe (by *Kraus*, 1775, *Angelica Kauffmann*, 1787, and *Kolbe*, 1822), his family, members of the ducal house (Anna Amalia by *Tischbein*, Charles Augustus by *Kolbe*), and friends (Marianne von Willemer, Goethe's Suleika, etc.). In the window-recesses are Goethe's collection of antique gems, medals with his image, his orders and rings, and other relics. — To the left is the JUNO ROOM, fitted up exactly as in Goethe's time, with the original furniture and decorations by *H. Meyer*, the piano on which the young Mendelssohn played, portraits of Goethe after *Stieler* (1829), Goethe and his wife by *Bury*, Zelter by *Begas*, a copy of the Aldobrandine Nuptials by *H. Meyer*, etc. A glass-case contains medallions of Goethe (1785) and his parents (1779) by *Melchior*, gifts from the city of Frankfort and from English friends, etc. — The next room, known as the URBINO ROOM, contains paintings by *Tischbein*. *Carus*, *L. von Klenze*, and others, busts, sketches by Goethe, portrait-medallions by *David*, a cup with a beautiful miniature of Goethe (1826; by *Kolbe*), etc. — To the right of the Reception Room are three rooms containing Goethe's art-collections proper. In the first of these (the DECKENZIMMER) are a selection of valuable drawings (*P. Vischer*, *Rubens*, *Angelica Kauffmann*, *Watteau*) and specimens from the fine cabinet of coins (Italian portrait-medals of the 15-16th cent.). Rooms II and III contain *Italian Majolica, plaques of the Italian Renaissance, and ancient (Victoria, Jupiter, Bacchus) and modern (*Giov. da Bologna*, Venus bathing; *Donatello*, Venus) bronze statuettes. Also drawings (*Boucher*, *Rembrandt*), busts (*Trippel's* first effort), portraits and masks of friends, autographs, etc. — The BUST ROOM, to the S. of the Reception Room, contains busts of Herder (by *Trippel*; 1790), Goethe and his wife, Wieland, Lord Byron, etc.; the ceiling-painting is by *H. Meyer*. Adjacent is the small GARDEN ROOM, with a few silhouettes and an original model by *Eberlein*, representing Goethe regarding Schiller's skull. — At the back of the house, overlooking the old-fashioned garden, are Goethe's simple STUDY and BEDROOM, arranged exactly as on the day of his death (Mar. 22nd, 1832), which took place in the large arm-chair in the latter room. — In the attic are Goethe's natural history collections, portraits of his contemporaries etc.

Farther on, near the former *Frauenthor*, is *Wieland's Monument* (Pl. 8; B, 5), by Gasser, erected in 1857.

The **Cemetery** (Pl. B, 6), on the S. side of the town, contains the *Grand Ducal Vault* (open in summer, 11-12 and 3-5; when closed, apply at the *Hofmarschallamt* in the *Bastille*, Pl. 1, C 2; gratuity), in which *Schiller* (d. 1805) and *Goethe* (d. 1832) are interred in coffins of oak covered with laurel wreaths, beside the ancestors of the reigning Duke, beginning with Duke William (d. 1662). Dukes *Charles Augustus* (d. 1828) and *Charles Frederick* (d. 1853) and their consorts also repose here. Adjoining the ducal vault is the small, but richly-decorated *Russian-Greek Chapel*, beneath which the Grand-Duchess *Maria Paulowna* (d. 1859) is interred. On the middle wall of the cemetery is a memorial stone to the philanthropist and satirist *Johannes Falk* (d. 1826).

To the W. of the cemetery is the *Felsenkeller* (Pl. A, 6; excellent view). At No. 11 *Luisen-Str.* is the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. B, 5; open free on Sun., 11-2, at other times 75 pf.), also containing antiquarian and ethnographical collections. — To the E. is the *Grand-Ducal School of Art* (*Kunst-Schule*, Pl. 16; p. 348). In the *Marien-Str.* (No. 17) is the *Liszt Museum* (adm. 11-1 and 3-5; 50 pf.), in the house last occupied by Franz Liszt (Pl. C, 5).

Dr. Schwabe possesses a collection of early German and mediæval antiquities, ethnographical curiosities, etc. (Am Horn 15; Pl. D, 4, 5), to which visitors are kindly admitted.

The ***Park** (Pl. D, 2-6) lies to the S. E., on the charming banks of the *Ilm*, where *Goethe* once occupied a modest summer-abode, called the *Garten-Haus* (Pl. D, 5; fee). — By the bridge, on this side of the *Ilm*, is the *Borkenhäuschen* or *Klause* (Pl. 3), built by *Goethe* in 1778 and often occupied by *Charles Augustus* in summer. Adjacent is the monument erected by *Goethe* 'genio hujus loci' (Pl. 9). Higher up are the so-called *Ruine* and a pavilion called the *Tempelherrenhaus* (Pl. 17). Farther to the S. is a monument erected by *Goethe* to *Francis, Duke of Dessau*. At the S. extremity of the park is the *Römische Haus* (Pl. D, 6), a summer-residence of *Charles Augustus* and still occasionally used. The verses inscribed at the foot of the flights of steps leading to the lower part of the park are by *Goethe*. — At the S. end of the park is the village of *Ober-Weimar*. — A fine old avenue (Pl. C, 5, 6) skirts the W. side of the park, viâ the pleasure-resort of *Falkenburg* (electric tramway, see p. 348) to (1 hr.) the *Belvedere* château, built on an eminence in 1724-32, with hothouses and pleasure-grounds (restaurant and pretty view). The open-air theatre (fee) here is still preserved.

The château and park of ***Tiefurt**, on the *Ilm*, 2 M. to the E. of *Weimar*, are also pleasantly situated. At the village of *Ossmannstedt*, on the *Ilm*, farther distant in the same direction, *Wieland* (d. 1813) is interred in the garden of his former estate, by the side of his wife (d. 1801) and his friend *Sophia Brentano* (d. 1800).

Ettersburg, 4½ M. to the N. of *Weimar*, the summer-residence of the heir-apparent, also abounds in reminiscences of the golden era of *Weimar*.

A

B

C

Land Feuerbestattung, Neuer Friedhof

G O T H A

1 : 16.900

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Meter

1. Arnoldi-Denkmal
 2. Blumenbach
 3. Jacobs-
 4. Krieger-
 5. Freimaurerloge
 6. Margarethen-Kirche
 7. Marstall
 8. Privatbank
- Straßenbahn

C3
C5
B4
C3
C4
C3
C4
D5
C4



A

B

Eisenach

C

Ohdruf

D

Leipzig
nd Seebach

An amateur company, including members of the ducal family, frequently performed here in the open air, the trees, meadows, and fountains constituting the scenery and decorations. Plays of Goethe were often thus acted. The way to the Ettersburg passes the *Herdersruhe*, at the foot of the *Ettersberg*, a favourite resort of Herder.

FROM WEIMAR TO BLANKENHAIN, 15½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 *M* 80, 1 *M* 20 pf.; comp. Map, p. 366). — 12 M. *Berka* (*Deutscher Kaiser; Tanne; Weimarer Hof; Curhaus*), a small town and watering-place on the Ilm, with pine-cone, sand, and cold water baths, and charming walks in the environs. — 15½ M. *Blankenhain* (1320 ft.; *Bär; Mohr; Lindenhaus*), a favourite summer-retreat and small watering-place. The old *Schloss Gleichen* is now a hospital and lunatic asylum.

FROM WEIMAR TO GERA, 43 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 30, 4 *M* 50, 3 *M* 20 pf.). — 14 M. *Jena* (p. 345); 17 M. *Göschwitz* (p. 347). — 43 M. *Gera*, see p. 339.

52. Gotha.

Hotels. *HERZOG ERNST (Pl. d; D, 6), at the station, R. from 2, B. ¾ *M*; *WÜNSCHER'S (Pl. a; C, 3), Neumarkt, with garden, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; *DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. b; C, 3), Erfurter-Str., R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, with restaurant; STADT COBURG (Pl. c; D, 4), with restaurant; PROPHET (Pl. e; B, 3), unpretending; MAHR (Pl. f; C, 3), R. from 1¾ *M*. — *Pension Seyfarth*, Friedrich-Str. 2, pens. 3½-4½ *M*.

Restaurants. *Rail. Restaurant; Park-Pavillon*, Park-Allée; *Bayrisches Bierhaus*, Carolinen-Platz. Wine: *Hafermann; Gams*.

Cab from the station to the town, each pers. 50 pf., per ½ hr. 1 *M*; double fares at night; box 20 pf. — Hotel-omnibuses at the station.

Electric Tramway from the Rail. Station (Pl. D, 6) through the town to the *Waltershäuser-Str.* (Pl. A, 5).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Theater-Platz. — *Blödner's Baths*, August-Str. 20.

Theatre (Pl. C, 4). Performances in Jan.-April only.

Gotha (1080 ft.), the second residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with 31,700 inhab., is a pleasant place with attractive environs. It is one of the busiest mercantile places in Thuringia, containing several banks and the well-known geographical establishment of Justus Perthes (Pl. D, 4), founded in 1785.

In the *BAHNHOF-STRASSE* (Pl. D, 6, 5), leading from the station into the town, we pass several handsome new buildings: on the right a bank, and on the left a fire-insurance office; on the right the *Life Insurance Office* and the former *Palace of Duke Ernest II.*; to the left the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. 7).

The *Bahnhof-Str.* is continued by the *FRIEDRICH-STRASSE* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), in which, to the right, is the *Palais Friedrichsthal*, now occupied by the ministry; in its grounds are the new *Law Courts*. Farther on in the *Friedrich-Str.*, to the left, is the *Orangerie*, with its extensive hot-houses; then (r.) the *Masonic Lodge* (Pl. 5) and the *Post Office*, and (l.) the *Privatbank* (Pl. 8) and the *Court Theatre* (Pl. C, 3). Opposite rises a war-monument for 1870-71, and to the N. is a monument (Pl. 1) to *Arnoldi* (d. 1841), the founder of the large insurance-offices of Gotha.

The *Rathhaus* (1574; restored 1898), in the *Haupt-Markt* (Pl. B, 4), has an elaborately adorned N. façade. The house (No. 17)

in the S.E. corner of the square was once the property of the painter *Lucas Cranach*, and still bears his device (comp. p. 340).

The cloisters of the old *Augustine Convent* (Pl. B, 4), founded in 1258, are still extant; the *Church*, rebuilt in the 18th century, contains a large Crucifixion by *Jacobs*, a native of Gotha (1802-66).

On a slight eminence rises the extensive **Friedenstein Palace** (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), built in 1643-46, and in 1894 once more made the ducal residence by the present Duke of Saxe-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh). The castellan (fee) lives in the court, to the right.

The rooms in the W. wing contain a few pictures, tapestry, Dresden china, etc. In the tower is the *Theatre* (first floor). The *Throne Room*, adorned with stucco work of 1637, and the apartments of the duke are in the central building. In the tower are the *Library* (open daily 10-1), which contains 200,000 vols., numerous incunabula, MSS., miniatures, and autographs (letter of Henry VIII. against Luther); and the *Cabinet of Coins* (75,000 in number; numerous Greek specimens).

On the terrace to the S. rises the ***Museum** (Pl. C, 5); entr. on the S. side. It is open from 1st April to 31st Oct. on Mon., Tues., Frid., 10-1, 50 pf.; Sun. and Sat., first floor, 8-10, and second floor, 10-1, gratis; Wed., first floor, 9-1, free, and second floor, 1 *M*; Thurs., 2-6, 5 *M*; in winter, Wed. and Sat. 10-1, 50 pf.; on other occasions, 1-4 pers., 5 *M*.

Ground Floor. To the left is the *Collection of Casts* of ancient and modern sculptures; also *Busts by *Houdon* of Molière, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and Franklin. To the right is the *Mineral Cabinet*, with numerous fossils.

First Floor. The *Natural History Cabinet* on this floor includes valuable collections of shells (3,000 varieties) and Thuringian insects

Second Floor. The four inner rooms are devoted to the ***PICTURE GALLERY** (catalogue, 50 pf.). — Room I: *Netherlandish Masters*. 1. *School of Rogier van der Weyden*, Philip the Good of Burgundy; 8. *Ant. Mor*, Portrait; 12. *J. Brueghel*, Landscape; *Rubens*, 39. The 'Garden of Love' (copy), 36-38. Three saints, coloured sketches for ceiling-paintings; 84. *Teuniers*, Flemish fair; 129. *De Hulst*, Embarkation of a prince at Scheveningen (1644); *109. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait; 134. *Wouwerman*, Fisherman on the Dunes; 124. *A. van Everdingen*, Marine piece; 110. *P. Claesz*, Still-life; *108. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait; *114. *J. Wynants*, Landscape (1661); 111. *D. Hals*, Merry company; 35. *Rubens*, St. Athanasius; 70. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 103. *De Heem*, Still-life; 34. *Rubens*, St. Basil; 69. *Van Dyck*, Isabella Brant, Rubens's first wife; *105. *De Heem*, Still-life. — Room II: *Netherlandish School*. 145. *Huchtenburgh*, The Pont Neuf in Paris; 151. *Swanevelt*, Landscape; 193. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 174, 172. *Van der Ast*, Still-life; 223. *Ravesteyn*, Portrait; *183. *Nic. Maes*, Old woman; below, 181. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (1629); *240. *G. Dou*, Woman spinning; 233. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 192. *Th. de Keyser*, Patrician family; 177. *A. de Vries*, Portrait; 241. *Dou*, Trumpeter; 253. *Metsu*, Physician; 184. *School of Rembrandt*, Abraham's sacrifice; 228, 227. *A. van de Venne*, Poverty and Riches, an allegory; 252. *J. Steen*, Tavern; 246. *W. van Mieris*, Peasant-girl; 239. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 270. *Palamedesz*, Merry party; *199. *Van der Neer*, Evening landscape; 163. *Terbrugghen*, Ital. herdsman; 298. *Netscher* (after Terburg), Paternal warning; 293. *Cuyp*, Nymwegen; *295. *Terburg*, The letter. — Room III: *German School*. In the middle: 313, 314. Large screen with scenes from the New Testament, by a German master of the 16th century. Numerous works by *Cranach*, who long resided at Gotha, and of his school. Also 452, 453. *Denner*, Portraits; *Tamm*, 432. Animals, 433. Still-life; *467. *Graff*, Eckhof, the actor; 479. *Grassi*, Frederick IV.; 309. *A. Dürer* (?), John the Constant; 484. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Knight and maiden, etc. — Room IV: *French and Italian Masters*. 582. *Liotard*, Prince Frederick of Gotha; 553. *Defrance*, Suppressions

of the convents in Belgium; 534. *Le Brun*, Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia; 577. *Vernet*, Landscape; 548. *Poussin*, Finding of Moses; *554. *Italian Master of the 17th cent.*, Portrait of a youth; 529. *Guido Reni*, The Crown of Thorns; 107. *School of Van Dyck*, Josias of Waldeck; 508. *Tintoretto* (?), Portrait; 486. *Sienese School*, Crucifixion. — Sculptures in marble by *E. Müller* and *E. Wolfgang*.

Two of the outer rooms on the S. side contain the **CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS** (100,000), comprising a number of old Italian and German specimens. A selection of the most valuable plates is on exhibition. Among the **DRAWINGS** are specimens of *Raphael* and *Correggio*. Original plate of *Dürer's* 'Melancholy'. *Miniatures and bookbindings from Venice (15th cent.).

On the N. and W. sides is the **CABINET OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES**. — Room I. Egyptian antiquities. — R. II. Greek and Græco-Italian vases, statuettes, and terracottas; Roman busts and reliefs. — R. III. Ancient bronzes; Greek and Etruscan gold ornaments; ancient glass; prehistoric weapons and ornaments, mainly from the vicinity of Gotha; cork models of ancient buildings. — R. IV. Objects in gold, silver, enamel, ivory, amber, crystal, and precious stones; cups and dishes of the 16-18th cent.; field service of Peter the Great. — R. V. Bijoux of all kinds, including a costly *Breviary, a *Dagger, and a necklace of the 16th cent., a *Bust of Louis XIV. in amethyst, a bust of Confucius in sapphire, etc.; miniatures of Bernard of Weimar, the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha princes, Spinoza, Raphael Mengs, Marie Antoinette, and others. By the second window is a rich collection of antique and modern gems, the finest of which are an oriental *Garnet with a portrait of the Sassanide emperor Shapoor I, and an antique onyx-cameo with Jupiter and Ceres. Statuettes of angels (Ital., 16th cent.). Landscapes by *Hackert*. *Feuerbach*, Portrait of himself; *Weber*, Portrait of Gustav Freytag. Busts of Dukes Frederick II. and Ernest I. The cases in the loggia contain the ducal silver plate, including a fine specimen of Jamnitzer. In the middle, reproduction of the Farnese Bull, by *A. de Vries*. — R. VI. *Böttger's porcelain (see p. 292), Italian majolica, Spanish 'azulejos' (enamelled plaques), German earthenware, Meissen and Sèvres china, German and Venetian glass; in the middle, Limoges and other enamel; *Palissy ware; *Majolica dish with mother-of-pearl (ca. 1500; at the back of the cabinet). — R. VII. Embroideries. Ecclesiastical antiquities. Mediæval carvings in ivory (hunting-horn and casket of the 14th cent.), wood (Adam and Eve, by *Conrad Meit*), and metal; *Gospels of the 10th cent. with portraits of Otho II. and Empress Theophano; garments of the 13th and 15th cent.; reminiscences of Napoleon, Marie Antoinette, Mme. de Maintenon, etc.

On the E. and S. sides are the **ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS**, including numerous objects from China and Japan.

On the W., S., and E. sides of the palace are extensive **Promenades**. In a grove on the E. side are the *Thee-Schlösschen* (Pl. C, 5), now used as the English church, and a statue of *Blumenbach*, the naturalist, a native of Gotha (1752-1840). To the S. of the palace, beyond the terrace of the Museum, is the ***Park**, with a pond, on an island in which is an old ducal burial-place. — The *Leina Canal*, which intersects the park and supplies the town with water from the Thuringian Forest, was constructed in 1369 by the Landgrave Balthasar. In the vicinity is the *Observatory* (Pl. C, 5). Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Berg-Garten*, 2 M. to the N.W., and to the *Kleine Seeberg*, 2 M. to the S.E., both commanding fine views.

The **New Cemetery**, 1 M. to the N. of the town, contains a cremation hall with a 'Columbarium' (admission on application to the keeper).

53. Eisenach and Environs.

Hotels. ***RAUTENKRANZ** (Pl. a; D, 1), in the market-place, omn. at the station, R. from 2, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; ***GROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN** (Pl. b; F, 1), opposite the station, similar charges; ***GOLDENER LÖWE** (Pl. c; E, 3), Marien-Str., with garden and good restaurant, R. from $1\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2, pens. 5-6 *M*; **WALDHAUS** (Pl. F, 1), near the station, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; ***KAISERHOF**, Karthäuser-Str. 2 (Pl. E, 2, 1). — **THÜRINGER HOF** (Pl. d; E, 1), R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; **ALTER KAISERHOF**, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 5 *M*; **ZIMMERMANN** (Pl. e; E, 1), well spoken of, with restaurant, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4-5 *M*; **REICHSKANZLER** (Pl. f; E, 1), these four in the Carls-Platz; **KRONPRINZ** (Pl. g; E, 1), Bahnhof-Str.; **WOLFSSCHLUCHT** (Pl. 1; E, 1), Quergasse, with restaurant, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; **ZUM JUNKER JÖRG** (Pl. D, 2), Hainweg 5. — Outside the town, in the Marien-Thal: ***HOTEL & PENSION ZUR ELISABETHENRUHE**, pens. from 5 *M*. — Inn at the Wartburg, see p. 357.

Restaurants. *Goldener Löwe*, *Wolfsschlucht*, *Zimmermann*; see above; *Tivoli*, Schmelzer-Str. 16; *Rathskeller*, Markt 1; *Railway Restaurant*. — Outside the town, in the Marien-Thal: *Liliengrund*, *Phantasie*, *Hôtel Sophienau*, all beer-gardens, and some of them lodging-houses, suitable for a prolonged stay. — Wine: *Däche*, Alexander-Str. 59; *Saül*, Goldschmiedenstr. 7. — Confectioners: *Rothschuh*, Johannis-Platz; *Schmitz*, Carl-Str. 31; *Walther*, Marien-Str. 25a.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 75 pf., 3 pers. 1 *M*, 4 pers. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; by time, in the town and the environs, per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, 1 hr. 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. One-horse carr. to the Wartburg, with stay of 1 hr., 5, with two horses 7 *M*; the Wartburg, Anna-Thal, and Hohe Sonne and back, $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; the same, including *Wilhelmsthal*, within $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 10 and 14 *M*; *Ruhla* viâ Thal 8 and 10 *M* (4 hrs.), viâ Hohe Sonne ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; for each additional hr. of waiting $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Electric Tramways from the *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 1) through the Marien-Thal to the (2 M.) *Anna-Thal* (17 min.; 10 pf.), viâ the *Carls-Platz* (3 min.), *Wartburg Chaussee* (8 min.), and *Sophienau* (13 min.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 1), in the market-place. — **Baths.** *Johannisbad*, in the Johannis-Thal; *Sophienbad*, Frauenberg 38, with swimming-bath.

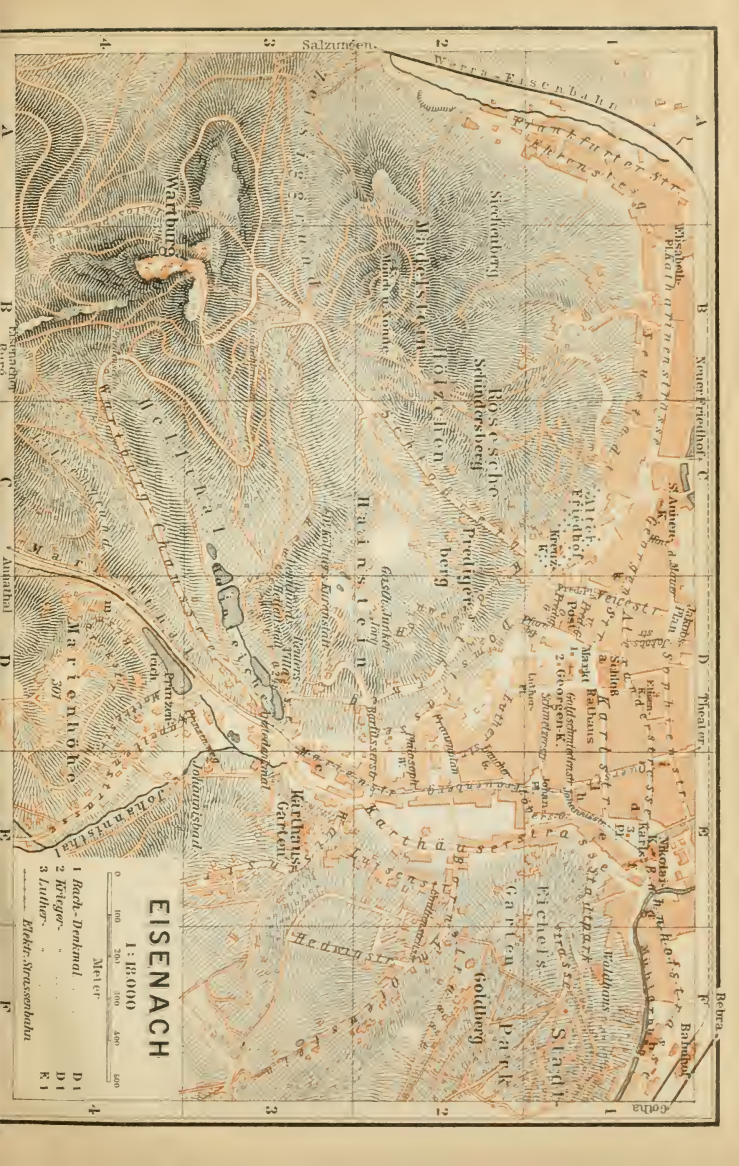
Guides are hardly necessary for the environs of Eisenach. For the first hour 50 pf., for each additional hour 40 pf.; for a whole day 4 *M*; with night spent out of Eisenach $5\frac{1}{4}$ *M*. The guides carry light articles of luggage, and show their tariff when required. — The small maps of the *Thüringer Wald-Verein* (price 30 and 50 pf.) give a key to the marks on the trees in the various paths in the vicinity.

The **Excursion** (described below) from Eisenach to the Wartburg, Annathal, Hohe Sonne, Drachenstein and Landgrafen-Schlucht, and thence back to Eisenach by electric tramway takes about 5 hrs., including halts.

Eisenach (725 ft.), a pleasant town with 28,600 inhab., the finest point in the Thuringian Forest and from 1595 to 1742 the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Eisenach, now belongs to Weimar.

In the **CARLS-PLATZ** (Pl. E, 1), at the entrance to the town from the station, is the *Church of St. Nicholas*, a fine Romanesque structure, with an octagonal tower, restored in 1887 and adorned with painting in 1894 (open free, 12-1). In front of the church is a **Monument to Luther* (Pl. 3), by Donndorf, unveiled in 1895. — The *Johannis-Strasse* (tramway) here diverges to the S.W. towards the Marien-Thal, while the *Carl-Str.* runs W. to the —

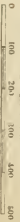
MARKET-PLACE (Pl. D, 1), on the N. side of which is the *Palace*, erected by Duke Ernest Augustus of Weimar in 1742. In front of the latter rises a large fountain, with a gilt statue of St. George



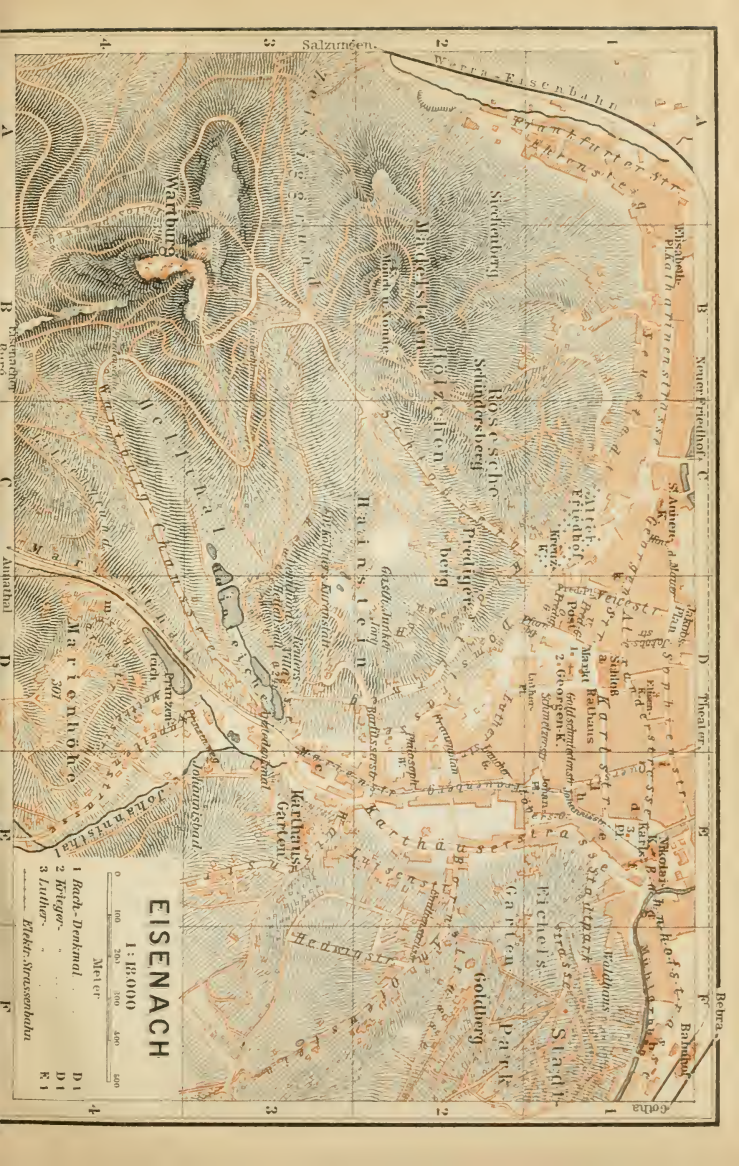
EISENACH

1 : 10,000

Metre



- 1 Wartburg-Denkmal
- 2 Hainleite
- 3 Eisenach
- Elektr. Strassenbahn



(1789). A bronze statue of *Johann Sebastian Bach*, by Donndorf, was erected in 1884 in front of the *Marktkirche* or *Georgskirche* (restored 1899), opposite the palace. A memorial tablet in the *Frauenberg* marks the house (No. 21) where the great composer was born in 1685 (d. at Leipzig 1750). At the back of the church is a monument in memory of 1870-71. — Farther on, in the *Luther-Platz*, is the *Lutherhaus* (now a restaurant), where Luther is said to have lived with Frau Ursula Cotta when attending school here in 1498.

At the S. end of the town, at the beginning of the *MARIEN-THAL* (Pl. C, D, 4), through which run the road (tramway, see p. 356) and the footpath to the *Hohe Sonne*, lies the grand-ducal **Karthausgarten* (Pl. E, 3), commanding a pleasing view of the Wartburg (best light in the morning). — Farther on, to the left, is a footpath to the *Johannis-Thal*; to the right, on the broad footpath to the Wartburg (see below), is a villa once occupied by *Fritz Reuter*, the Low-German poet (d. 1874), which now contains memorials of the poet and a 'Richard Wagner Museum' (9-12 and 2-6; 1 *M*). At the *Ärzte-Denkmal*, an obelisk commemorating the foundation of the German Medical Association, the Wartburg-Chaussée (see below) ascends to the right. A pleasant walk skirts the *Prinzenteich* (to the Anna-Thal, 1½ *M*., see p. 358).

THE WARTBURG may be reached either by the steep Schlossberg Route (see Pl. C, 2); or by the picturesque footpath passing Fritz Reuter's villa, at the foot of the *Hainstein* (on the top is *Dr. Köllner's Kuranstalt*, a health resort, with hydropathic, etc.); or by the Wartburg Chaussée, a carriage-road diverging from the road to the *Hohe Sonne* a little farther on (see above).

The ***Wartburg** (1290 ft. above the sea-level, 565 ft. above Eisenach), founded by Lewis the Springer in 1070, was occupied by the Landgraves of Thuringia down to the extinction of the family in 1247, and is now the occasional residence of the Grand-Duke of Weimar. It is one of the finest existing secular buildings in the Romanesque style, and in 1847-67 was restored in its original shape and appropriately decorated by the architect *Dr. von Ritzgen*. — At the entrance is a **Hôtel-Restaurant* (R., L., & A. 2½, B. ¾, D. 2, pens. 5 *M*; fine view from the platform), built in a mediæval style, where tickets of admission to the castle are obtained (50 pf.).

The castle consists of the *VORBURG*, with the *Gateway*, the *Ritterhaus*, and some stables, and the *HOFBURG*, with the so-called *Dirnitz* (servants' quarters), the *Kemenate* (apartments of the Landgravines), the *Bergfried* (oldest tower of defence, entirely rebuilt), the *Landgrafenhaus* or *Palace*, the *Gadem* or stables, and the *S. Tower of Defence*. The object of the restoration has been to present to us 'a faithful picture of the condition of the castle in the 12th cent., its most glorious era, when it was occupied by the art-loving Landgraves and was the scene of the contests of the greatest mediæval German poets; where, too, Martin Luther, at the beginning of the 16th cent., found an asylum, and where the mighty struggle for religious liberty took its rise'. The 'Kanon-Batterie', to the left of the gate, affords a fine view of the castle.

Interesting reminiscences of the Reformer, who was intercepted on his return from Worms and conducted hither by his friend the Elector Frederick the Wise, are still preserved in the RITTERHAUS in the Vorburg. A room, which has undergone little alteration, is shown here, containing Luther's table, drinking-vessel, armour as 'Junker Georg', book-case, letters, portrait, and other memorials, where the great Reformer zealously worked at his translation of the Bible from 4th May, 1521, to 6th March, 1522.

The greatest splendour of the castle as it existed in the 12th cent. is exhibited in the Hofburg. In the LANDGRAFENHAUS here we first visit the *Landgrafenzimmer*, embellished with seven *Frescoes by *Moritz von Schwind* (1856), representing scenes from the history of the first Landgraves. The *Sängersaal*, in which the traditional 'Sängerkrieg', or contest between the great minstrels of Germany, is said to have taken place in 1207, contains a mural painting by *Schwind* representing that event (portraits of Wagner, Kaulbach, Schwind, Liszt, etc.), while the raised platform is adorned with arabesques and figures of the minstrels, with quotations from their ballads, by *Ritgen* and *Hofmann* of Darmstadt. It is an undoubted historical fact that Walther von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach, and other famous minstrels visited the court of Landgrave Hermann I. (1190-1217), but the other contents of the 'Krieg von Wartburg' (contest at the Wartburg), a poem dating from about 1300.

are mere fable. — The *Elizabeth Gallery*, adorned with "Frescoes by Schwind from the life of St. Elizabeth (1207-31), daughter of Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of the Landgrave Louis the Clement of Thuringia, and with the Seven Works of Mercy, next leads us to the *Chapel*, with ancient mural paintings and stained glass. — On the third floor is the spacious *Fest- und Waffensaal*, rising to the height of the roof, with rich symbolical ornamentation, and painted by Welter of Cologne.

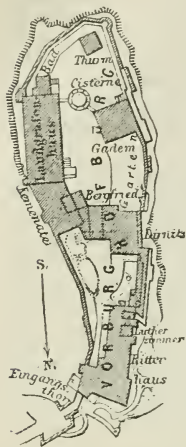
The KEMENATE (i.e. 'camera caminata', an apartment warmed by a fireplace and chimney), fitted up for the use of the grand-ducal family, is seldom shown to visitors. The Reformation Rooms contain 18 pictures of scenes from Luther's life, by *Pauwels, Thumann, Linnig, and Struys*.

The *DIRNITZ* contains a large *Rüstkammer*, with weapons and armour of the 12-17th cent., the 16th being admirably represented.

The Warburg is also locally famous as the scene of the 'Burschenfest' of 18th Oct., 1817, an enthusiastic festival celebrated by students from every part of Germany.

FROM THE WARTBURG TO THE ANNA-THAL. The path (red marks) descends under the castle-bridge; after 5 min., to the right round the rocks; 4 min., finger-post indicating the way (left) to the *Eisenacher Burg*, with a good view of the Wartburg. The route to the Anna-Thal and the Hohe Sonne, with which the paths to the Eisenacher Burg, the *Waidmannsruh* (l.), and the *Eliasköhle* (r.) afterwards reunite, is indicated by red marks on the trees. At last we follow the highroad.

The ***Anna-Thal**, 2 M. to the S. of Eisenach (direct route, p. 356; electric tramway, p. 358), is a very picturesque wooded ravine. The narrowest part, 8 min. from the entrance, is called the *Drachenschlucht* (200 yds. long, 3 ft. wide), the precipitous sides of which





are luxuriantly clothed with moss and ferns, and moistened with trickling water.

We may now either return from this point, or proceed through the valley to the (1 M.) **Hohe Sonne** (1400 ft.; Inn, with beer-garden), the highest point on the road, whence a picturesque glimpse of the Wartburg is obtained. A path runs parallel with the road from the Hohe Sonne to (3 M.) Eisenach. Comp. p. 376.

A path to the left (brown marks), near the entrance to the Anna-Thal leads into the ***Landgrafenschlucht**, a picturesque ravine considerably wider than the Anna-Thal, which leads to the ***Drachenstein** (1520 ft.), where a fine view is enjoyed. On the road to the right, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, is the Hohe Sonne forester's house above mentioned. To *Wilhelmsthal*, the *Hirschstein*, *Wachstein*, and thence to *Ruhla*, an attractive walk of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see pp. 377, 376.

54. From Eisenach to Coburg and Lichtenfels.

94 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 12 *M* 20, 9 *M* 20, 6 *M* 10 pf.); to Coburg $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 10 *M* 50, 7 *M* 90, 5 *M* 30 pf.). Best views to the left.

Eisenach, see p. 356. Soon after quitting the station the train penetrates the N.W. slopes of the Thüringer Wald by a tunnel $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length. Fine retrospect of the Wartburg. Beyond (9 M.) *Marktsuhl* it enters the valley of the Werra; 5 M. to the S.W. lies the small health-resort of *Frauensee* (Curhaus, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), on the bank of a lake.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salzungen* (853 ft.; *Curhaus*, *Appold*, *Hüttlinger*, on the lake; *Sächs. Hof*; *Wälztz*, *Meininger Hof*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*) possesses salt-springs, baths, and establishments for the inhalation of the vapour; near it is a small lake with a château at the S. end and a park at the other. Visitors' tax, 10 *M*.

The village of *Möhra*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. (carr. 9 *M*), was the home of the parents of Luther, to whom a monument was erected here in 1861.

FROM SALZUNGEN TO KALTEN-NORDHEIM, $24\frac{1}{2}$ M., narrow-gauge railway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 *M* 75, 1 *M* 60 pf.; tickets from the conductor). The line descends the valley of the Werra viâ *Dorndorf* (branch to *Vacha*) and *Dernbach*. *Kalten-Nordheim* (Löwe; Hirsch) is about 9 M. from *Hilders* (p. 403).

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Immelborn*; branch-line to *Liebenstein*, see p. 361.

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wernshausen* (Rail. Restaurant).

FROM WERNSHAUSEN TO ZELLA-ST-BLASH, $19\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 2 hrs. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schmalkalden* (*Krone*; *Deutsches Haus*), an old but entirely modernized town with 8400 inhabitants. In the market-place are a late-Gothic Church, the *Luther Fountain*, the *Rathhaus*, where the articles of the League of Schmalkalden were drawn up by Luther, Melancthon, and other reformers in 1537, and a monument to *Karl Wilhelm* (1815-73), the composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein', who was a native of the place. The 'Krone', where the League of Schmalkalden was concluded in 1531, and the Luther House, on the Schlessberg near the market, indicated by a golden swan, bear inscriptions, but have been completely altered. The old *Wilhelmsburg* rises above the town. Valuable iron-mines in the vicinity. Near the station are the *Salt Baths*, with two thermal springs of 66° Fahr. — 11 M. *Steinbach-Hallenberg* (Hallenberg), a small town with iron manufactories (nut-crackers,

smoothing-irons, etc.), is a summer-resort. — 13 M. *Viernau*; 17½ M. *Mehlis*. — 19½ M. *Zella-St-Blasii*, see p. 369.

30½ M. *Wasungen* (Schwan), an industrial town on the Werra, with an old château. — 35 M. *Walldorf*.

As Meiningen is approached, the ducal château of **Landsberg* (1345 ft.) looks down from an eminence on the right; it contains some good modern stained glass from Munich and numerous mediæval curiosities; fine view of the Thüringer Wald and the Rhöngebirge. Visitors admitted to the rooms not occupied by the ducal family. The château may also be visited from Meiningen, either by the direct route (3 M.), or by the 'Marienweg' (6 M.), which leads through pleasant wood, passing the ruins of *Habichtsburg*.

38½ M. *Meiningen* (860 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof*, R. 1½-2½, B. 3¼, D. 2-2½ M., well spoken of; *Erbprinz*; *Hirsch*; *Post*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Railway Restaurant*, with rooms to let), a well-built town with 12,900 inhab., on the Werra, surrounded by wooded heights, is the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

The chief ornament of the town is the **English Garden*, or park, opposite the station, containing the ducal mortuary chapel, a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71, and busts of Brahms (d. 1897), the composer, and of Jean Paul Richter, who resided at Meiningen from 1801 to 1803. In the Bernhard-Str., beyond the pond, is the *Ducal Theatre*, and farther to the W., opposite the *Palace of the Duchess Dowager*, is the so-called *Kleine Palais*. Adjacent is the *Henneberger Haus*, containing some interesting early-German bronzes and other antiquities (adm. 50 pf.; visitors ring). We then proceed to the W., past the *Arsenal*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Riding School*, to the —

DUICAL PALACE, of which the left wing, restored in 1861, dates from 1511, while the rest was completed in 1682.

The Interior (castellan in the court, to the right) contains the grand-ducal PICTURE GALLERY, consisting of about 200 works, chiefly Netherlandish. Among the best are: **A. van der Neer*, Moonlight; **I. van Ostade*, Market; *J. van der Meer van Harlem*, Distant landscape; *S. Koninck*, Old woman; *J. van Ruysdael*, Dutch landscape; *Sal. van Ruysdael*, View of a village; *G. Coques*, Portrait (ascribed to Van Dyck). Among the Italians represented are *Fra Angelico*, *Filippino Lippi*, *Botticelli*, *Palmezzano*, *Garofalo*, and *Luini*. The palace also contains a collection of COINS and a LIBRARY,

To the N.W. of the palace lie the *Stables* and *Park*. Opposite, on the left bank of the Werra, is the **Herrenberg*, a pretty natural park, with pleasant walks. — The *Rathhaus* and the *Stadtkirche* (rebuilt in 1888) are both in the market-place, which is adorned with a statue of the Emperor Henry II

The *Grosse Dolmar* (2405 ft.; refreshments at the top), to which a road leads from Meiningen viâ *Helba* and *Kühndorf* in 2¾ hrs., commands a beautiful view of the Thuringian Forest. — Schiller resided at the village of *Bauerbach*, 6 M. to the S. of Meiningen, in 1782-83.

FROM MEININGEN TO KISSINGEN (47 M.) AND SCHWEINFURT (49 M.), railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. — 4½ M. *Ritschenhausen*, junction of the line to Suhl and Neudietendorf (p. 363). The line skirts the E. slope of the Rhöngebirge (p. 408). — From (9½ M.) *Reinwertshausen* a branch-line runs to (6 M.) *Römhild* (*Schlundhaus*), formerly the capital of the county of Henneberg. The Schloss was converted into a military orphanage in 1884. The late-Gothic church contains the monuments of several Counts of Henneberg

including two by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg: Count Otho IV. (d. 1502) and *Count Hermann VIII. (d. 1531) and his wife (cast of the latter in South Kensington Museum). — From (16 M.) *Mellrichstadt*, a Bavarian town on the *Streu*, a branch railway runs to (11 M.) *Fladungen* (p. 409). — 24½ M. *Neustadt* (**Goldener Mann*), on the *Saale*, an industrial town, prettily situated at the foot of the ruins of the *Salzburg*, which dates from the time of Charlemagne; fine view. Pleasant walk down the valley of the *Saale* to *Kissingen* (3 hrs.). Branch-lines to (12 M.) *Bischofsheim* (p. 409) and (14½ M.) *Königshofen*. — 40 M. *Ebenhausen*; thence to *Kissingen* and *Schweinfurt*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

42½ M. *Grimmenthal* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 370. — 50½ M. *Themar* (*Drei Rosen*). To the W. rise the *Gleichberge* (see below).

FROM THEMAR TO SCHLEUSINGEN, 7 M., branch-railway in ½ hr. — *Schleusingen* (1300 ft.; *Grüner Baum*), with 4100 inhab., was once the residence of the Counts of Henneberg, who became extinct in 1583. A chapel by the *Church* contains monuments of the counts, fine knightly figures of the 15th and 16th centuries. The golden hen on the fountain in the market-place belonged to the armorial bearings of the counts. Quaint *Rathhaus*. — Diligence from *Schleusingen* daily to (20 M.) *Ilmenau* (p. 371).

58½ M. *Hildburghausen* (1175 ft.; **Englischer Hof*; *Hohenzollern*; *Loreley*), a pleasant town on the right bank of the *Werra*, the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen down to 1826, now belongs to *Meiningen*. Pop. 7000. In the garden of the *Schloss* (1685-95) is a monument to Queen Louise of Prussia. The mediæval *Rathhaus* with its two towers was begun in 1395. The large *Lunatic Asylum* is common to several Thuringian principalities.

An excursion may be made hence viâ (4½ M.) *Zeitfeld* and (6½ M.) the *Waldhaus-Sandbrunnen* (Inn) to the (3 hrs.) *Gleichberge* (2225 ft. and 2100 ft.), two basaltic hills with curious rock-formations. Fine view from the *Kleine Gleichberg*, on which are some interesting prehistoric fortifications. About 3 M. farther to the W. (diligence) lies *Römhild* (p. 360).

A branch-railway runs from *Hildburghausen* to (18½ M.) *Lindenau-Friedrichshall*, passing (15½ M.) *Heldburg* (*Sonne*), commanded by the **Feste Heldburg*, on the top of a lofty basaltic rock.

67 M. *Eisfeld* (**Deutsches Haus*; Rail. Restaurant), a small town (3700 inhab.) on the *Werra*. The *Stadtkirche* (tower begun in 1488, the rectilinear choir in 1505) contains a statue of Luther and the cenotaph of *Dr. Justus Jonas* (d. 1555), his friend and ally, who was pastor here; his grave adjoins the cemetery chapel. Diligence daily to *Schwarzburg* (27 M.; p. 367) and twice daily to (6 M.) *Schalkau*. — 74½ M. *Tiefenlauter* (*Schnepfe*). The train now quits the *Werra*.

81½ M. *Coburg*, see p. 362. Hence to *Rodach* and to *Lauscha*, see p. 365.

The *Werra Railway* now traverses the *Itzgrund*, passes stations *Niederfüllbach* and *Ebersdorf*, and reaches —

94 M. *Lichtenfels*, a station on the Bavarian N. Railway (p. 340).

FROM IMMELBORN (p. 359) TO LIEBENSTEIN, 4 M., branch-railway in ½ hr. (fares 60, 45, 30 pf.). — 1½ M. *Barchfeld*.

Liebenstein. — Hotels. BELLEVUE, R. 1½-3, D. 2½, pens. 5½-6½, omn. ½ M.; CURHAUS, R. 1½-4, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 M.; MÜLLER'S, R. 1½-2,

D. 2 *M.* — MEININGER HOF; SCHNEIDER; LÖWE, in the lower part of the village. *Hydropathic Establishment; Villa Albrecht*, pens. 5-6½ *M.* — Private apartments, from 10 *M.* per week, are easily obtained. — *Theatre*, during the season. — *Music* 7-9 a.m. and 4-6 p.m. — *Visitor's Tax* for a stay of more than five days 15 *M.* — *Carriage* to Altenstein 4, with two horses 6 *M.* — *Guides*, 3 *M.* per day.

Liebenstein (1120 ft.), a village with 1300 inhab. in the duchy of Meiningen, 12 M. to the S. of Eisenach (railway, see p. 359), is a beautifully situated and favourite watering-place, possessing chalybeate and other springs and a hydropathic. On the slope at the back of the Curhaus is the *Italian Garden*, tastefully laid out. Adjoining it stands the simple villa of the Duke of Meiningen. The *Erdfall* near the Curhaus is a kind of open grotto, fringed with wood. Paths lead hence to the *Helle Blick* and the *Bernhards-Platz*, and the new *Marienweg* leads to the *Werner's Platz*, all fine points of view.

The path to the (20-25 min.) extensive ruins of the **Burg Stein* ascends in zigzags through the Italian Garden. The castle was restored in 1554, but it was deserted at the close of the 17th cent., and has since fallen to decay. The **View* embraces the entire chain of the Rhöngesbirge, the W. spurs of the Thuringian Forest from the Dolmar to the Ochsenberg, and the broad valley of the Werra with its villages.

FROM LIEBENSTEIN TO ALTENSTEIN (2½ M.), a good road. For footpaths, see the Map, p. 374. At *Glücksbrunn* (Hotel Glücksbrunn), halfway, is the *Altensteiner Höhle*, a limestone cavern 220 yds. in length, easily accessible, with a subterranean lake. Illumination in summer, on Sun. 11-12 (adm. 1½ *M.*; at other times 75 pf.).

Schloss Altenstein, a summer-residence of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, standing on a rocky height on the S.W. slope of the Thuringian Forest, is itself uninteresting (open 2-3), but the **Park* and grounds extending along the precipitous limestone rocks afford beautiful walks. *Inn* on the road to the château.

FROM ALTENSTEIN TO RUHLA (4½ M.), a good road, through wood. After a short distance a broad road diverges on the right to (¼ M.) the *Luther Monument*, erected in 1857, on the spot where *Luther's Beech*, destroyed by lightning in 1844, formerly stood. Here the Reformer on his return from Worms was subjected to a pretended arrest by his friend the Elector of Saxony (p. 358). A poor footpath runs hence to the *Gerberstein* (2305 ft.), a steep hill covered with large blocks of granite. A broad path leads from this point to the road to Winterstein (p. 376). Turning to the left along the latter, we soon regain the main road at a point about 2 M. from *Ruhla* (p. 376).

The *Inselsberg* (p. 375) may be ascended from Liebenstein viâ *Herges*, the *Trusen-Thal*, and *Brotterode* (p. 375) either by road (carr. 15 *M.*) or on foot (5 hrs.). Shorter routes (3½-4 hrs.) lead by *Steinbach* and the *Drei-Herrenstein* (p. 375).

55. Coburg.

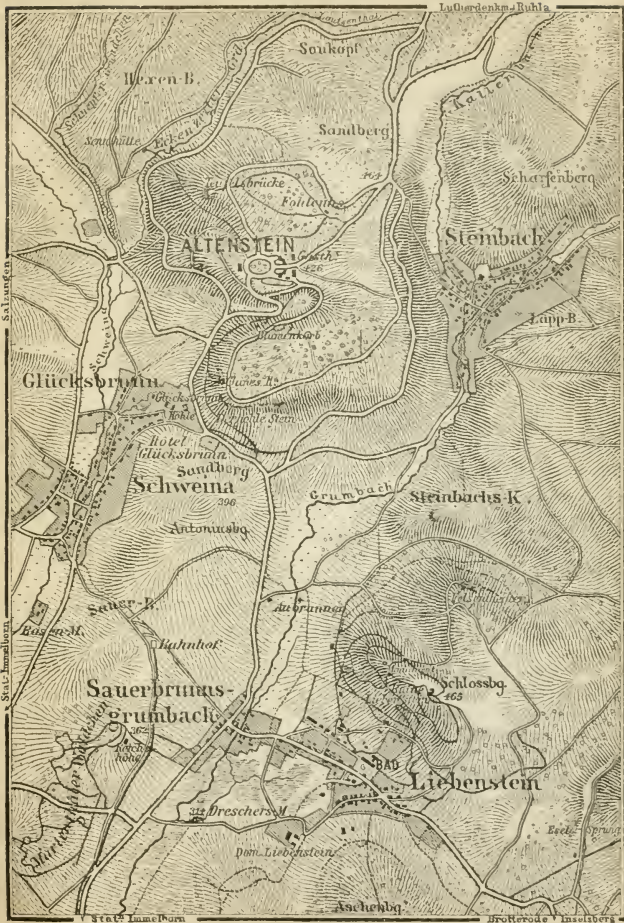
Hotels. **BAHNHOFS-HOTEL* (Pl. a; A, 1), at the station, R. 1¾-4, B. 1, D. 3-3½ *M.* — In the town: **LEUTHÄUSER* (Pl. b; B, 2), Spitalgasse, R. from 2, D. 2½ *M.*; *GOLDENE TRAUBE* (Pl. c; B, 3), Judengasse, with restaurant and garden, R. 1½-2½, D. 2 *M.*, well spoken of; **GRÜNER BAUM* (Pl. d; B, 3), in the market-place.

LIEBENSTEIN UND UMGEBUNG.

1:35,000

12

1/2 Kilometer



Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant*; *Bellevue*, Schloss-Platz; *Sturm's Bierhalle*, with garden, Judengasse; *Vereinsbrauerei* (Pl. C; D, 1); *Culmbach*, with garden, Viktoria-Str. — Outside the town, *Capelle* (Pl. A, 4), *Eckardtsklause*, on the Eckardtsberg, with fine view. — Wine: *Herber*, Ketschengasse; *Oertel*, Theater-Platz.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2), in the Allée.

Theatre. Performances on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Frid., from Easter to Whitsunday, and from Sept. to December.

Carriage to the Castle 6 *M.*, to the Castle and Callenberg 10 *M.*

U. S. Consul, O. J. D. Hughes, Esq.

Coburg (990 ft.), one of the residences of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the most important town in the Franconian portion of the Saxon duchies, with 20,000 inhab., is prettily situated in the valley of the *Itz*, a tributary of the Main, and boasts of a number of handsome buildings, especially in the neighbourhood of the market and Schloss-Platz.

The MARKET PLACE (Pl. B, C, 3) is embellished with a *Statue of Prince Albert* by Theed, inaugurated in the presence of Queen Victoria on 26th Aug., 1865. The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 3) and *Government Buildings* (Pl. 4) in this Platz, as well as the *Arsenal* (Pl. 5), which contains the library (adm. Wed. 2-4), were erected by Duke John Casimir (d. 1633).

The spacious *Moritzkirche* (Pl. C, 3) of the 15th cent., in the late-Gothic style, with Renaissance additions and a lofty tower (230 ft.), contains a monument of Duke John Frederick II., erected in 1598 on the site of the high-altar. Near it the finely-executed brasses of John Casimir (d. 1633), John Ernest (d. 1521), John Frederick V. (d. 1595), and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1594) are built into the wall. — The *Gymnasium* (Pl. C, 3) was founded in 1604 by John Casimir, whose statue is seen at the corner. Goethe's father was a pupil at this school. Jean Paul Richter resided in 1803 in the house opposite the Gymnasium. — In the Steingasse (Pl. C, 3), opposite the Palace, is an *Anthropological Museum*, with prehistoric remains found in the environs.

In the SCHLOSS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 2, 3), which is partly enclosed by colonnades, are situated the *Ducal Palace*, with its stables and riding-school, the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2), with the small *Palais Coburg-Cohary* behind it, the *Guard House* (Pl. 2), the *Edinburgh Palace* (Pl. 1), with an interesting collection of glass (admission generally obtained on application), and other handsome buildings. In front of the larger palace rises a bronze *Statue of Duke Ernest I.* (d. 1844), by Schwanthaler, and near the guard-house is an equestrian *Statue of Duke Ernest II.* (d. 1893), by Eberlein (1899). On a height behind the smaller palace stands the new Gothic *Roman Catholic Church*.

The **Palace** (Pl. C, 3), or *Ehrenburg*, a handsome winged edifice in the English-Gothic style, was converted from a monastery of the Recollets into a ducal residence in 1549, and was altered and extended by Ernest I. (visitors apply to the castellan).

INTERIOR (bell in the second court; fee). Portraits of Duke Ernest I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold I. and his queen, etc.; and

several other modern and ancient pictures; handsome apartment with Gobelins tapestry and stucco mouldings; grand hall with caryatides as light-bearers.

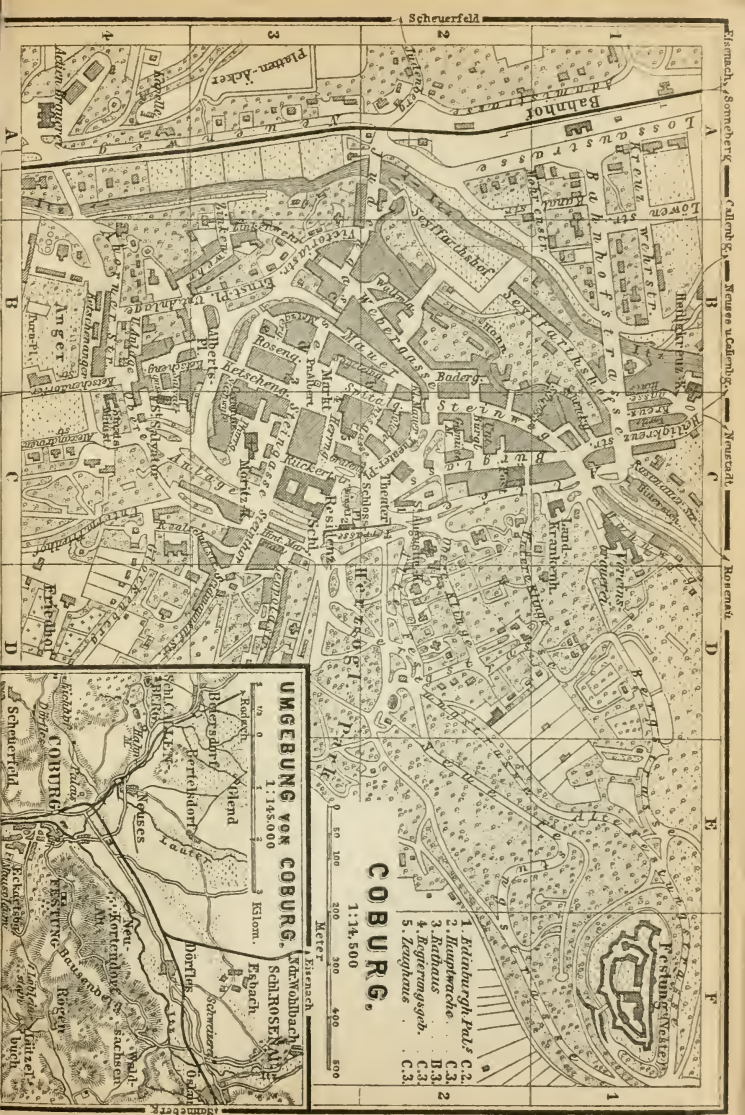
In the Ernst-Platz (Pl. B, 3) is a *War Monument* by Scheler, commemorating the events of 1870-71.

A flight of steps on one side of the palace (by the guard-house in the arcades) and a steep footpath on the other ascend to the beautiful **Hofgarten* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), extending for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. along the steep slope of the hill, which is crowned by the castle. The garden contains the *Kleine Palais*, built in 1868 in the English-Gothic style; the *Mausoleum* of Duke Francis (d. 1806) and Duchess Augusta Caroline (d. 1831); and a pavilion with a cast of the Prometheus group by Müller (p. 49; adm. to the mausoleum daily in summer 3-5, 10 pf., Wed. and Sun. free).

The ancient **Castle of Coburg* (1520 ft. ; Pl. F, 1), 520 ft. above the town, to which a path ascends from the palace in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands the entire district. It is a late-Gothic structure of the close of the 15th century, and was the residence of the dukes until John Ernest transferred his seat to the Ehrenburg (p. 363) in 1549. About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for three months and translated the prophets and psalms. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and besieged in vain by Wallenstein. The S.W. wing with its projecting corner-turrets was formerly the *Arsenal*; and the large building on the N. side is called the *Fürstenbau*. — The castle, which has been restored and tastefully fitted up as a **Museum*, is entered on the S. side. The entrance to the collections is under the open wooden staircase in the first court; visitors ring. In summer it is open from 9-12 and 2 to 5, in winter 9-12 and 2-4 (tickets, 50 pf., in the restaurant).

The wall of the staircase is adorned with **Frescoes* by *Schneider* and *Rothbart* (1838-55), representing the nuptials of Duke John Casimir with the Princess Anna of Saxony (1585); among the attendants is a portrait of Rückert (p. 365). — We first enter the CARRIAGE ROOM, containing curious old state-coaches, etc. — The VESTIBULE of the armoury contains a fresco by Schneider (1841), representing two bears breaking into the ducal dining-hall. — LUTHER'S Room contains relics of the period of his residence here and a collection of his writings. — The ARMOURY contains a large iron stove, cast in 1430, adorned with coats-of-arms and figures of saints; also armour, shields, helmets, coats-of-mail, etc. — In the GUN ROOM, by the staircase, rifles, falconets, blunderbusses, etc.

UPPER FLOOR and HALL. Hunting apparatus and weapons. The FIRE-ARMS ROOM contains a number of valuable specimens of the earliest descriptions. Most of the portraits here are modern. — The ROSETTE ROOM, the ceiling of which is adorned with 365 rosettes of different forms, with portraits of the Landgraves of Thuringia, contains a number of goblets. — The ORATORY contains sculptures in wood from the life of the Virgin, from designs by Martin Schön, and a Bible by Hans Lufft, printed in 1550 and furnished with coloured wood-cuts by Burgkmair. — In the REFORMATION ROOM is a copy of an old picture in the Moritzkirche, representing the Diet of Augsburg; full-length portraits on a gold ground by *Rothbart*. On a column are the arms of the sixteen German towns that first embraced the reformed faith. — The HORN ROOM, a masterpiece of the Renaissance period (ca. 1600), is adorned with mosaics in wood representing hunting scenes during the reign of John Casimir.



The S.W. wing contains the **NATURAL HISTORY CABINET** (open daily, except Sat., in summer 9-12 and 3-6, at other times on Sun., Mon., Wed., & Thurs. 9-12 and 2-5; tickets, 25 pf., in the restaurant; 10 pf. on Wed.), containing a good collection of birds.

The N. wing contains a collection of **ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS** (seldom shewn); also **COINS and AUTOGRAPHS**.

***VIEWS.** The adjoining N.E. *Hohe Bastei* commands one of the most extensive and picturesque views in Germany. The N.W. *Bärenbastei* commands the finest view to the W., over the town itself.

The **SCHLOSSHOF-HALLE** contains the figure-head of a Danish man-of-war, captured in 1849, and some trophies of the war of 1870-71.

From the castle good footpaths lead to the N.E., skirting the *Bausenberg*, to the (1 M.) *Teufelskanzel*, which commands a fine view. — The *Eckartsberg*, to the S. of the castle, is crowned by a lofty tower commanding a beautiful panorama. A pleasant path leads hence viâ the *Löbleinstein* to the castle in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — Other good points of view are the *Adamiberg*, just above the station, with the summer house of the poet Jean Paul Richter (p. 363), and the *Hohe Fichte*, near *Ahorn*, $\frac{2}{4}$ M. from Coburg.

Rosenau (restaurant), $\frac{4}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Coburg (station Oeslau; 3 M. to the N. are the ruins of *Lauterburg*), and **Callenberg**, $\frac{3}{2}$ M. to the N.W. (carriage, see p. 363), are country-seats of the duke, tastefully fitted up and picturesquely situated (shown only in the absence of the court). *Rosenau* was the birthplace (26th Aug., 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. 14th Dec., 1861), brother of the late Duke Ernest II. Queen Victoria spent eleven days here in 1845. Below *Callenberg* are a model farm and a good restaurant; in the wood, farther down, the *Fasanerie* (adm. 10 pf.).

The handsome *Schloss* on the right bank of the *Itz*, opposite Coburg, was erected by Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg in 1838.

The **Cemetery** (Pl. D, 4), on the E. side of the town, contains the modern *Mausoleum* of the ducal family, and the burial-vault of Baron *Stockmar* (d. 1863), embellished at the expense of the English and Belgian reigning families in honour of their old counsellor.

FROM COBURG TO RODACH, 11 M., branch-railway in 1 hr. — $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Neuses*, with the house of the poet *Rückert* (d. 1866) adjoining the church. The garden contains a colossal bust in marble to his memory. On a wooded slope on the opposite bank of the *Sulz* rises the château of *Falkeneck*. — 11 M. *Rodach*, the starting-point for a visit to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Heldburg* (p. 361).

FROM COBURG TO LAUSCHA, 24 M., railway in 2 hrs. — $\frac{12}{2}$ M. **Sonneberg** (1310 ft.; *Krug's Hotel*, well spoken of; *Germania: Kaiserhof*; *Hydro-pathic Establishment* of Dr. *Bauke*; U. S. agent), with 13,000 inhab., where toys are extensively manufactured. The town is surrounded by woods and hills, and has become of late years a favourite summer-resort. The chief ornament of the place is the handsome Gothic church, with its wooden vaulting and stained glass, erected in 1845. Modern château on a hill above the town. Diligence twice daily to (10 M.) *Stockheim*. — 24 M. **Lauscha** (*Wilder Mann*) with 4300 inhab. and glass-works. Hence to *Schwarzburg*, see p. 367.

About 6 M. to the N. of *Sonneberg*, and 9 M. to the W. of *Eisfeld* (see above), is *Meschenbach* (inn), near which is the *Zinselhöhle*. Pleasant excursion by *Forschengereuth*, *Mengersgereuth*, and *Rebenäussig* to *Meschenbach*, and thence by *Limbach* (inn) to *Eisfeld*, about 15 M. in all.

56. The Thuringian Forest.

The *Forest of Thuringia, or *Thüringer Wald*, a mountainous and wooded district 70 M. in length and 6-22 M. in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Werra and on the S.E. by Franconia, is full of interest for the pedestrian. The tour may conveniently be divided into two parts, the *Eastern*, beginning at Schwarza, and the *Western*, beginning at Eisenach. This is also a geological division, clay-slate occurring towards the S.E., as far as the Erzgebirge, and porphyry to the N.W. as far as Eisenach. The boundary between these formations is near Ilmenau. The *Rennsteig*, an old frontier-path, runs along the crest of the mountains, separating Thuringia from Franconia.

The summer-resorts on the N. slope, such as *Oberhof*, *Ilmenau*, *Friedrichroda*, *Ruhla*, etc., are the most frequented and most expensive. Pleasant though more modest quarters for a prolonged stay may also be obtained at *Schmatkalden*, *Schleusingen*, and other places to the S.

Guides generally charge 2 *M* for half-a-day, 4 *M* for a whole day.

Plan. 1st DAY. By train to *Blankenburg*; walk in 2-2½ hrs. to *Schwarzburg*; in the evening view from the *Trippstein*. — 2nd DAY. To *Paulinzella* and *Ilmenau*, either by carriage or (better) from *Schwarzburg* by the upper *Schwarza-Thal* and the *Langenberg* to *Gehren* and thence by train to *Ilmenau*. — 3rd DAY. *Kickelhahn*, *Manebach*, *Schmücke*, *Schneekopf*. — 4th DAY. *Oberhof*. From *Oberhof* through the *Schmalwassergrund* to *Tambach*. — 5th DAY. To *Friedrichroda* and *Reinhardtsbrunn*; ascend the *Inselsberg*. — 6th DAY. Through the *Trusen-Thal* by *Brotterode* to *Liebenstein*, *Allenstein*, and *Ruhla*. — 7th DAY. By *Wachstein* and the *Hohe Sonne* to *Eisenach*. — The finest points in the district are *Schwarzburg* and the vicinity of *Eisenach*.

a. Schwarzburg and the Valley of the Schwarza.

DILIGENCE from *Blankenburg* to *Schwarzburg*, 7 M., twice daily in 1¾ hr. (in the reverse direction 1¼ hr.); from *Schwarzburg* to *Lauscha*, 16 M., twice daily in 4¾ and 7¼ hrs., and to *Eisfeld*, 27 M., once daily in 6¼ hrs. — Railway from *Oberrottenbach* viâ *Schwarzburg* to *Katzhütte* (p. 368) under construction.

Schwarza (see p. 348) lies at the confluence of the *Schwarza* and the *Saale*. A railway ascends the valley of the former (walkers follow the left bank) to —

2¼ M. *Blankenburg* (738 ft.; *Schellhorn's Hotel*; *Löwe*; *Ross*; carriage to *Schwarzburg* 6, with two horses 10 *M*), prettily situated at the entrance to the narrower part of the *Schwarza-Thal*. Above the town (20 min.) rise the ruins of *Greifenstein* (1310 ft.; restaurant), the ancient castle of the German Emp. Günther of *Schwarzburg*. Railway to *Paulinzella* and *Arnstadt*, see p. 368.

The railway-station (½ M. from the village) lies on the right bank of the *Schwarza*. The road to *Schwarzburg* (a walk of 2-2½ hrs.) crosses the river and diverges to the left from that to *Blankenburg*. Walkers turn to the left before crossing the river, then cross a small affluent of the latter, and follow a shady footpath to the paper-mill, where they cross a foot-bridge. — At the entrance to the narrower part of the *Schwarza-Thal* (18 min. from the station) are the inns *Schwarzeck*, *Chrysopras*, and *Lösche's Hall*.

The high mountain to the S. is the *Hainberg* (1885 ft.), easily ascended from the *Chrysopras* in 1 hr. (view). — The top of the **Griesbach-Felsen*, reached from *Blankenburg* in ¾ hr. or from *Lösche's Hall* in ½ hr., commands a fine and very characteristic view of the Thuringian Forest. —





From the Griesbach Felsen we may go on to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Teufelstreppe*, another point of view, and thence viâ *Böhlscheiben* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Trippstein* (see below). — From the Chrysopras pleasant excursions may be made to the *Werresitz* and thence to the *Eberstein* (see below). From the latter a road leads viâ the *Dürre Schild* (see below) to Schwarzburg.

The ***Schwarza-Thal** is one of the most picturesque and beautifully-wooded valleys in Thuringia. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the Chrysopras is another inn, named the *Waidmann's Heil*. A foot-bridge here leads across to a boar-park, with a tower named the *Eberstein*. At the third bend of the road the *Kirchfelsen* (1295 ft.), so-called from its supposed resemblance to a church, rises on the right. From the ($\frac{4}{4}$ M.) *Schweizerhaus* (rfmts.) a direct path may be taken to the *Trippstein* (see below; ca. 1 hr.), with the aid of a guide. High above the road, on the opposite side of the valley, is the *Dürre Schild* pavilion. A winding road to the right, farther on, ascends to the *Kienberg*. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, to the right, is a memorial tablet, whence a zigzag path ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Trippstein* (see below). In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach (7 M. from Blankenburg) the village of —

Schwarzburg. — **Hotels.** **WEISSER HIRSCH*, with veranda, fine view, and two dépendances, R. $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -9 *M*; *THÜRINGER HOF*, well spoken of, R. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2, pens. 5-6 *M*; *TRIPPSTEIN*, close to the wood. — In the village: *SCHWARZBURGER HOF*, well spoken of, R. 1-3, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; **SÄCHSISCHER HOF*. *Lodgings* also obtainable. *Carriage* to Blankenburg 7, with two horses $10\frac{1}{2}$, to Paulinzella 10 or 13, to Ilmenau viâ Paulinzella (two-horse) 24, to Blumenau 7 or $8\frac{1}{2}$, to Katzhütte $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 14, to Eisfeld 23 or 34 *M*, inclusive of gratuities. A previous bargain should be made in each case, as also with the guides.

***SCHLOSS SCHWARZBURG** (1150 ft.), the ancestral castle of the counts and princes of Rudolstadt since the 12th cent., charmingly situated on an eminence 255 ft. above the Schwarza, dates in its present form from 1726, when the older building was burned down (shown in the absence of the family; fee to the castellan). It contains an interesting armoury and some fine antlers. The *Kaisersaal*, which escaped the fire, is adorned with frescoes by *R. Oppenheim*.

A road ascends from the *Weisse Hirsch* through the woods to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ***Trippstein** (1530 ft.), a beautiful open space with a summer-house (open to the public), commanding a striking view of Schwarzburg (best by evening light). Numerous guide-posts. — Hence to the *Schweizerhaus*, see above. — On the road, 1 M. to the W. of the *Trippstein*, lies the *Fasanerie*, a shooting-lodge containing furniture made of antlers and surrounded by a park (inn).

Among the numerous other fine points in the vicinity of Schwarzburg may be mentioned the **Helenensitz* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); the *Bismarckhöhe* (1690 ft.); and the *Schabsheide* or *Schafsheide* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.).

FROM SCHWARZBURG TO LAUSCHA, 16 M. (diligence, see p. 366). The road quits the Schwarza-Thal at *Blechhammer* (p. 368) and leads through the finely-wooded *Lichtegrund* to (4 M.) *Unterweissbach* and (3 M.) *Oberweissbach* (Anker). The 'herb-sellers' ('*Balsammänner*') of this neighbourhood drive a brisk trade in their home-made drugs and decoctions. The road then passes the *Cursdorfer Kuppe* (see p. 363; ascended from *Oberweissbach* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and reaches (7 M.) *Neuhaus* (2665 ft.; *Grüner Baum*; Post), a village famed for its glass and painted china. The contiguous *Igelshieb* (2740 ft.)

is the highest village in Thuringia. The road then descends through pleasant wooded valleys to (2 M.) *Lauscha*, on the Coburg railway (p. 365).

FROM SCHWARZBURG TO EISFELD, 27 M. (diligence, see p. 366). The upper part of the Schwarza-Thal, though less known, is scarcely inferior to the lower. The road follows the valley of the Schwarza, and leads via *Sitzendorf* (Linde), *Blechhammer* (inn), and *Glasbach* to (7 M.) *Mellenbach* (with an old church) and *Blumenau* (three inns), two industrial villages, separated by the Schwarza. Pleasant environs. The conspicuous *Cursdorfer Kuppe* (2500 ft.) may be ascended from Mellenbach in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and the descent may be made via *Meuselbach* to Katzhütte in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Beyond Blumenau we ascend the valley to the (7 M.) *Cirkel* (rfmts.), where the road forks, the right branch leading via the *Langeberg* to Gehren (p. 370). At the *Schwarzemühle*, a little farther on, we cross the Schwarza. 12 M. Katzhütte (1400 ft.; *Wurzelberg*; *Rosenbaum*), a village with iron works and potteries, at the junction of the Katze and the Schwarza. About 5 M. to the S. of this point rises the *Wurzelberg* (2740 ft.; path marked in red), with a shooting-lodge, near which is a grove of magnificent pines, several hundred years old. At ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oelze* (Ritter) a road diverges to the right to Grossbreitenbach (p. 371; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.). 18 M. *Langenbach*, on the S.W. slope of the Wurzelberg. — 27 M. *Eisfeld* (rail. station), see p. 361.

FROM SCHWARZBURG TO ILMENAU VIA PAULINZELLA, a road almost destitute of shade, not recommended to pedestrians. — To the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fasenerie*, see p. 367. 25 min. *Allendorf*. At (40 min.) *Unter-Köditz* we reach the highroad which leads via ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ober-Rottenbach* and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Milbitz* to (2 M.) *Paulinzella* (see below). Thence a footpath leads to the S. through wood to (6 M.) *Gehren* (p. 370), where we take the Ilmenau train.

b. From Neu-Dietendorf to Ritschenhausen.

47 M. RAILWAY in 2-3 hrs. Best views at first to the right, beyond Zella to the left. — Through-trains to Kissingen, Würzburg, and Stuttgart pass over this line.

Neu-Dietendorf, see p. 344. $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Haarhausen*; on a hill, 2 M. to the right, rises the *Wachsenburg*.

6 M. *Arnstadt* (920 ft.; **Goldene Henne*, R. & B. $2\frac{3}{4}$ M.; *Sonne*, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a prettily-situated town, with a Rathhaus of 1585 and Schloss (view from the tower). Pop. 14,000. The **Liebfrauenkirche* of the 12th and 13th cent. contains some fine sculptures and tombstones, among which is a monument of two Counts Günther of Schwarzburg and their wives (1368 and 1583). Arnstadt possesses a strong salt spring, which attracts visitors.

FROM ARNSTADT TO SAALFELD, 30 M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 M 90 pf., 2 M, 1 M). — The train crosses the valley of the *Gera* and runs towards the S.E. $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marlishausen*; 10 M. *Stadtilm* (1150 ft.; Hirsch), with a church of the 11th century. The line bends to the S. and skirts the E. base of the *Singerberg* (1910 ft.; view), which may be ascended from (13 M.) *Singen* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — 16 M. *Paulinzella* (*Menger's Inn*) is a hamlet with a ruined abbey with the beautiful remains of a Romanesque Church, begun in 1111 by Paulina, daughter of the knight Moricho, and consecrated in 1132. The abbey was suppressed in 1534. From Paulinzella to Gehren (and Ilmenau), see above. — From ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ober-Rottenbach* (Rail. Restaurant) a railway is being constructed to Katzhütte (see above) and another to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Königsee* (p. 370). Diligence to Königsee, five times daily. $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Blankenburg* (p. 366); $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wölsdorf*. — 30 M. *Saalfeld*, see p. 339.

Beyond Arnstadt the line passes (7 M.) *Längwitz* and ascends the valley of the *Gera*.

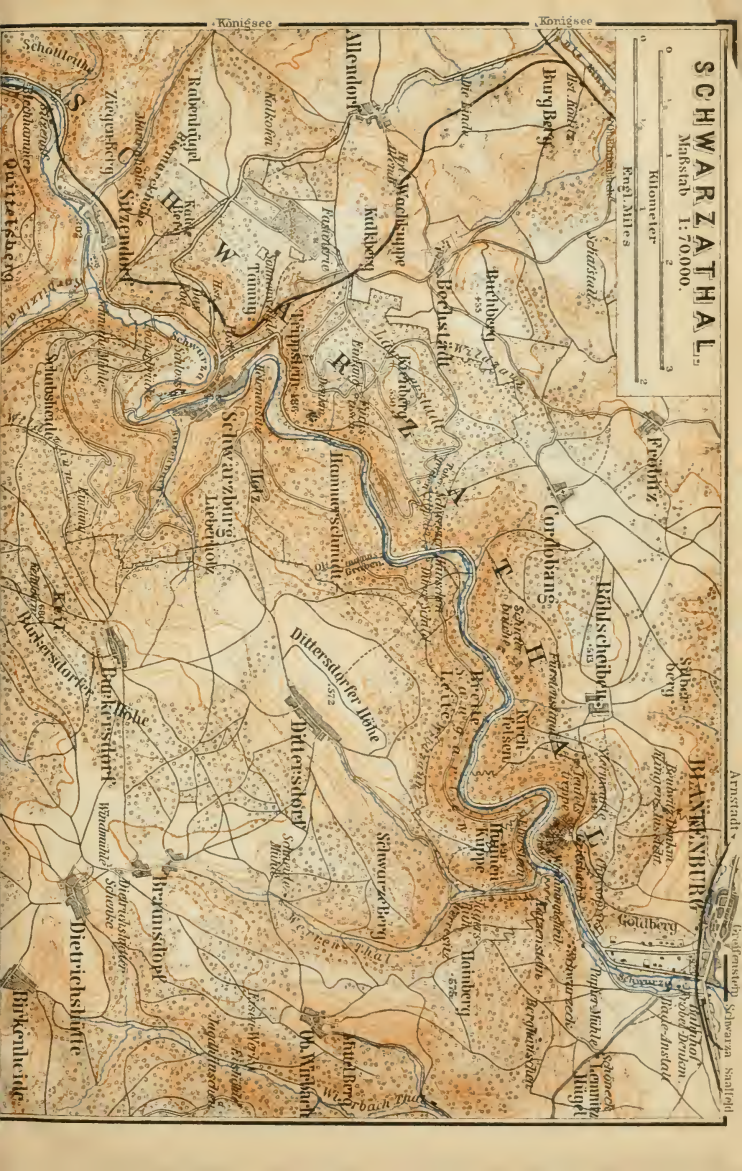
11 M. *Plaue* (1080 ft.; *Ehrenburg*; *Adler*; Rail. Restaurant), with the fine ruins of the *Ehrenburg* (1280 ft.; *Restaurant). From

SCHWARZATHAL

Maßstab 1:70,000.

Kilometer

Engl. Miles



the *Reinsberg*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Plaue, and from the wooden tower on the *Hulskuppe*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S., fine views are obtained. — Branch-railway from Plaue to *Ilmenau* and *Gross-Breitenbach*, see pp. 370, 371.

The line beyond Plaue traverses the romantically picturesque valley of the *Wilde Gera*. — 15 M. *Gräfenroda*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the village of that name. Branch-line to *Gotha* (p. 353). — The valley contracts. Beyond a gorge known as the 'Zwang', where a short tunnel is threaded, the line ascends through the *Gehlberger Grund* in a succession of steep curves (gradient 1:15). Farther on the train runs between steep porphyry cliffs, which it finally pierces by means of the *Brandleite Tunnel* (2 M.; 5 min. transit), containing the highest point of the line. Just beyond the tunnel is (25 M.) the station of *Oberhof* (2093 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence a road ascends to the N. to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) village, which lies on the crest of the hill.

Oberhof (2625 ft.; **Wünscher's Hôtel Herzog Alfred*, pens. 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Curhaus*, pens. from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Domänen-Gasthaus*; *Thüringer Wald*, plain; lodgings) is a small village inhabited by wood-cutters, with a ducal shooting-lodge, now frequented for its fine air. Fine view from the *Luisenlust* (2590 ft.), at the foot of the *Schlossbergkopf* (view), 5 min. to the N.

Beautiful walks may be taken from *Oberhof* to the *Gebrannte Stein* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W.; view), the *Hohe Möst* ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; with guide), and the '*Ausgebrannte Stein*', $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. — A longer walk, but quite repaying the fatigue, is through the *Kanzlergrund*, viâ *Ober-* and *Unter-Schönau* to *Steinbach-Hallenberg* (p. 359), about 3 hrs. to the W. of *Oberhof* (the way back somewhat longer, as it ascends). The formation and the outlines of the peaks to the S. of the valley (*Gebrannter Stein*, *Ruppberg*, *Gr. Hermannsberg*) are very striking and peculiar to this part of the Thuringian Forest.

FROM OBERHOF TO OHRDRUF, see p. 373. Another pleasant route is by the carriage-road viâ *Linz's Ruhe*, a fine point of view, and *Friedrichsanfang*, a distance of about 10 M., nearly all through wood.

FROM OBERHOF TO FRIEDRICHRODA, $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. (luncheon should be provided). The road diverges to the left from the highroad about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of *Oberhof* and enters the *Kanzlergrund* (see above). [The *Rennsteig*, which also crosses the road at this point, offers an alternative route, which we may follow for about 2 M., rejoining the highroad, near the marshy *Teufelsbad*, by a road to the right.] At a point 3 M. farther on, where the road divides into three branches, we choose the middle one, which leads to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Falkenstein*, a porphyry rock at the beginning of the **Dietharzer* or *Schmalwasser Grund*, one of the loveliest valleys of Thuringia. Through the fine woods and picturesque rocks of this valley our route lies for the next $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. — *Dietharz*, *Tambach*, and the route thence to *Friedrichroda* are described at p. 373.

From *Oberhof* to the *Schmücke* (road), see p. 372.

$28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zella-St-Blasii* (1778 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the common station for the contiguous towns of *Zella-St-Blasii* (*Weisses Ross*; *Müller*), and *Mehlis* (*Stadt Wien*), with numerous iron-works. Pretty view of the *Lerchenberg* valley, with its parks. Branch-line to *Wernshausen*, see p. 360. — Beyond another tunnel (740 yds.) the train crosses the boundary between *Gotha* and *Prussia*, and stops at —

32 M. **Suhl** (807 ft.; **Deutsches Haus*; *Krone*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 12,100 inhab., which has been famous for several centuries for its manufacture of firearms. The town lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lauter*, at the base of the *Domberg* (2195 ft.; view-tower), and is shaded by the precipitous porphyry cliff of the *Ottilienstein* (1716 ft.; restaurant), which also commands a fine view. At the foot of the *Domberg* is a mineral spring, used for bathing. Diligence once daily in summer in 5¼ hrs. to (19½ M.) *Ilmenau* (p. 371), and thrice daily in 1¾ hr. to (10 M.) *Schleusingen* (p. 361).

The railway now descends the valley of the *Hasel*. 36 M. *Dietzhausen*. At (41 M.) *Rohr*, the seat of a suppressed monastery, the *Hasel* is joined on the right by the *Schwarza*. — 45 M. *Grimmenthal*, junction of the *Werra* railway (p. 361). Branch-line to (4½ M.) *Meiningen*. — The train now crosses the *Valley of the Werra*.

47 M. *Ritschenhausen*, also a station on the line from *Meiningen* to *Kissingen* and *Schweinfurt* (p. 360). — *Kissingen*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

c. From Plaue to Gross-Breitenbach. The Schmücke.

24 M. RAILWAY from *Plaue* to *Gross-Breitenbach* in 2½ hrs. (to *Ilmenau* in 1 hr.).

Plaue, see p. 368. The line ascends the valley of the *Zahme Gera* and crosses it by a lofty viaduct.

7½ M. **Elgersburg** (1790 ft.; *Curhaus* and *Hydropathic* of Dr. Barwinski, board 24½, R. 7-25 *M* per week; *Preiss's Hydropathic*, similar charges; *Herzog Ernst*, with baths; *Hirsch*, *Linde*, moderate; *Victoria*, at the station; visitors' tax 5 *M*), a village belonging to *Gotha*, with porcelain-manufactories. On a lofty porphyry rock above the village rises a well-preserved mediæval castle. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Körnbachgrund*, the *Klarahöhe*, etc. (numerous guide-posts).

FROM ELGERSBURG TO THE SCHMÜCKE, a walk of 3-3½ hrs. Pedestrians proceed viâ the *Piuttifels* (view of the *Körnbachgrund*), and the *Schlossquelle*, and there turn to the right and follow the road to *Mönchshof*, where we join the road from *Ilmenau* (p. 371). (From the 'Salzmann's Umsicht', at the second bend, a path leads in 10 min. to the *Hohnwartskopf*, a hill 2490 ft. high, with a good view.) — Of the two carriage-routes one leads viâ *Mönchshof* (see above), the other passes (1½ M.) the prettily-situated village of *Arlesberg* (Hotel) and ascends the valley of the *Gera* to (2 hrs.) *Gehlbarg* (Anker), whence we follow the picturesque highroad to the (3 M.) *Schmücke* (p. 372).

11½ M. *Ilmenau*, see p. 371. The town lies to the W.

13 M. *Grenzhammer*, an iron-foundry at the mouth of the pretty *Schorte-Thal*. — 14¼ M. *Langewiesen*.

17 M. *Gehren* or *Amtgehren* (*Hirsch*), a small town with a château of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Hence to *Paulinzella*, see p. 368; to *Schwarzburg*, see p. 368. — From (17½ M.) *Bahnhof Gehren* a diligence plies thrice daily to (5 M.) *Königsee* (Bahnhofs-Hotel; *Löwe*). Diligence from *Königsee* to *Rottenbach* (railway

under construction), see p. 368. — 20 M. *Mührenbach*; 22 M. *Neustadt-Gillersdorf*.

24 M. *Gross-Breitenbach* (2080 ft.; Wilder Mann), a small town with porcelain-manufacture.

Ilmenau. — Hotels. *TANNE, well-situated, with a garden, LÖWE (in room No. 1 Goethe spent his last birthday, 28th Aug., 1831); charges at these two: R. from 1½, pens. 5-6½ *M*; CURHAUS. — SONNE; SCHWAN, R. 1 *M*; ILM-AUE; THÜRINGER HOF, R. 1½, D. 1½, pens. 4-5 *M*. — At the station: *DEUTSCHER KAISER. — SANATORIA. Dr. Preller's, R. 1½-4, pens. 6-7½ *M*; Dr. Hassenstein's, pens. 35-50 *M* per week; Korb's Badehaus, R. from 7, board 26 *M* per week.

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Felsenkeller*; *Schöne Aussicht*; *Waldschlösschen*. — Wine at the *Luftdichten*. — Dittmar, confectioner.

Diligence twice daily to (11 M.) *Schmiedefeld* (p. 372); once daily to (20½ M.) *Schleusingen* (p. 361).

Carriages (fixed tariff, which should be inspected). To *Gabelbach* with two horses 6, there and back 9 *M*; to the *Schmücke* viâ *Manebach* 12 or 15; to *Oberhof*, 18 or 21; to *Paulinzella*, 13½ or 18; to *Schwarzburg*, 18 *M*, excluding fees (1½-3 *M*) and tolls.

Ilmenau (1565 ft.), a small town with 10,000 inhab. in the duchy of Weimar, on the *Ilm*, with potteries and other factories, is a favourite summer-resort. Pretty walks in the valley of the *Ilm* and the *Sophien-Thal*, and thence up to the *Schwalbenstein* (2250 ft.), where Goethe wrote the fourth act of 'Iphigenia' on March 19th, 1779 ('sereno die, quieta mente'); also in the *Gabelbach-Thal*. Numerous guide-posts.

FROM ILMENAU TO THE KICKELHAHN (1½ hr.; blue way-marks). We follow the well-wooded Frauenfeld road, passing (20 min.) a monument to *Friedrich Hoffmann* and (20 min. farther) one to the poet *Scheffel*, and in 20 min. more (guide-post) take the road to the right to (5 min.) the *Kleine Gabelbach* (2490 ft.; rfmts.), a charmingly situated forester's cottage. The path thence traverses the wood, past the (5 min.) grand-ducal shooting-lodge of *Gross-Gabelbach* (2535 ft.; no adm.), to (20 min.) the summit of the **Kickelhahn* (2830 ft.), one of the highest points in the Thuringian Forest, surmounted by a tower (usually open, 10 pf.; rfmts.) which commands a very extensive prospect.

About 200 paces to the N.W. formerly stood a small wooden *Shooting Hut*, where Goethe frequently spent the night, and on the wall of which he wrote his exquisite lines 'Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh', on 7th Sept., 1783. It was burned down in 1870, and was replaced by a similar hut in 1874.

FROM ILMENAU TO THE SCHMÜCKE. The carriage-road (10 M.) leads viâ *Kammerberg* (1706 ft.; *Peschke, well spoken of) and *Manebach* (1650 ft.; *Hirsch), two villages separated by the *Ilm*, 3 M. from Ilmenau. Thence we ascend the Manebacher Grund to (3 M.) the *Kleine Rödel*, where we turn to the right to ascend the *Freibachs-Grund* to the road from Elgersburg, which we then follow to the *Schmücke*.

The FOOTPATH (3½-4½ hrs.) quits Ilmenau behind the *Felsenkeller* (see above) and ascends to the lower *Berggraben*, where it turns

to the left to the *Sophien-Thal* and continues (guide-post) by the 'Diehm's Weg' to the *Berthaquelle* and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Schwalbenstein* (p. 370). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on is a five-armed guide-post in a large meadow, whence we ascend to the S.W. finally through wood, to the *Bornwiese*, where a path from *Elgersburg* joins our route on the right. We proceed to the S.W. to the *Marienquelle* (view), and pass the (left) *Emmastein* to *Mönchshof* (Inn; $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from *Ilmenau*), a prettily situated game-keeper's cottage. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we join the above-described carriage-road. — A detour may be made from *Mönchshof* viâ the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Laurafelsen* and *Gehlberg* (p. 370) to (1 hr.) the *Schmücke*.

The *Schmücke* (2990 ft.) is a much-frequented inn (R. 1-3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ M), prettily situated amidst woods and meadows. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of the *Schmücke*, on the road to *Oberhof*, stands a finger-post, indicating the path to the right to the (20 min.) **Schneekopf* (3210 ft.), the tower on which (adm. 20 pf.) commands a magnificent survey of the plains of *Thuringia* (best towards evening), as far as the *Brocken* and *Kyffhäuser*, S. the *Franconian* and *Rhön* Mts., the *Gleichberge* near *Römhild*, etc. We now return by the same path to the road.

To (6 M.) *OBERHOF* we may follow either the highroad or the *Rennsteig* (p. 366). The former skirts the N., the latter the S. side of the *Beerberg* (3240 ft.), and both command picturesque views. From the 'Adler' a footpath, diverging to the left, leads to *Plänkner's Aussicht* (3192 ft.), whence a fine view is obtained of *Suhl*, the *Dolmar* (p. 360), the *Gleichberge* (p. 361), and the *Rhön*. The path rejoins the road at the cross-roads known as the *Ausspanne*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Station Oberhof*. Thence to *Oberhof*, see p. 369.

A pleasant excursion may be made from the *Schmücke* to the **Adlersberg* (2785 ft.), 3 hrs. to the S., an excellent point of view. The route to it passes the *Mordfleckschloß* and the *Stutenhaus Inn* (2455 ft.). — About 3 M. from the *Stutenhaus Inn* lies *Schmiedefeld* (inns), a summer-resort.

A path from the *Schmücke* to (2 hrs.) *Suhl* (p. 370) diverges to the right from the *Schmiedefeld* road after $\frac{1}{2}$ M., and leads viâ ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Goldlauter*.

d. From Gotha to Gräfenroda.

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 2 M 20, 1 M 50 pf.).

Gotha, see p. 353. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Emleben*.

8 M. *Georgenthal* (**Schlenk*, *Deutsches Haus*, in the village; **Thüringer Wald*, between the station and the village, unpretending; *Schützenhof Restaurant*, with view). The village, which lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of the station, is much frequented in summer (baths). It possesses the ruins of a Benedictine abbey of the 12th cent., destroyed in 1525. Pleasant walks lead to the *Borkenhäuschen*, the *Hohe Gemeinde*, the *Hammerwand* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and other points. Railway to *Tambach*, see p. 373. — Railway to *Friedrichroda*, see p. 374.

The ROAD to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Friedrichroda* leads to the W. from *Georgenthal*. On the right is the village of *Katterfeld*; on the left the *Immanuelkirche* and

above it the 'Candelabrum' (see below). *Altenbergen* (2 M.) is said to be the oldest village in Thuringia. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above it is a stone monument, 30 ft. high, in the shape of a church candlestick (hence known as the 'Candelabrum'), erected in 1811 on the site of the Church of St. John, which, according to an erroneous legend, was founded in 724 by St. Boniface as the first Christian church in Thuringia. — Returning to the road at *Altenbergen*, we continue our route to *Engelsbach*. The *Philosophenweg*, diverging to the left beyond the village, leads along the edge of the woods to *Friedrichroda*; while the footpath, farther on to the right, also leads thither, skirting the *Dachsberg*, and passing the *Damm-Mühle* (restaurant).

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ohrdruf* (*Deutscher Kaiser*; *Anker*) is an old industrial town, with 6200 inhab. Numerous pleasant walks in the vicinity.

From *Ohrdruf* a DILIGENCE runs daily in summer to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberhof* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (in the reverse direction twice daily in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The road gradually ascends the wooded hills of Thuringia and traverses a beautiful valley with varying views. At the entrance to the *Ohra-Thal* is the summer-resort of *Luisenthal*, with a good hotel. To the S.E. rises the *Kienberg* (2565 ft.; view). The villages of (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stutzhaus* and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwarzwald* are next passed. A little beyond the latter opens the *Stutzhäuser Grund* on the right; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on the *Triefstein* is passed, and the ducal shooting-lodge soon becomes visible at the head of the valley. *Oberhof*, see p. 369.

Beyond *Ohrdruf* the railway runs to the S.E. 13 M. *Luisenthal* (see above). To the right is the *Kienberg* (see above). — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Crawinkel*; 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Frankenhain*. — 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grüfenroda*, see p. 369.

FROM GEORGENTHAL TO TAMBACH, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The line ascends the pretty *Apfelstättgrund*. — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tambach* (**Falkenstein*, with garden; *Lamm*; *Bär*), a favourite summer-resort with many picturesque spots in its vicinity (**Spittergrund*, with a waterfall 65 ft. high; there and back 3 hrs.).

The shortest route from *Tambach* to *FRIEDRICHRODA* (2 hrs.) leads to the N.W. viâ the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Neue Haus*, a forester's house at the junction of several roads, whence we may proceed either to the left by *Finsterbergen*, or to the right by *Engelsbach*. — The route to the *INSELSBERG* (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) leads from the *Neue Haus* (see above) to the (3 M.) *Kreuz*, whence we follow the *Rennsteig* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Heubergshaus* (p. 374) and the *Inselsberg* (p. 375).

e. From *Fröttstedt* to *Friedrichroda* and *Georgenthal*. Tabarz. *Inselsberg*.

To *Georgenthal*, 12 M. Railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 M 60, 1 M 20, 80 pf.); to *Reinhardsbrunn* (the most convenient station for *Friedrichroda*) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 75, 55, 40 pf.).

Fröttstedt, see p. 344. — 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Waltershausen* (*Bahnhofshotel*; *Hirsch*, unpretending), a small manufacturing town. The château of *Tenneberg*, 1 M. from the station, now occupied by public offices, commands a beautiful view. — 4 M. *Schnepfenthal* (inn), where there is an excellent school founded by *Salzmann* in 1784. — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reinhardsbrunn*, 5-10 min. from the chief hotels at *Friedrichroda*. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Friedrichroda*) is the ducal château of **Reinhardsbrunn* (1300 ft.), formerly a Benedictine monastery, and converted in 1827-35 into a château

in a highly-ornate mixed style of architecture (circular and pointed). The extensive W. façade is entirely modern. The interior is shown to visitors in the absence of the Duke, and the charming park is open to the public. — Beyond a short tunnel we reach (6 M.) *Friedrichroda* (see below). — 9 M. *Schönau-Ernstroda*. — 12 M. *Georgen-thal* (p. 372).

Friedrichroda. — *Hotels* (crowded in summer). **CURHAUS*, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 2¼, pens. from 6 *M*; **WALDHAUS*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2¼, pens. 5¼-6¼ *M*, with baths; **SCHAUENBURG*, R. 2-3½ *M*; **HERZOG ERNST*, R. from 2 *M*; *HERZOG ALFRED*; *WAGENER*; *BELLEVUE*; *GOLDENER STERN*, with summer-theatre. — *Dr. Kothe's Sanatorium*, pens. 5-10 *M*. *Lodgings* in the town 10-18, on the hills 15-40 *M* per week. — *Visitors' Tax* 6 *M*.

Restaurants. *Curhaus*, see above; *Rathskeller*; *R. Maas* (luncheon-rooms).

Baths. *Zum Herzog Ernst*; *Schreiber's*, with all kinds of baths.

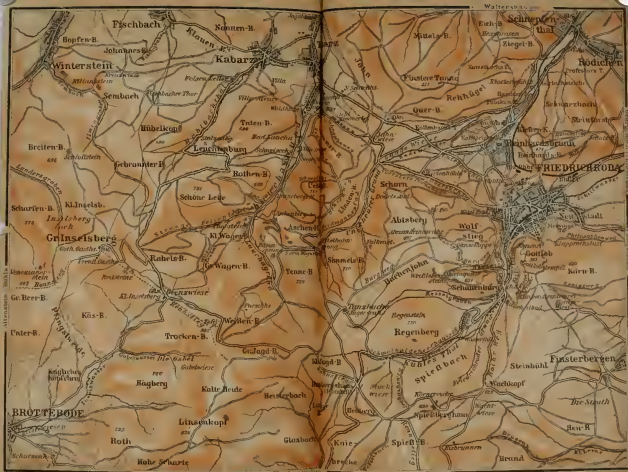
Diligence to *Klein-Schmalkalden*, 13 M., once daily. — *Omnibus* to the *Inselsberg* (there and back 2½ *M*) daily; to *Tabarz*, several times daily (60 pf.). — *Carriage* with one horse 10-12, with two horses 15-20 *M* per day. — *Guide* 4 *M* per day; to the *Inselsberg* 2 *M*.

Friedrichroda (1320-1445 ft.), with 4300 inhab., pleasantly situated among meadows and pine-clad hills, is, perhaps, the most popular among the summer-resorts of Thuringia. The environs afford many pleasant excursions, and the walks in the neighbourhood are well-provided with guide-posts and benches. The *Curhaus* is situated on the S.W. slope of the *Reinhardsberg* (1540 ft.).

WALKS (several of which may be combined in one excursion; comp. Map). To the *Damm-Mühle* viâ the *Reinhardsberg* and back by road, 1¼ hr.; to the *Gottilob* (1845 ft.), on the S., and back, 1 hr.; to *Finsterberg* (Felsenstein Inn) through the woods and back viâ *Engelsbach*, 3 hrs.; by the 'Herzogs-Weg' to the (3 M.) *Spiessbergshaus* (Inn) and (6 M.) *Heubergshaus* (Inn); to the *Abtsberg* (2285 ft.) and *Gänsekuppe* (2240 ft.) and back by the *Schauenburg* (2080 ft.), 2 hrs.; in the *Ungeheure Grund* (see below), and to the *Kickelhahnsprung*; etc.

FROM FRIEDRICHRODA TO TABARZ, 2½ M. to the N.W., pedestrians are recommended to follow the *Oberbuchig Route*, which passes the (20 min.) *Marienglas-Höhle*, a large grotto (adm. 50 pf.; illumination more) and the entrance of the *Ungeheure Grund*. — *Gross-Tabarz* (1300 ft.); **Schiesshaus*; **Curhaus*; *Deutscher Hof*, etc.), *Klein-Tabarz* (*Jagdhaus*), and *Kabarz* (*Krone*), generally included under the one name of *Tabarz*, are frequented by numerous summer-visitors. — A pleasant round of 2½-3 hrs. in the *Laucha-Grund* is as follows. Passing *Bad Laucha* and the *Pension Schweizerhaus* we reach (1 M.) the *Henneberg-Mühle*, beyond which a picturesque rocky valley opens on the right, watered by the *Strengel*. A guide-post a few min. farther on indicates the path (to the right) to the (2/3 M.) *Thorstein* (1730 ft.; fine view), a rock with a large opening in it (to the *Inselsberg*, see p. 375). — We return to the guide-post and follow the path in the opposite direction to the (1 M.) *Aschenbergstein* (2165 ft.; view). Just before the summit two paths diverge to the left: one leading viâ the *Uebelberg* to *Tabarz*; the other (which we follow) leading viâ the (20 min.) *Bärensprung* to the (5 min.) road. About 5 min. to the left we reach a large guide-post indicating the path to the (10 min.) *Kickelhahnsprung*. Thence we may return through the *Ungeheure Grund* to *Tabarz* or to *Friedrichroda*.

FROM FRIEDRICHRODA TO THE INSELSBERG (2½-3½ hrs.) there are several different routes. One ROAD leads viâ the *Heubergshaus* and *Jagdberg*; another, traversing the *Ungeheure Grund*, joins the



former beyond the *Tanzbuche*. A third by *Tabarz* and through the *Laucha-Grund* is also pleasant.

FOOTPATHS. 1. By the 'Burgweg' to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Tanzbuche* (2360 ft.) and the ducal hunting-lodge of *Jägersruh*; thence we follow the road to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the inn 'Am Kleinen *Inselsberg*', and leaving the inn-garden on our left, ascend a steep winding path to the (20-25 min.) top. — 2. Viâ *Tabarz* and the **Laucha-Grund* to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs.) *Thorstein*, see p. 374. Passing through the opening of the *Thorstein* we reach a small mountain-meadow, whence the *Inselsberghaus* is seen to the right. We continue to ascend by the broad path, keeping to the right where it divides ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), cross two arms of the *Wilde Graben*, and (still to the right) follow the path skirting the *Rabelsberg* till we strike the highroad from *Kabarz*. Here we proceed to the left for a short distance and then take the path on the right to the summit. [Or, after the double crossing of the *Wilde Graben*, we may ascend the stream for a few minutes to the left, then turn to the right through fine beech and pine woods to the highroad, cross the latter, and traverse a beech-wood to a bench, whence a steep path to the right, known as the *Gemsenstieg*, leads to the summit.]

The **Grosse Inselsberg* (3005 ft.; two *Inns*), the summit of which consists of porphyry, commands an extensive panorama, especially towards the N., but unfortunately too often obscured by clouds and fog. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit is the *Inselsberg-Loch*, with a fine view of the valley far below.

FROM THE INSELSBERG TO RUHLA. We follow the *Rennsteig* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Drei-Herrenstein*, where a finger-post indicates the route (to the right) to (2 hrs.) *Ruhla* (p. 376). Comp. p. 376.

FROM THE INSELSBERG TO LIEBENSTEIN. The shortest way (9 M.) leads through the **Thüringer-Thal* (guide, p. 366, necessary). A guide is also required for the route viâ the *Hohe Klinge*, an admirable point of view, 3 M. to the E. of *Liebenstein*. The ordinary route (12 M.), however, is also attractive and can be found without assistance. This leads to the S. from the smaller inn (finger-post) to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Brotterode* (1896 ft.; *Post*; *Inselsberger Hof*), a large village whence a narrow-gauge line runs to *Klein-Schmalkalden* (p. 359). Interesting excursion hence to the *Mommelstein*, 3 M. to the S. Beyond the village we follow the highroad, skirting the *Inselsberggraben*, to the **Trusen-Thal*, a picturesque rocky ravine, with an artificial waterfall (Inn). At the point where the ravine expands lies *Herges* (inn), separated by the *Truse* or *Druse* from *Auwallenburg*, a village with a ruin. [From *Herges* a narrow-gauge line runs to *Wernshausen* (p. 359); and a picturesque path leads to *Schmalkalden* (p. 359), 6 M.] We now follow the highroad to the W., viâ *Beirode*, to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Liebenstein* (p. 361).

f. From Wutha to Ruhla.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 60 or 40 pf.).

Wutha, see p. 345. — The train ascends the valley of the *Erbstrom*. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Farnroda*. — 3 M. *Thal* (*Curhaus*; *Tannhäuser*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the ruin-crowned *Scharfenberg* (1340 ft.; view), with a stalactite cavern. Pleasant walks to the *Königshäuschen* and to the **Meisenstein* (1775 ft.; view), a por-

phyry rock 2 M. to the E. From *Winterstein* (Adler; Hirsch), to the S. of the *Meisenstein*, a visit may be paid to the pretty *Sembach-Thal*. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Heiligenstein*.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ruhla*. — *Hotels*. CURHAUS, near the middle of the village *HÔT.-PENS. ZUM LANDGRAFEN, R. & B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, board 3 - $3\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *BELLEVUE, in an elevated position, with view, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; SCHWAN. — Mineral, pine-cone, and other baths at the *Badehaus*. — *Omnibus* to the *Hohe Sonne*, twice daily; to *Liebenstein* twice daily.

Ruhla (1150-1475 ft.), locally known as 'Die Ruhl', a favourite summer-resort, extends to a length of upwards of 2 M. in the valley of the *Erbstrom*, a brook which divides the town into two parts, of which the E. belongs to Gotha, the W. to Weimar. The chief occupation of the inhabitants (5700) is the manufacture of wooden and meerschäum tobacco-pipes, to the value of 300,000*l.* annually. Good points of view are the *Ringberg* (2290 ft.; to the N.W.) and the *Breitenberg* (2280 ft.; to the E.).

FROM RUHLA TO THE INSELSBERG. Carriages (18 *M*) generally make a long circuit by *Winterstein* and *Kabarz* (p. 374). The attractive route for pedestrians occupies 3-4 hrs. We leave *Ruhla* by the *Rittergasse* at the upper (S.) end, and after a few minutes turn to the right and cross the *Erbstrom*; after 25 min. we cross the brook again and regain the highroad in 50 min.; we cross the latter and proceed in a straight direction to the (35 min.) *Drei-Herrenstein*; or follow the highroad to the right for about 400 paces and enter the wood to the left by a path leading in 20 min. to the *Gerberstein* (see p. 352), thence back towards the E., along the top of the hill in 12 min. to a grassy clearing, and then to the right in 20 min. to the above-mentioned *Drei-Herrenstein* (2340 ft.). Of the four paths diverging here, the *Rennsteig*, that most to the left, is to be selected, and the boundary-stones along the top of the hill followed to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Inselsberg* (p. 375). The *Venezianerstein*, reached by diverging to the left before the last ascent (at boundary-stone 50), is a fine point of view.

FROM RUHLA TO EISENACH. The direct route (3 hrs.) leads through the *Bärenbach-Thal*, ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rennsteig*, and follows the latter to the (3 hrs.) *Hohe Sonne* (p. 359). The following route, though somewhat longer ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), is preferable. From the *Hôtel Bellevue* (see above) a path (indicated by blue marks on the trees) ascends to the clearing known as the *Todtemannshalde*, where paths to the *Ringberg*, *Eisenach*, and the *Wachstein* separate. We follow the path to the right (yellow marks) to the **Wachstein* (1905 ft.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Ruhla*), a group of rocks rendered accessible by steps and paths, and commanding an extensive view. To the N. rise the Harz Mts., to the W. the Rhön. — We descend from the *Wachstein* by a different path (also indicated by yellow marks) and regain the *Rennsteig* at the *Zollstock*, where a sign-post directs us to (2 M.) *Wilhelmsthal*. The path shown by the blue marks leads to the (2 M.) *Hohe Sonne* (p. 359).

The château of *Wilhelmsthal* (*Auerhahn*, pens. 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), a summer residence of the Duke of Weimar, has a delightful park, laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and enlarged by Grand-Duke Charles Augustus.

About 1 M. from the inn, the path from which is indicated

by white marks, is the *Hochwaldsgrotte*, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, after ascending the steps beside the grotto, we reach the **Hirschstein* (1510 ft.), an open space with a solitary oak and a bench, commanding a fine view to the S. and W. The forester's house at the *Hohe Sonne* lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on. Thence to *Eisenach* by the *Anna-Thal* or the *Landgrafenschlucht*, see p. 359.

57. From Berlin or Halle to Cassel viâ Nordhausen.

From Berlin to Cassel, 230 M.; express (Silesian Station) in ca. 7 hrs. (fares 33 *M* 10, 24 *M* 50, 17 *M* 20 pf.); ordinary trains in 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 29 *M* 30 pf., 22 *M*, 14 *M* 70 pf.).

From Halle to Cassel, 135 M., railway in 4-6 hrs. (express-fares 19 *M* 70, 14 *M* 60, 10 *M* 20 pf.; ordinary 17 *M* 50, 13 *M* 10, 8 *M* 80 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. The trains use the rails of the 'Stadtbahn' (p. 1) as far as (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Charlottenburg*. 15 M. *Wannsee* (p. 80).

Several unimportant stations. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Güterglück*, the junction for the Zerbst and Magdeburg line (p. 333). The train now crosses the *Elbe*. — 88 M. *Calbe (Sonne)*, a town on the *Saale*, with 12,600 inhabitants. On the right bank is the old Premonstratensian abbey of *Gottesgnaden*. *Grizhne* (p. 330), the station of the Magdeburg and Leipsic railway, lies 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. — 98 M. *Güsten*, the junction of the Cöthen-Aschersleben railway (p. 330) and of a branch-line to *Magdeburg* (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 102). — 108 M. *Sandersleben* (Rathskeller; Railway Restaurant), on the right bank of the *Wipper*, where the Halle and Aschersleben line diverges (R. 59). — 112 M. *Hettstedt* is the junction of a branch-line to (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Halle.

118 M. *Mansfeld (Preussischer Hof; Goldener Löwe)*, with 2700 inhab., chiefly employed in the copper-slate quarries of the vicinity, lies 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the station (diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). Luther's father was at one time a miner at Mansfeld, whither he removed from Eisleben in 1484. The house he occupied (with 'J.L., 1530' above the door) and the school his son attended are still extant. The castle of the old Counts of Mansfeld, on a height above the town, was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but partly rebuilt in 1859-60. — 124 M. *Riestedt*.

131 M. *Sangerhausen*, see p. 378.

Halle, see p. 330. The train crosses the *Saale*. 11 M. *Teutschenthal*; 17 M. *Oberröblingen am See* (Anker); the *Salzige See* (salt-lake), the larger of the *Mansfeld Lakes*, was drained in 1892-95.

A branch-railway runs hence to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Querfurt (Stern; Sonne)*, a town of 7000 inhab., with an old *Castle* (14-15th cent.) and a *Romanesque Church*.

24 M. *Eisleben (*Kaiserhof; Goldner Ring; Goldnes Schiff; Löwe)*, a town with 23,000 inhab., was the birthplace of Martin Luther (1483-1546). The house in which he was born, *Luther-Str. 16*, contains various reminiscences of the great Reformer (adm. daily 9-12 and 2-4, Sun. 3-6; 25 pf.). A bronze *Statue of Luther*,

by Siemering, was unveiled in the market-place in 1883. The *Andreskirche* contains the pulpit from which he preached, busts of Luther and Melancthon, and some interesting monuments of Counts of Mansfeld. Opposite the church is the house in which Luther died (interior refitted in 1894), containing various relics (tickets at the Rathhaus, 30 pf.). The church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* contains the font in which Luther was baptised and a fragment of his cloak. Extensive copper and silver mines in the neighbourhood.

We now pass through a tunnel. 33 M. *Riestedt*, see p. 377.

36½ M. **Sangerhausen** (505 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ M.; *Kaiserin Augusta*; *Post*; *Thüringer Hof*), a town with 11,400 inhab., mentioned as early as 991. The *St. Ulrichskirche*, said to have been erected by Lewis 'the Springer' in 1079, in performance of a vow made by him during his captivity at the Giebichenstein (p. 332), really dates from the 12th cent. and is the latest example of the early-Saxon style, in which the aisles end in apses (comp. p. 387). The *Jacobskirche*, containing a fine carved altar, and the *Rathhaus* date from the end of the 15th cent., the *Neue Schloss* from 1616-22.

FROM SANGERHAUSEN TO ERFURT, 43½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 5 M 60, 4 M 20, 2 M 80 pf.). The train crosses the *Helme* near (3 M.) *Ober-
röblingen*. From (9 M.) *Artern* (*Sonne*), on the *Unstrut*, a branch runs to Naumburg (p. 341). 10½ M. *Reinsdorf*. — From (12½ M.) *Bretleben* branch viâ *Esperstedt* to (7 M.) *Frankenhausen* (p. 379). — 16 M. *Heldrungen* (*Thüringer Hof*), with an ancient *Schloss*, in which Thomas Münzer, the Anabaptist, was once imprisoned. — 28 M. *Sömmerda*, the junction of the *Gross-Heringen* and *Straussfurt* line (p. 342). — 43½ M. *Erfurt*, see p. 342.

41 M. *Wallhausen*. The line now enters the fertile *Goldene Aue*, watered by the *Helme*, and extending to *Nordhausen*.

47 M. *Rossla* (*Deutscher Kaiser*; *Kyffhäuser*), with a château of *Prince Stolberg* and a modern Gothic church.

To the S. of *Rossla* rises the wooded *Kyffhäuser* (1395 ft.). The route to it leads by (2½ M.) *Sittendorf* (omn. 50 pf., to the top of the *Kyffhäuser* 1½ M.), beyond which the road from *Tilläda* to *Kelbra* (see below) is crossed. The ruined castle, which was once occupied by the *Hohenstaufen*, consists of the *Oberburg*, with its tower 80 ft. in height, and the *Unterburg* with the chapel. According to an ancient tradition, the Emp. *Frederick Barbarossa* slumbers in the bowels of the earth beneath the castle, ready to burst forth as soon as Germany regains her former glory.

Adjoining the *Oberburg* is a magnificent architectural **Monument to Emp. William I.*, designed by *Bruno Schmitz* and erected in 1896 by the German military associations at a cost of about 800,000 M (40,000*l.*). The total height of the structure, which rises in terraces, is 210 ft. On the lower terrace, within a small rectangular court, is a seated figure of *Frederick Barbarossa*, by *N. Geiger*. On the upper terrace is a colossal equestrian statue of *William I.*, in copper, by *E. Hundrieser*, 31 ft. high; on the pedestal, a German warrior and the figure of *History*. Above the monument rises a tower 187 ft. high, which may be ascended by a spiral staircase and which commands a splendid view (adm. 50 pf.).

To the N.W. of the *Kyffhäuser* lies the ruin of *Rothenburg* (1050 ft.). The pedestrian route to it (1¼ hr.) from the *Kyffhäuser* diverges to the left from the *Frankenhausen* and *Kelbra* road; then by the latter to (8 min.) a finger-post on the right, whence a good footpath leads to the castle in 1 hr. Good view from the top (**Inn*). — At the N.W. base of the *Rothenburg* lies (½ hr.) *Kelbra* (*Kaiserhof*; *Sonne*; *Preussischer Hof*), with numerous breweries. Railway-station, p. 379. — The castles are most conveniently

visited in the reverse direction, either on foot or by carriage. In this case we descend from the Kyffhäuser through beautiful woods in 2 hrs. to —

Frankenhausen (**Mohr; Thüringer Hof; Deutsches Haus*), a small town (5900 inhab.) with salt-baths and salt-works, near which Thomas Münzer (p. 378) and the rebellious peasantry were defeated in 1525. A branch-railway runs hence to (13 M.) *Sondershausen* (p. 382), viâ (2½ M.) *Rottleben*, a village 1½ M. to the S. of the *Barbarossa Cavern*, 330 yds. in length, with subterranean lakes (electric lighting; adm. 70 pf. each, minimum 2 M 10 pf.). The direct route from the Kyffhäuser to the cavern (2 hrs.) diverges to the right from the road, by Prince Schwarzburg's shooting-lodge of *Rathsfeld*, about halfway between Kelbra and Frankenhausen. — Railway from Frankenhausen to *Bretleben*, see p. 378.

From (50 M.) *Berga-Kelbra* a branch-line diverges to *Rottleberoda* (*Stolberg*), in the Harz (p. 392).

60 M. **Nordhausen** (**Römischer Kaiser; Berliner Hof; Prinz Karl; Weintraube*, all fair; **Friedrichskron, Börse, Wieg, Bahnhof*, at the station; *Restaurants Klosterstübel and Rathskeller*), with 27,500 inhab., situated on the *Zorge*, on the fertile S. slopes of the Harz Mts. (R. 60), possessing extensive distilleries and various manufacturing, was frequently the scene of councils and assemblies of princes in the middle ages. The *Cathedral* is a fine late-Gothic edifice, with carved choir-stalls and a Romanesque crypt (12th cent.). The *Church of St. Blasius* contains two pictures by Cranach: an *Ecce Homo*, and the *Raising of Lazarus*, with Luther and Melancthon among the mourners. Near the *Rathhaus* rises a *Roland's Column* (p. 151). A *Luther Fountain*, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Reformer by Schuler of Berlin, was erected here in 1888. The *Museum of Antiquities* is open on Thurs., 3-5. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades. Pleasant walk through the *Gehege* to the *Wilhelmshöhe* (view of the Harz Mts.).

From Nordhausen to *Wernigerode*, see p. 400; to *Northeim* and to *Erfurt*, see pp. 121, 342.

69 M. *Pustleben*; 71 M. *Bleicherode*; 77 M. *Sollstedt*; 82½ M. *Niederorschel*. — 86 M. *Leinefelde*.

FROM LEINEFELDE TO WULFTEN, 25 M., railway in 1¾ hr. (2 M 40, 1 M 60 pf.). The principal intermediate station is (12 M.) *Duderstadt* (*Löwe; Rail. Hotel; Meyer*), an ancient town, to the N., with 5200 inhab. and an interesting *Rathhaus* (1432-1528) and other old buildings. — 25 M. *Wulften* and thence to *Northeim*, see p. 121.

FROM LEINEFELDE TO GOTHA, 42 M., branch-railway in 2 hrs. (5 M 50, 4 M 10, 2 M 80 pf.). — The first important station is (17 M.) *Mühlhausen* (*Weisser Schwan; König von Preussen*), an ancient town with 30,100 inhab. on the *Unstrut*. The Gothic *Marienkirche*, with double aisles, and the old stained glass in the church of *St. Blasius* deserve mention. In the Peasants' War of 1525 Mühlhausen was the headquarters of the fanatic Thomas Münzer, who was afterwards executed here. Branch-line to *Hohenebra* (p. 382) — 23½ M. *Langensalza* (*Schwan; Mohr*), a busy town of 11,500 inhab. with cloth and other factories. The sulphur-baths of that name (*Curhaus*, pens. from 3½ M) are prettily situated on the *Unstrut*, ½ M. distant. The engagement between the Prussians and the Hanoverians in June, 1866, which terminated in the capitulation of the latter, took place near *Meralben*, a village to the N.E. of the town. Branch-line to *Kühnhausen* (p. 382). — 42 M. *Gotha*, see p. 353.

From Leinefelde to *Niederhone*, see p. 407.

The broad *Leine-Thal* is now descended. 96 M. *Heiligenstadt* (Eichsfelder Hof; Preussischer Hof), the capital of the former principality of Eichsfeld, on the *Leine*, with three Gothic churches of the 13th and 14th centuries. Pop. 6700.

105½ M. *Eichenberg*, junction for Göttingen and Bebra (p. 408). Our line descends the *Werra-Thal*. — 109 M. *Witzenhausen*, with vineyards, on the left bank. On the left rises the *Meissner* (p. 407; ascent in 3 hrs.). — 115 M. *Hedemünden*. The train crosses the *Werra*.

120 M. *Münden*, see p. 119. — 135 M. *Cassel*, see p. 110.

58. From Brunswick to Nordhausen and Erfurt viâ Börssum (*Harzburg, Goslar*).

133 M. RAILWAY. To *Nordhausen* in 4¾ hrs. (fares 11 *M* 30 pf., 8 *M*, 5 *M* 10 pf.); thence to *Erfurt* in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 60, 4 *M* 90, 3 *M* 30 pf.). — From Brunswick to *Harzburg*, 28 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 3 *M* 60, 2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 80 pf.); to *Goslar*, 31 M., in 1¾ hr. (4 *M*, 3 *M*, 2 *M*).

Brunswick, see p. 134. The train passes the ducal park and the châteaux of Neu-Richmond and Alt-Richmond. The line to Helmstedt and Magdeburg diverges to the left (p. 99).

71½ M. *Wolfenbüttel* (*Löwe; Deutsches Haus; Kronprinz*), an old town with 16,000 inhab., on the *Oker*, is famous for its library, of which Lessing was librarian from 1770 till his death in 1781. The library (adm. daily 9-1), which now occupies a handsome new building (1881-86), contains 300,000 vols. (3000 incunabula) and 8000 MSS., of which the most interesting are exhibited in glass-cases. Various relics of Luther, portraits by Cranach, and other treasures are also shown here. In the vestibule stands a statue of Lessing by *Döll* (1794). The ducal *Château* (now a school), the *Barracks*, and the *Marienkirche* (17th cent.), with the ancient ducal mortuary chapel, are among the most conspicuous buildings.

Branch-line from Wolfenbüttel viâ *Schöppenstedt* (p. 99), *Jerxheim* (p. 101), and *Oschersleben* (p. 384) to *Halberstadt* (p. 383). Another to *Thiede*.

Our line crosses the *Oker* and ascends to *Hedwigsburg* and (15 M.) *Börssum* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the Brunswick-Harzburg and Magdeburg-Soest lines (R. 4), situated at the confluence of the *Ilse* and *Oker*.

The HARZBURG LINE follows the *Oker*, towards the S. Stat. *Schladen*. At *Vienenburg*, where it is joined by the Halberstadt line (R. 59), it divides into three branches, one leading to *Harzburg* (p. 396), another to *Goslar* (p. 393), and the third to *Seesen* (see p. 101) and *Clausthal* (p. 402).

From Börssum to (40 M.) *Seesen*, see p. 101. The Nordhausen line turns to the S. and skirts the S.W. slopes of the Harz district, where a number of picturesque spots have recently come into favour (comp. Map, p. 396). — From (48 M.) *Gittelde* a diligence plies six times daily to the picturesque summer-resort of (5 M.) *Grund* (**Rathaus*, pens. from 4 *M*; *Curhaus; Schützenhaus*). About 1 M. to the N. is the *Hübichenstein* (1410 ft.), an old sacrificial station.

52 M. *Osterode* (*Kaiserhof*; *Englischer Hof*; *Deutscher Hof*), on the *Söse*, a town of 6900 inhab., with many picturesque old houses. Fine old Rathhaus. Several monuments in the Marktkirche. Diligence to (9 M.) *Clausthal*, see p. 402. — To the right, about halfway between Osterode and Herzberg, is the *Jettenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern.

60 M. *Herzberg* (**Weisses Ross*; *Curhaus*; *Brugmann*; *Railway Hotel*), on the *Sieber*, the junction of the line to Northeim (p. 121), was the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Celle down to 1634. Pop. 3700. The old Schloss was founded by Emp. Lothaire about 1130.

From Herzberg through the **Sieber-Thal* to *St. Andreasberg*, see p. 403.

64 M. *Scharzfeld* (Schuster, at the station; Hôtel zum Scharzfelds, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station).

From the village, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, we ascend in 10 min. to the *Steinkirche*, a grotto connected by tradition with St. Boniface, and used as a church down to the middle of the 18th century. Hence we may proceed over the *Bremke* and to the E. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Einhornhöhle* (key and guide at the Schuster Inn), another cavern, where many fossils have been found. To the S. rises the beautifully-situated ruin of *Scharzfelds* (restaurant), whence we descend to Scharzfeld station in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — A pleasant footpath leads to the E. from the station viâ the *Philosophengang* to *Lauterberg* (see below).

FROM SCHARZFELD TO ST. ANDREASBERG, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in ca. 50 min. (fares 1 M., 70 pf.). — The line ascends the valley of the *Oder*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lauterberg* (*Langrehr*; *Curpark*; *Curhaus*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Krone*; *Ritterscherhöhe*), a small town (4700 inhab.), with pleasant, wooded environs and a water-cure establishment, is adapted for a prolonged stay. The *Hausberg* (1380 ft.) commands an extensive prospect. The view is still finer from the *Kummel* (1970 ft.; easily ascended from Lauterberg in 1 hr.). To the E. is the *Scholz* (1870 ft.). — To ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Sieber* (p. 403): through the *Gerade Lauter-Thal* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kupfer-Hütte*, a forester's house; then to the left and by ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a gamekeeper's cottage again to the left and viâ the *Hohenfeld* to the summit of the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Grosse Knollen*, commanding another fine view, particularly towards the Brocken. Thence to Sieber, 1 hr. — Through the *Wiesenbecker-Thal*, with the picturesque *Wiesenbecker Teich*, to the (2 hrs.) **Ravensberg* (2065 ft.; Inn at the top). — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kurpark*; 5 M. *Oderthal*. $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Andreasberg*, see p. 403.

69 M. *Bad Sachsa* (*Schützenhaus*, well spoken of; *Rathskeller*; *Curhaus*), a small town with 1800 inhab., 1 M. to the N. of the station, frequented as a summer-resort. Ascent of the *Ravensberg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), see above. — To the right of the railway rises the *Römerstein*, a group of dolomite rocks resembling a ruined castle. — 72 M. *Walkenried* (Löwe; Rail. Restaurant), a village with the imposing ruins of a Cistercian abbey comprizing a church and fine early-Gothic cloisters of the 13-14th centuries.

A narrow-gauge railway is being constructed from Walkenried to (15 M.) *Braunlage* (Berghotel; Brauner Hirsch), which is connected by diligence with St. Andreasberg and Harzburg. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the station of *Stöberhey* rises the *Stöberhey* (2360 ft.; Inn), commanding a fine view.

The train now passes through a tunnel and reaches (75 M.) *Ellrich* (*Schwarzer Adler*; *König von Preussen*), a small town prettily situated on the *Zorge*. Pleasant environs.

Picturesque walk hence by the *Burgberg* and the forest of *Himmelreich* to (1 hr.) *Walkenried* (see above). Another to the E., by the villages of *Werna* and *Appenrode*, to *Ilfeld* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; see p. 381). — About 5 M. to

the N. of Ellrich is *Zorge* (Inn), to the N.E. of which lies (1 hr.) *Hohegeiss* (3000 ft.; *Weisses Ross*; *Deutsches Haus*), the highest village in the Harz.

80 M. *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (Rail. Restaurant), the station for (3 M.) Ilfeld (see p. 406). To the right rises the precipitous *Kohnstein*.

82 M. *Nordhausen* (p. 379), the junction of this line with the Halle and Cassel railway (R. 57).

Beyond (90 M.) *Wolkramshausen* the Erfurt line crosses the *Wipper*. 92 M. *Klein-Furra*; 93½ M. *Gross-Furra*.

97 M. *Sondershausen* (850 ft.; **Tanne*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Hôtel Münch*), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, charmingly situated in the *Wipper-Thal*. Pop. 7500. The *Schloss* contains a few antiquities and a natural history collection. The *Stadtkirche* (17th cent.; restored in 1891) contains an old font and a valuable library. It is adjoined by the princely mausoleum (1892). The concerts given by the prince's orchestra, which enjoys a wide reputation, are performed in the *Loh-Platz* on Sun. afternoons in summer. Fine view from the *Bismarck-Thurm* on the *Göldener* and from the *Possen* (1510 ft.), the highest point of the *Hainleite*, 1½ hr. to the S. — Branch-line to Frankenhausen (see p. 379).

101 M. *Hohenebra* (branch to Mühlhausen, p. 379); 117 M. *Straussfurt* (branch-line to Gross-Heringen, see p. 342); 136 M. *Kühnhausen* (branch-line to Langensalza, p. 379).

132 M. *Erfurt*, see p. 342.

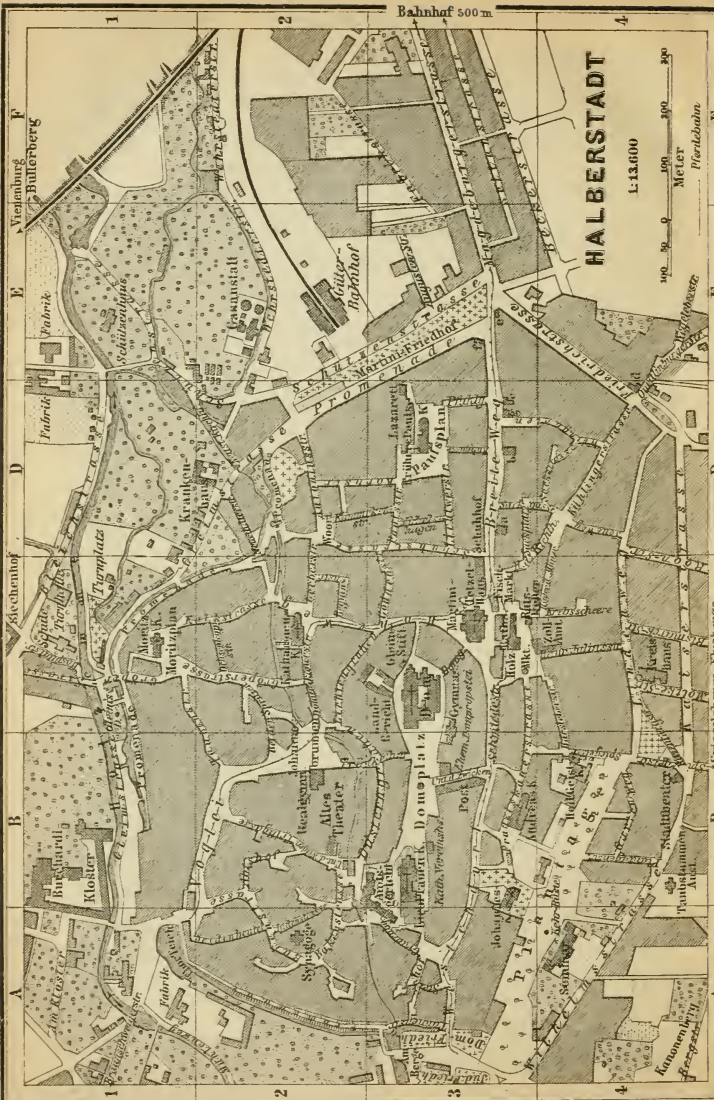
59. From Leipsic to Hildesheim (*Hanover, Cologne*) viâ Vienenburg.

140 M. Railway, express in 5 hrs. 10 min., ordinary trains in 7 hrs. (fares 18 *M* 30, 13 *M* 70, 9 *M* 20 pf.; express 20 *M* 50, 15 *M* 10 pf.). This line is the direct route from Leipsic to Hanover, and passes the N. and E. side of the Harz district (*Ballenstedt*, *Thale*, *Wernigerode*, *Harzburg*, *Goslar*, *Clausthal*). Through-carriages to Bremen-Cologne, etc.

From Leipsic to (21 M.) *Halle*, see R. 47 a. — 25 M. *Trotha*, on the *Saale*. About 5 M. to the S.W. of (34 M.) *Nauendorf* (diligence) lies *Wettin*, a small town of 2800 inhab., with the ancestral château (1123-56) of the various ruling houses of Saxony, who trace their descent from Wittekind. From (40 M.) *Cönnern* a branch line runs to (20½ M.) *Calbe* (p. 330). Then across the *Saale* to (46 M.) *Belleben* and (49 M.) *Sandersleben*, on the *Wipper*, where our line crosses that from Berlin to Cassel (R. 57).

56 M. *Aschersleben* (*Deutsches Haus*, R. 13¼-3, D. 2 *M*, well spoken of; *Goldner Löwe*; *Stadt Leipzig*), an ancient town with 25,300 inhab., the seat of the princes of the Ascanian line, who became extinct in 1345, is the junction of the line to Bernburg and Cöthen (p. 330). — At *Hecklingen*, 7 M. to the N., is an interesting Romanesque convent-church.

61 M. *Frose*, with a fine Romanesque church, probably of the 12th cent., is the junction for (9 M.) *Ballenstedt* (p. 386) and (18½ M.) *Quedlinburg* (p. 385).



72 M. *Wegeleben*, the junction of a branch-line to (7½ M.) *Quedlinburg* (p. 385), *Neinstedt*, and (13 M.) *Thale* (p. 389).

76 M. **Halberstadt**. — **Hotels**. *PRINZ EUGEN (Pl. a; D, 3), with restaurant, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M.*; *GOLDENES ROSS (Pl. b; D, 3), similar charges; CENTRAL (Pl. c; E, 3), R. 1½-2 *M.* — THÜRINGER HOF (Pl. c; D, 3); KRONE (Pl. g; D, 3).

Restaurants. *Café Central*, *Fischmarkt* 5; *Rathskeller*; *Ufermann*, *Dom-Platz* 7; *Näler* (wine), *Hoheweg* 25. — *Rail. Restaurant*.

Halberstadt (400 ft.) is an old town with 41,300 inhab., on the *Holzemme*, boasting of a considerable trade and important manufactories. The episcopal see, founded as early as the 9th cent., was suppressed at the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The *Wood Architecture of the 15-16th cent., with its projecting upper stories and rich sculptural ornamentation, is still admirably preserved here. The chief of these buildings are in the *Market* (Pl. C, 3), which is divided by the *Rathhaus* into the (E.) *Fischmarkt* and the (W.) *Holzmarkt*. The Gothic *Rathhaus*, recently restored, dates from the close of the 14th cent., but received some Renaissance additions in the 16-17th centuries. The *Roland* (p. 151) here dates from 1433. The late-Gothic *Rathskeller* in the *Holzmarkt*, built in 1461, is the finest wood-structure in the town. In the *Fischmarkt* are *Tetzel's House* of 1529 and the *Schuhhof*, a rich Renaissance building of 1579.

The **Cathedral* (St. Stephen's; Pl. C, 3), the most important edifice at Halberstadt, was destroyed by fire in 1179 and re-erected very slowly during the following centuries. The façade (1235) shows traces of French and Rhenish influence; the W. part of the nave, in a pure Gothic style, was built in 1252-76, and the E. parts, the transept, and the choir date from the 14th century. The W. towers were rebuilt in 1896. The church was consecrated in 1491 and restored in 1850-70.

INTERIOR (sacristan's house adjoining the E. choir; fee 75 pf.). Rich late-Gothic *Screen* separating the nave from the choir; above it, the Crucified with Mary and John, a *Wood Sculpture* of the 13th century. The Lady Chapel has good reliefs of 1517, and there are other interesting sculptures (ca. 1500) in the choir-chapel and the chapter-house. Then a Crucifixion by *Joh. Rap-hon* of Einbeck, of 1509, as an altar-piece; several other pictures, rich sacerdotal robes, and various antiquities.

The extensive *Dom-Platz*, planted with trees, is bounded on the W. side by the late-Romanesque *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. B, 3), erected in 1005-1284, and recently restored. A number of figures in relief date from the 12th cent. and one of the chapels contains a mural painting of the 15th century. A *War Monument* in commemoration of 1870-71 rises in this square. — The Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. C, 3), finished about 1350, has fine towers, restored in 1881-82. — *Gleim's* collection of portraits of his friends is now preserved in 'Gleim's Stiftungshaus' (Pl. C, 3), *Dom-Platz* 31.

The *Bullerberg* (restaurant), ¾ M. to the N.E., commands a fine view of the town and the Harz Mts. The *Spiegels-Berge*, 1½ M. to the S., the *Gläserne Mönch*, 2 M. farther on, and the *Hoppelberg* are also good points of view. The *Klus* or 'Halberstadt Switzerland', to the S.E. of the *Spiegels-*

Berge, has some fine pine-woods and picturesque sandstone rocks. Still farther to the S. are the *Thekenberge*.

FROM HALBERSTADT TO MAGDEBURG, 36½ M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (4 *M* 70, 3 *M* 60, 2 *M* 40 pf.). — 13 M. *Oschersleben*, a small town on the Bode; 23½ M. *Blumenberg* (p. 330). — 36½ M. *Magdeburg*, see p. 102.

FROM HALBERSTADT TO BLANKENBURG (p. 391), 12 M., railway in ¾ hr. (fares 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 20, 80 pf.). Stations: *Spiegelsberge*, *Langenstein* (branch to *Derenburg*), and (9 M.) *Börnecke*.

Beyond Halberstadt the train commands views of the slopes of the Harz to the left. From (91 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* a branch-line leads to (5½ M.) *Wernigerode* (p. 398), (11½ M.) *Ilseburg* (p. 398), and (20 M.) *Harzburg* (p. 396). From (96 M.) *Wasserleben* a branch-line runs to (3 M.) *Osterwieck*.

99 M. *Vienenburg*, the junction of lines to *Börssum* and *Brunswick* (see p. 380) and to (5 M.) *Harzburg* (p. 396).

Our line goes on viâ (104½ M.) *Oker* (p. 396) to (107 M.) *Goslar* (p. 393; line to *Clausthal*, see p. 402), where it turns to the N. 110 M. *Grauhof*, with a spring of mineral water ('*Harzer Sauerbrunn*'); 118 M. *Ringelheim* (p. 101). Thence to —

140 M. *Hildesheim* (p. 131).

60. The Harz Mountains.

Plan. About ten or twelve days are required to explore the finest scenery of the Harz. The following plan, which includes nearly all the Harz-termini of the railways approaching on every side, may be begun or terminated at any one of these. *1st Day.* Ballenstedt, Selke-Thal, Alexisbad; *2nd.* Gernrode, Suderode, Hexentanzplatz; *3rd.* Weisser Hirsch, Treseburg, Bode-Thal, Rosstrappe; *4th.* Blankenburg, Rübeland, then either Rothe Hütte, Brocken, or Dreiannen Hohne, Brocken by railway; *5th.* Steinerne Renne, Wernigerode; *6th.* Ilse-Thal, Ilseburg, Burgberg near Harzburg; *7th.* Environs of Harzburg, Oker-Thal, Goslar. — The finest points in the *Ober-Harz* and *S. Harz* may next be visited as follows: *8th Day.* To *Clausthal* and *Andreasberg*; *9th.* *Lautenberg*, *Ravensberg*, *Walkenried*; *Ellich*; *10th.* *Ilfeld*, *Neustadt unterm Hohnstein*, *Eichenforst*, *Stolberg*; *11th.* By diligence towards the S. to *Kelbra* (*Kyffhäuser*, see p. 378).

Carriages. Two-horse about 20 *M* per day; tolls extra; fee 2-3 *M* per day. One-horse 10-12 *M*. In many places there is a tariff fixed by the authorities, but in every case a bargain should be made beforehand.

Porters, 4-5 *M* per day.

Inns generally good, but charges have risen very considerably of late: R. from 2½, A. ½, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*, wine from 1¼-1½ *M* per ½ bottle. The inferior and less-frequented inns are cheaper.

The Harz, the northernmost mountain-chain in Germany, 56 M. in length, and 18 M. in width, is an entirely isolated and well-wooded range, rising abruptly from the plain on every side, especially towards the N.W. and N.E. It is divided into the *Oberharz*, *Unterharz*, and *Vorharz*. The first of these embraces the W. region, with the towns of *Lautenthal*, *Clausthal*, and *Andreasberg*. The N. W. and S. W. slopes, with *Goslar*, *Seesen*, and *Herzberg*, are called the *Vorharz*, while the district to the E. of *Wernigerode* and *Ellich* belongs to the *Unterharz*. The *Brocken* rises on the boundary between the *Ober-* and *Unter-Harz*. The *Oberharz* is furrowed by numerous dark, wooded ravines. The *Unterharz* affords a greater variety of picturesque scenery. The principal rock-formation is granite, overlying which are the more recent *grauwacke* and *clay-slate*. Mining, see pp. 386, 402, 403.

The climate of the Harz resembles that of Central Norway. The mean annual temperature is 41° Fahr. The climate of the plateau of the *Ober-*



harz is apt to be somewhat inclement, even in summer. In the places along the N. base of the mountains the summer heat is pleasantly tempered by the N.W. wind from the Baltic Sea; and the S. Harz also enjoys an agreeable climate.

The *Routenkarte der Touristenwege*, or map showing all footpaths, etc., published by the *Harz-Club*, is recommended to pedestrians (scale 1:150,000; price 25 pf.).

I. The Eastern Harz Mts.

a. Quedlinburg.

RAILWAY from Halle (Leipsic, Berlin) viâ Wegeleben to Quedlinburg and Thale, and viâ Frose to Ballenstedt and Quedlinburg, see R. 59.

Quedlinburg. — **Hotels:** *BÄR* (Pl. a; C, 2), in the Markt-Platz, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; *BUNTES LÄMM* (Pl. b; C, 1), Markt-Str. 14, R. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *GOLDNER RING* (Pl. c; D, 2), Neuer Weg 1. — **Restaurants:** *Kaiserhof*, Pölle 34 (Pl. D, 2); *Hartung* (wine-room), Pölle 22; *Café Roland*, Markt 13; *Rail. Restaurant*.

Quedlinburg (460 ft.), an old town with 22,400 inhab., now noted for its nurseries and cloth-factories, lies on the *Bode*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the Harz Mts. It was founded by Henry I. and became a favourite residence of the German emperors of the Saxon line. Down to 1477 it was a fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1698 it passed into the possession of the Electors of Brandenburg. It is still an important-looking place with walls, towers, and moats, and many interesting timber houses of the 16-17th. cent., and is commanded on the W. by the old Schloss and the abbey-church.

In the grounds adjoining the railway-station (Pl. E, 3) are a *War Monument* for 1870-71 and a bronze group ('Peace protected by Arms') by *Manzel*.

The *Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 2), in the market-place, in front of which rises a stone figure of Roland (p. 151), is a building of the 14th cent., altered in 1615. In its top-story is a kind of wooden cage in which the townspeople incarcerated Count Albert of Regenstein during 20 months (1336-38) for having infringed their municipal privileges.

The *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school (Pl. D, 2) possesses a library of 10,000 volumes. At No. 8 Markt-Str. is the *Municipal Museum*, with an interesting collection of utensils in flint and bronze, weapons, instruments of torture, parchment records (one of 1134), seals, portraits, etc. (tickets at the Rathhaus, daily 8-12.45 and 3-6; 1-3 pers. 50 pf.).

Following the Blasii-Str. from the S.W. corner of the market-place, and afterwards turning to the left, we cross the *Finkenherd*, a small Platz where Henry I. is said to have received the deputation announcing his election as German king, and reach the *Schloss-Platz*, at the foot of the Schlossberg. The house in which *Klopstock* (1724-1803) was born in this Platz (No. 12) has a jutting story supported by two wooden columns.

The *Schloss* (Pl. B, C, 3), situated on a lofty sandstone rock, was once the seat of the abbesses of the secular and independent

convent of Quedlinburg, which was founded by Matilda, mother of Otho the Great, in 936 and afterwards attained to great prosperity. It was suppressed in 1803.

Adjacent to the Schloss is the **Abbey Church*, or *Schlosskirche*, an edifice of great importance in the history of art. The body of the church was erected in 1021, the choir was altered in the 14th cent., and the whole restored and the two main towers rebuilt in 1862-82.

The CRYPT, which was the original church, founded in the 10th cent., and built over an ancient mortuary chapel, contains the tombs of Henry I. (d. 936), his wife Matilda, and his grand-daughter Matilda. The *TREASURY contains objects of artistic and historical value, chiefly of the 10th cent., such as reliquaries, books of the Gospels, an episcopal crozier, the beard-comb of Henry I., fine *Embroideries (13th cent.), and one of the 'water-pots of Cana'. — The vault, which is built of sandstone, possesses the property of preserving bodies from decay. — Countess Aurora of Königsmark, the mistress of Augustus the Strong of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe, was abbess of Quedlinburg in 1704-18, and on her death in 1728 was interred here. — The sacristan lives next Klopstock's house (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ M., 2 pers. $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 pers. 1 M.).

Opposite the Schlossberg rises the *Münzenberg* (Pl. B, 2), with the scanty remains of the convent of St. Mary (Cœnobium ad Montem Zionis, of which Münzenberg is said to be a corruption). — The *Brühl* (Pl. B, 4), a pleasant park to the S.W. of the town, not far from the Schlossberg, contains monuments to Klopstock and the geographer Ritter (born here in 1779). — At a neighbouring farm is the ancient church of *Wipertus* (now a farm-building), a basilica dating in its present form from the 12th cent., with a well-preserved crypt of the 10th century.

b. *Selke-Thal. Gernrode. Suderode. Lauenburg. Mägdesprung. Alexisbad. Victorshöhe.*

Two Days. 1st. From Ballenstedt to the Falken Inn $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., visit to the Falkenstein $1\frac{1}{2}$, to the Selkemühle $1\frac{3}{4}$, Mägdesprung $1\frac{1}{4}$, Alexisbad 1 hr. — 2nd. To the Victorshöhe $1\frac{1}{2}$, Gernrode $1\frac{1}{2}$, Suderode $\frac{1}{4}$, Lauenburg 1, Neinstedt $\frac{1}{2}$, Thale or Hexentanzplatz $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

RAILWAY from Ballenstedt viâ *Ermleben* to *Frose*, see p. 382; to *Quedlinburg*, 10 M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 M 30, 1 M 70 pf.). — RAILWAY from Gernrode to *Harzgerode*, 11 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 M 35, 90 pf.); to *Hasselfelde*, $25\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 2 M 70, 1 M 80 pf.).

Ballenstedt (690 ft.; **Weisser Schwan*, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Grosser Gasthof*, at the entrance to the Schloss-Garten; **Stadt Bernburg*, in the Allée; *Dessauer Hof*, *Deutsches Haus*, in the town), a prettily-situated town with 5400 inhab., is a summer-residence of the Duke of Anhalt. A long avenue leads to the *Schloss* (generally closed) on a hill. Beautiful Schloss-Park, with fine views of the mountains. On the N. side are the *Gegensteine* (restaurant)', a fragment of the *Teufelsmauer* ('Devil's Wall', p. 392).

The **Falken Inn* (705 ft.), at the foot of the Falkenstein, may be reached by a road viâ *Opperde* and *Schloss Meisdorf* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; or by a footpath in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. viâ the forester's house of *Kohlenschacht* and the steep footpath known as the 'Lumpen-Steig'.

QUEDLINBURG

1 : 17.100

0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter

- 1 Amtsgerecht
- 2 Gutschulisch Geburtshaus
- 3 Landtraktant
- 4 Mathildenbrunnen
- 5 Stadttheater
- 6 Synagoge

- C1
D2
D12
BR2
C1
D2



To the left, a little above the inn, a footpath ascends to (25 min.) ***Schloss Falkenstein** (1080 ft.), situated on a lofty rock and dating back to the 11th cent., but several times restored (fee 50 pf.; more for a party); fine view from the tower. We now return to the valley by the same path.

A good road ascends the picturesque ***Selke-Thal** to the (5 M.) *Selkemühle* (Burg Anhalt), where it unites with the above-mentioned direct road from Ballenstedt. On the hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., are the scanty ruins of the *Burg Anhalt*. The road next leads to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mägdesprung*; but a slight detour viâ the *Meiseberg*, with a forester's house (restaurant) and fine view, 20 min. from the *Selkemühle*, is recommended; thence to *Mägdesprung* (p. 388) 1 hr.

The RAILWAY runs from Ballenstedt viâ ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rieder* to — 5 M. **Gernrode** (730 ft.; *Hôtel Stubenberg*, see below; *Belvedere*; *Brauner Hirsch*; *Deutsches Haus*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, in the town; private apartments), a town with 2800 inhab., charmingly situated on the slope of the *Stubenberg*, which attracts numerous visitors in summer. The Romanesque **Abbey Church* of the 10th cent. with its two round W. towers, restored in 1865, is a picturesque feature in the landscape. It has a choir at each end, and the E. apse is flanked by smaller apses in the old Saxon style (comp. p. 378). The tomb of the founder, Margrave Gero of Lusatia (d. 965), was restored in 1519. Romanesque cloisters on the S. side of the church partly preserved.

The ***Stubenberg**, or *Stufenberg* (920 ft.; **Hotel*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4-5 *M*), which rises above the town and may be ascended in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., affords one of the most picturesque views on this side of the Harz Mts.

A few hundred yards to the W. of Gernrode lies —

$5\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Suderode** (490 ft.; *Heene's Curhaus*, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Michaelis*; *Graun*), which has become a favourite watering-place on account of its chalybeate springs, and extends with its villas and gardens for upwards of 1 M. along the wooded slope of the hill.

Several routes lead hence to *Stecklenberg* and the *Lauenburg*. Pedestrians may ascend the pretty forest-path by the *Hôtel Michaelis*, which leads viâ the *Neue Schenke*, a forester's house (rfmts.), direct to the *Lauenburg* in 1 hr., or they may take that which passes the *Schulzenamt* at *Suderode*, skirts the wood to the left (view of *Quedlinburg* to the right), crosses the *Quedlinburg* road after 10 min., and then re-enters the wood. At the entrance to the village of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stecklenberg* (*Wurmthal Inn*), a stone post indicates the ascent to the left, passing the *Stecklenburg*, to the (25 min.) **Lauenburg** (1150 ft.) a ruined castle with a tower commanding a fine view (**Inn*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*).

A good road to the N. leads from *Stecklenberg* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neinstedt* (p. 333). — To *Thale* (p. 389), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.; finger-posts. The route by the *Georgshöhe* (p. 391) to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 390) is picturesque.

Beyond Suderode the railway bends sharply to the N. — 10 M. *Quedlinburg*, see p. 385.

The RAILWAY FROM GERNRODE TO HASSELFELDE (fares, see p. 386) ascends the *Ostergrund*, passing the *Heilige Teich*, to (3½ M.) *Sternhaus*, ½ M. to the W. of the hunting-lodge of that name (rfmts.). Thence, past the ruined *Heinrichsburg* on the left, we descend to —

6 M. **Mägdesprung** (970 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hotel Mägdesprung*, R. & A. 2, D. 2 *M*), with foundries, picturesquely placed at the junction of the Selke-Thal road with that from Ballenstedt to Stolberg. An obelisk on an eminence is to the memory of a Prince of Anhalt who founded the iron-works. Tasteful articles in cast iron may be purchased at the foundries. The place owes its name ('the maiden's leap') to the tradition that a giantess once sprang across the valley here, leaving her footprints, the *Mägetrappe*, on the height behind the inn. — By the Selke-Thal to the Falkenstein and Ballenstedt, see p. 387. — The pleasant footpath to (3 M.) Alexisbad mostly follows the right bank of the Selke.

9½ M. **Alexisbad** (1035 ft.; *Curhaus Alexisbad; Goldene Rose*, R. from 1½ *M*; *Försterling*, R. 2 *M*; *Haase; Hôtel-Pension zur Klostermühle*, pens. 4-6 *M*; lodgings 10-30 *M* per week), a summer-resort with chalybeate baths, surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

The direct road from Alexisbad to (12 M.) Stolberg (p. 393) is by *Strassberg* and the *Josephshöhe* (p. 393). Or the railway may be taken to (2 M.) *Harzgerode* (Bear), a small town with an old Schloss, on the hill, 2 M. to the E. of Alexisbad; and the diligence thence to Stolberg. Walkers leave the highroad at the turnpike at the Auerberg, and cross the *Josephshöhe*.

The path to the (1½ hr.) *Victorshöhe* quits the road to the left at the mill, a few min. below the baths, and leads through wood to the (¼ hr.) *Güntersberge* and Gernrode road, which we follow for ¼ M. towards the right, and then quit by a path leading to the left to the (¼ hr.) **Victorshöhe* (1910 ft.), the summit of the *Ramberg*, near which are several huge blocks of granite called the *Teufelsmühle*. (Inn at the forester's house.) Extensive and picturesque prospect from the tower.

A stone post by the *Teufelsmühle* indicates the descent to the right to *Friedrichsbrunnen*, Alexisbad, *Tanzplatz*, *Treseburg*, and *Thale*; to the left to the *Sternhaus* (railway-station, see above), *Mägdesprung*, and Gernrode. The latter leads in 5 min. to the above-mentioned road from *Güntersberge*, which leads past the *Stubenberg* (p. 387) to (4½ M.) Gernrode (p. 387).

The train ascends the Selke-Thal. 11 M. *Silberhütte*; 13½ M. *Lindenberg* (p. 393). — 16½ M. **Güntersberge** (1345 ft.; *Goldener Löwe; Bär*), a pleasantly situated summer-resort (900 inhab.). — Beyond (19½ M.) *Friedrichshöhe* the train quits the valley and traverses a plateau. — 22½ M. **Stiege** (1580 ft.; *Burgstieg; Schloss-Brauerei*), with 1500 inhab., and an old castle. — 25½ M. **Hasselfelde** (1480 ft.; *König von Schweden; Krone; Deutscher Kai-*

1:40.000.

1 Kilometer



ser; **Rail. Restaurant*), a town (2900 inhab.) belonging to Brunswick, and once a mining centre. Tiefenbach (p. 400) lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. To Treseburg, see p. 390. A pleasant route leads hence through the *Bähre-Thal* or *viâ Karlshaus* and *Sophienhof* to Ilfeld (p. 400; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.). Diligence daily to Blankenburg, see p. 391.

c. *Bode-Thal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg.*

One Day. From Thale in the Bode-Thal ascend to the Teufelsbrücke, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; ascend the Rosstrappe $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; inn, 10 min.; by the Herzogshöhe and Wilhelmsblick to Treseburg $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs.; by the Weisse Hirsch to the Hexentanzplatz $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; back to the station $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — Or from the station to the Tanzplatz 1 hr., Weisse Hirsch and Treseburg $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (Wilhelmsblick and back $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), through the Bode-Thal to the Jungfernbrücke 2 hrs.; then retrace steps for a few min. and ascend the Rosstrappe, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to the station 40 minutes. — *Guide unnecessary.* — Comp. the Map, p. 384.

The rocky ***Valley of the Bode**, the finest point in the Harz Mts., presents a strikingly wild and picturesque scene, to which if possible more than a single day should be devoted.

At the entrance to the valley lies **Bahnhof Thale** (630 ft. *Rail. Restaurant*), near which a number of modern villas have sprung up. To the right rise the precipitous rocks of the Rosstrappe (p. 390); to the left is the Hexentanzplatz (p. 390). The village of Thale is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.

Hotels. Near the station: *ZEHNPFUND (Pl. a), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *RITTER BODO (Pl. b), R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 M.; HEIMBURG (Pl. c); BODETHAL (Pl. d), pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. — In the village: FORELLE; WOLFSBURG; FORSTHAUS. — In the Bode-Thal: *HUBERTUSBAD, a salt-bath with pension, on an island in the Bode, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, R. 2-S, board $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *WALDKATER, pens. 6-8 M.; ZUR KÖNIGSRUHE, unpretending, R. 2 M. — Inns on the Rosstrappe and Hexentanzplatz, see p. 390.

Restaurants at the hotels; at the *Actienbrauerei* (Pl. A. B.), $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station (good beer); *Railway Restaurant*.

Baths below the Blechhütte (25 pf.). — **Visitors' Tax** (3 days free), 2-S M.

Diligence to Blankenburg, see p. 391. — Carriage 10 M per day, 5 M per half-day; with two horses 15 M and $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.

FROM THALE TO TRESEBURG THROUGH THE BODE-THAL ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.). Turning to the right on quitting the station we proceed through the Bahnhofs-Park *viâ* the (5 min.) *Actienbrauerei* (see above) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Waldkater Inn* (695 ft.), which may also be reached by a pleasant path from the *Hubertusbad* on the left bank. A pleasant path (left bank) leads from the Waldkater to the Rosstrappe (p. 390).

From the Waldkater we follow the road through the picturesque Bode-Thal to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jungfernbrücke*, whence a shady path ascends on the right bank, *viâ* the Hirschgrund and the La Vières-Höhe to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Hexentanzplatz (p. 390). On the left bank is the prettily-situated inn *Zur Königsruhe*, 6 min. beyond which we reach the *Schurre*, a steep stony slope over which a zigzag path ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Rosstrappe. A few paces farther we cross to the right bank by the *Teufelsbrücke* at the entrance to the **Bodekessel*, a wild basin of granite rocks. The road then leads through beautiful woods to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs.) —

Treseburg (915 ft.; **Weisser Hirsch & Wilhelmsblick*; **Forelle*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Bodethal*; **Wildstein*), a village beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bode and the *Lurpbode*. — An eminence opposite Treseburg, called the **Weisse Hirsch*, commands a charming view of the village and environs. A footpath to it ascends to the left, a short way beyond the bridge.

A road ascends the left bank of the Bode (carriage-road also on the right bank; omnibus) from Treseburg to (3 M.) **Altenbrak** (**Weisses Ross*, **Hirsch*, pens. 4 *M*, both unpretending; *Hôt. Schöneburg*), a mining-village with a small sulphureous spring. — Thence we may follow the right bank of the stream to (3 M.) **Wendefurth** (*Curhaus*, pens. 4 *M*; *Grasshoff*), where we cross the Blankenburg and Hasselfelde road (see below). We next (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) cross the *Rappbode* and proceed to (3 M.) *Neuwerk* (inn). Hence to *Rübeland* (p. 392), 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.

FROM TRESEBURG TO BLANKENBURG, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. The road ascends the left bank, passing (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a tunnel leading to the *Wilhelmsblick* (view of the Bodethal), and leads past *Wienrode* and *Kattenstedt* (Inn). — Pedestrians may turn to the left about 10 min. beyond the tunnel and proceed through the wood by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) forester's house of *Todtenrode* (rfmts.) to (1 hr.) *Wienrode*.

FROM TRESEBURG TO HASSELFELDE, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. The footpath leads through beautiful beech-woods. In about 1 hr. we reach a stone finger-post, indicating the way to *Stiege* (p. 388; left) and *Hasselfelde* (p. 388; right).

FROM THALE TO THE ROSSTRAPPE. The above route from Thale to the Rosstrappe by the Bode-Thal and the Schurre may be taken, or the direct path (50 min.) may be preferred. In the latter case we pass the 'Hüttenwerk' (foundry) to the bridge across the Bode, beyond which we turn first to the right, then (2 min.) to the left, and at the beginning of the wood, ascend to the right. The easier route hence leads straight on viâ the (35 min.) *Bülowschöhe* to the (5 min.) *Gasthaus zur Rosstrappe* (R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 *M*).

The ***Rosstrappe** (1315 ft.; imposing view), 10 min. from the inn, is a granite rock projecting like a bastion into the valley of the Bode, and rising precipitously to a height of 650 ft. above the stream. The name ('horse's hoof-print') is derived from an impression in the rock resembling a gigantic hoof, left there by the horse of a princess, who, when pursued by a giant, is said to have leaped across the valley. To the right is the *Schurre* (p. 389).

Proceeding to the N.W. of the Rosstrappe Inn, we may descend in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the road from Thale, which leads by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Herzogshöhe* (view) and the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Wilhelmsblick* (p. 390) to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Treseburg* (see above).

FROM THALE TO THE HEXENTANZPLATZ (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). We ascend between the Bodethal and Princess Brunbilde Inns (Pl. d and e), and turn to the left. In 8 min. more we turn to the left again; beyond a small bridge we follow the broad road ascending the *Steinbach-Thal* to the right; and finally we diverge to the right by (20 min.) a footpath. — The carriage-road diverges at the top of the hill from the highroad ascending the *Steinbach-Thal* to *Friedrichsbrunn*.

The ***Hexentanzplatz** (1525 ft.; *Hotel*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 5-6 *M*) is a rocky plateau opposite the Rosstrappe, and 210 ft. higher, com-

manding a similar, and perhaps still more striking view. To the left in the distance rises the Brocken. In the vicinity are several other fine points of view.

FROM THE HEXENTANZPLATZ TO TRESEBURG by the *Weisse Hirsch*. A footpath descends on the S. in 10 min. to the above-mentioned road from Thale to Friedrichsbrunn. The latter soon passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Tanzplatz) a monument to the forester *Pfeil*, a recumbent stag surrounded by six fine beeches. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, the road bends to the left and a forest-path leads to the right. In the middle is the path to the (5 min.) *Weisse Hirsch* (p. 390), whence we reach Treseburg in 10 minutes.

FROM THALE TO SUDERODE (p. 387) AND GERNRODE (p. 387), 6 M., a pleasant road, passing ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stecklenberg*, etc. (comp. p. 387). — The circuit by the *Georgshöhe*, 1 hr. from Thale, and thence to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Stecklenberg* is recommended. At the junction of the road from the station with that from the village of Thale a direction-post indicates the forest-path to the **Georgshöhe*, the tower on which commands a beautiful survey of the plain. A footpath descends hence through the wood into the valley. After 20 min. we reach a carriage-road; we then pass ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a cross-way with a finger-post near a plaster-mill, and reach *Stecklenberg* $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on. — From the Hexentanzplatz to the *Georgshöhe* 1 hr.: we follow the road descending from the inn to the S.E. to the highroad, cross the latter, and ascend a road to the left.

d. Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode. Tanne.

Blankenburg, the Regenstein, and the Ziegenkopf 4-5 hrs., thence to Rübeland $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., Baumannshöhle $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; from Rübeland to Elbingerode 1 hr. — Ascent of the Brocken from Elbingerode, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., see p. 401.

Blankenburg. — **Hotels.** **WEISSER ADLER*, R. 2-5, D. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., with garden; *KRONE*, *STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG*, both well spoken of, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M.; **KAISER WILHELM*, at the station; *FÜRSTENHOF*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, pens. 4-5 M.; **SILBERBORN*, pens. 4-6 M. — Inns on the *Ziegenkopf* and the *Teufelsmauer*, see below.

Restaurants. *Badegarten*; *Richard*; *Café Curhaus*; *Damköhler*; *Bestehorn*; *Railway Restaurant*.

Diligence daily to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hasselfelde* (p. 388) and to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Thale* (p. 389). — Railway to *Halberstadt*, see p. 331; to *Tanne*, see p. 392.

Blankenburg (750 ft.), a town with 10,000 inhab., a favourite summer-resort, is picturesquely situated on the slope of the hills and commanded by the lofty ducal Schloss. In the market-place are the handsome old *Rathhaus* and the church of *St. Bartholomew*. The *Schloss* (1095 ft.) contains armour, pictures (one attributed to *Dürer*), and other objects of interest (adm. 50 pf.; to the deer-park 50 pf.). In the *Tränke-Str.* is a small *Museum of Antiquities*. On the *Schnappelberg* stands a monument to those who fell in 1870-71.

To the N. of Blankenburg ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) rises the **Regenstein*, a precipitous sandstone cliff, 240 ft. above the plain, on the E. side of which a castle was erected by Emp. Henry the Fowler in 919. The castle, captured by Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War, was demolished by Frederick the Great. Little of it now remains except the vaults and embrasures hewn in the rocks. Entrance by the *Raubgrafen-Tunnel*, on the E. side. Admirable view, especially towards Blankenburg (tavern at the top). — If time permit, the traveller may return by ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Heimbürg* (*Deutsches Haus*), a village with a castle (view), and the monastery of *Michaelstein* (*Zur Waldmühle*), 2 M. to the N. of Blankenburg.

The **Ziegenkopf* (1410 ft.; Inn, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.), another good point of view, is reached by ascending the Rübeland road for 20 min., thence by a footpath (10 min.) to the right. — To *Hüttenrode* (p. 392) 40 min. more.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.E. of Blankenburg, on the road to Treseburg, are the huge sandstone masses of the **Teufelsmauer**, at the N. base of which is the **Hotel Heidelberg* (R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ *M*). View from the *Grossvater* (inn at its foot).

FROM BLANKENBURG TO THE ROSSTRAPPE. The road to Treseburg is followed as far as (2 M.) *Wienrode* (two inns), a little beyond which an enclosure is crossed; at a finger-post the wood is entered to the left, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Rosstrappe* (p. 390) is reached. — To *Wernigerode*, viâ *Michaelstein* (see below) and the forester's house of *Benzigerode*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

RAILWAY FROM BLANKENBURG TO TANNE, $19\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 3 *M* 80, 2 *M* 80, 1 *M* 90 pf.). The engineering difficulties have been overcome by a combination of the ordinary locomotive with the rack-and-pinion (toothed wheel) system. The steepest gradients are, respectively, 1:40 and 1:16 $\frac{1}{2}$. The first stations are ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bast-Michaelstein* and ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Braunesumpf*, between which a long tunnel ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) under the *Ziegenkopf* is traversed. Then we ascend gradually to (7 M.) *Hüttenrode* (1575 ft.). The train descends to the picturesque wooded and rocky valley of the *Bode*, through which it runs to —

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Rübeland** (1290 ft.; *Hermannshöhle*; *Krokstein*, well spoken of; *Goldner Löwe*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a Brunswick village with foundries, lying in the valley of the *Bode*, near some interesting stalactite caverns. On the right bank is the ***HERMANNSHÖHLE** (electric light; open daily 9-1 and 2-6), and on the left bank, 150 ft. above the stream, is the **BAUMANNSHÖHLE**. Tickets (one cave 1 *M*, both $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*) are obtained in the *Höhlen-Museum*, which contains fossil animal remains found in the caves. The visit to each cave takes 1 hr. A third cavern, the *Bielshöhle*, is now inaccessible. On a precipitous rock opposite the Tanne Inn rises the ruin of *Birkenfeld*. To Treseburg (omnibus), see p. 390.

At Rübeland the train quits the valley of the *Bode* and ascends a valley with curious rock-formations to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Elbingerode** (1535 ft.; *Waldhof*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 *M*; *Goldner Adler*; *Blauer Engel*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an iron-mining town with 3000 inhabitants. Omnibus to *Dreiannen-Hohne*, see p. 401; diligence twice daily to (7 M.) *Wernigerode* (p. 398). — The railway reaches its highest point in the barren plain of *Elbingerode*.

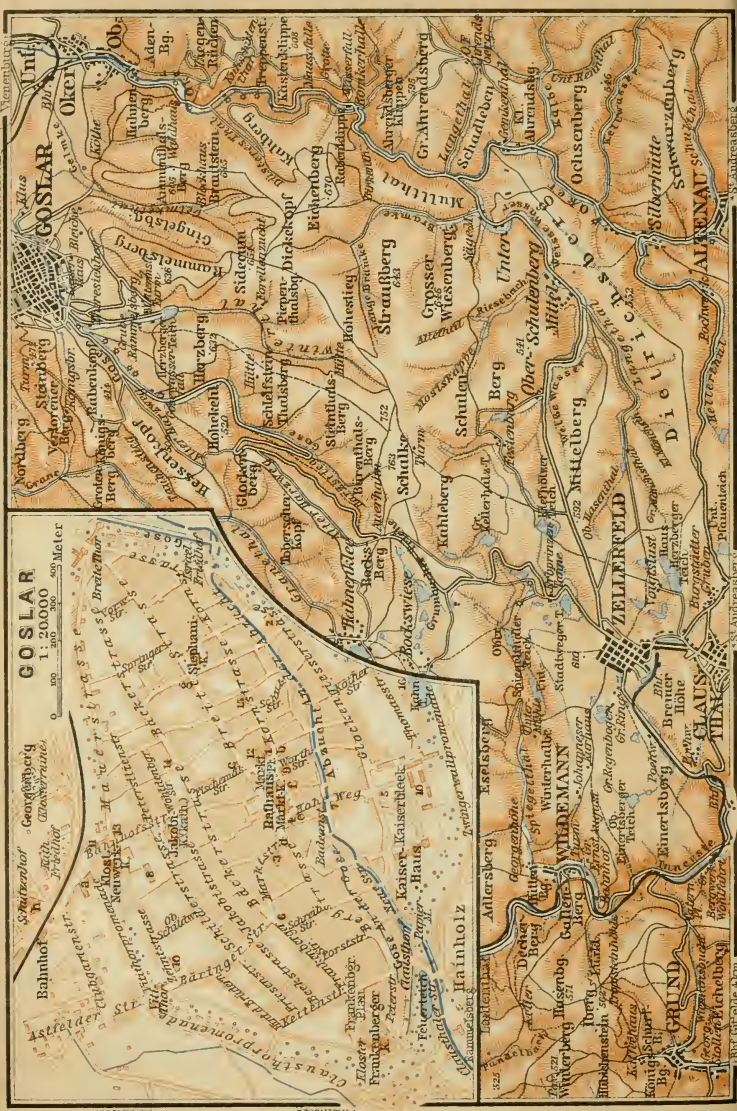
15 M. *Rothehütte-Königshof* (1410 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), near the junction of the *Warme* and the *Kalte Bode*, and the castle of *Königshof*, inhabited by the Saxon and Salic emperors. Ascent of the *Brocken*, see p. 401.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tanne* (*Harzbahn*; *Tanne*) is the terminus of the railway. *Sorge* (p. 400) lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. A narrow-gauge line from Tanne to *Brunnenbach* (p. 400) is under construction.

e. *Stolberg. Josephshöhe. Neustadt unterm Hohnstein.*

From *Rottleberode* to *Stolberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., viâ *Eichenforst* to *Neustadt*, 4 hrs.

From *Berga-Kelbra* (p. 379) to *Rottleberode*, 6 M., railway in 23 min., viâ *Uftrungen*. From *Rottleberode* (*Chauséehaus*; *Post*;



Rail. Restaurant) to *Stolberg*, 4 M. (diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; walking preferable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) up the picturesque *Stolberger-Thal*, which is watered by the *Tyra*.

Stolberg (945 ft.; **Kanzler*; **Eberhardt*; *Schützenhaus*, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 M.), a place with many quaint old houses, charmingly situated at the convergence of four small valleys, and frequently visited as summer-quarters. On an eminence (1230 ft.) rises the *Château* of Prince Stolberg, the proprietor of the district, with a valuable library (50,000 vols.) and armoury, surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Pleasing view from the *Thiergarten*. At the edge of the wood is ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Luther's Beech* (view), under which the reformer is said to have sat in 1525.

Pleasant excursions to the E. to the (35 min.) *Wolfgangshöhe*; to the S. to the (50 min.) *Wendelstieg* in the *Stolberger-Thal*; and to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Birkenkopf* (1925 ft.; view), whence Stiege may be reached in 2 hrs. (p. 388).

FROM STOLBERG TO HARZGERODE AND ALEXISBAD, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., road, see p. 388. Pedestrians should quit the road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Stolberg, by a path leading to the right to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Auerberg*, called the **Josephshöhe* (1975 ft.; inn). — Thence by *Strassberg* and the *Lindenberg* (p. 388), and down the *Selke-Thal*, to (3 hrs.) *Alexisbad* (p. 388).

From Stolberg the direct road to Neustadt unterm Hohnstein leads viâ *Hainfeld* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; but the longer route ($3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 hrs.) viâ the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge of *Eichenforst*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rodishain*, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the ruin of *Ebersburg*, is preferable.

Neustadt unterm Hohnstein (860 ft.; *Hohnstein*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Rathhaus*; *Schmidt*), has a hydropathic establishment, and the fine ruins of the castle of *Hohnstein* (2040 ft.), the seat of the counts of that name, who became extinct in 1693.

From Neustadt a road ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) viâ *Osterode*, and a footpath (white marks; 3 hrs.) skirting the *Poppenberg* (1955 ft.; *View) from the ruin of *Hohnstein*, lead to Ilfeld (p. 400).

II. The Western Harz.

f. Goslar. Oker-Thal.

1st day. *Goslar*. — 2nd Day. Walk to the *Waldhaus Restaurant* (or take the train to *Oker*) and walk through the valley to (2 hrs.) *Romkerhalle*, and by the *Feigenbaum Klippe* and *Kästen Klippe* to *Silberhorn* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Harzburg*.

Goslar. — Hotels. *HÔTEL HANNOVER (Pl. a), at the station, R. 2-3, pens. 5– $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *KAISERWORTH, in the market (see p. 394), R. & B. 3-4, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *ZUM ACHTERMANN, R. 2-3 M., SCHÜTZENHOF (Pl. h), both near the station; HANNIBAL'S (Pl. c), with restaurant, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. — KRONPRINZ ERNST AUGUST (Pl. f), in the market, very fair; ALTDEUTSCHES GILDEHAUS (Pl. d).

Restaurants. *Brusttuch* (Pl. 4; p. 394), D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; **Achtermann*, in the *Pauls Thurm*; *Schöner Garten*; *Klus*; *Bürgergarten*; *Bleiche*.

Carriage and pair to *Altenau* 12, to *Auerhahn* 8, to *Harzburg* viâ *Oker* and *Romkerhalle* 15, to *Rammelsberg* $4\frac{1}{2}$, to *Romkerhalle* 8, to *Steinberg* and back 9, to *Waldhaus* viâ *Oker* 6 M.

KEY TO PLAN. 1. Amtsgericht. 2. St. Annen-Haus. 3. Poor-House. 4. *Brusttuch*. 5. *Domcapelle*. 6. *Fenkner's Museum*. 7. *Grosse Heilige Kreuz*. 8. *Gymnasium*. 9. *Kaiserworth*. 10. *Barracks*. 11. *Pauls Thurm*. 12. *Police Station*. 13. *Post Office*. 14. *Synagogue*. 15. *Girls' School*. 16. *Zwinger*.

Goslar (845 ft.), an ancient town with 14,900 inhab., lies on the *Gose*, on the N. side of the Harz, at the foot of the metalliferous Rammelsberg (p. 396). The numerous towers, the partly-preserved ramparts, and the quaint old houses with wood-carving impart an air of importance to the place.

Goslar was founded at the beginning of the 10th cent. and soon acquired importance in consequence of the discovery of valuable silver-mines in the vicinity (p. 396). It became a favourite residence of the Saxon and Salic emperors, one of whose most extensive palaces was situated here. The attachment of the citizens to Henry IV., who was born at Goslar in 1050, involved the town in the misfortunes of that monarch. In 1206 the town, which adhered steadfastly to the Hohenstaufen, was taken and destroyed by Otho IV., the rival of Philip. Goslar joined the Hanseatic League about 1350 and reached the zenith of its prosperity at the beginning of the 16th century. In 1802 it lost its independence for the first time and was annexed to Prussia. From 1816 to 1866 it belonged to Hanover.

Near the station, to the left, is the handsome Romanesque church of the monastery of **Neuwerk**, of the close of the 12th cent.; interesting choir; wall-paintings of the 13th cent. in the apse (open 11-2 and, except Sun., 5-6). Opposite to it rises the *Pauls Thurm*, a remnant of the old fortifications. The street between these leads to the antiquated **Market*, with the Rathhaus and Kaiserworth, and adorned with a large fountain-basin in metal, said to date from the 12th century.

The **Rathhaus** is a simple Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with an arcade beneath (entrance by the steps on the S. side; 1-2 pers., each 50 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.; closed 1-3).

The **HALL** (originally the chapel) is adorned with late-Gothic carvings (ca. 1500) and with paintings (freely restored) by *M. Wohlgemut* of Nuremberg. Interesting old books of the Gospels, charters, instruments of torture, and other curiosities are exhibited in glass-cases; also two late-Gothic silver goblets and a richly-decorated tankard of 1417. — Near the staircase is the 'Beisskatze', a kind of cage in which shrews used to be incarcerated. Fine chandeliers.

The *Kaiserworth* (Pl. 9), formerly a guild-house, now an inn, with an arcade below, dates from 1494, and is adorned with statues of eight German emperors. — To the W. of the Rathhaus rises the *Marktkirche*, a late-Romanesque church (rebuilt after a fire in 1844), with Gothic choir and aisle subsequently added. The *Brusttuch* (Pl. 4), opposite the W. portal of the church, a curious old house of 1526, restored in 1870, is adorned with grotesque wood carvings (restaurant). Opposite is the *Bakers' Guildhouse* (1557), now a hotel. At *Frankenberger-Str.* 32 are the antiquarian collections of *Herr Fenkner* (open daily, 9-6; 1 *M*). At the W. end of the same street is the *Frankenberg Church*, built in 1108 and restored in 1880. The S. portal is adorned with sculptures of the 13th cent., and the paintings in the interior (unfortunately restored) date from early in the same century.

At No. 7 *Hohe Weg*, a street leading to the S. from the *Marktkirche*, is the *Grosse Heilige Kreuz*, or *St. John's Hospital* (Pl. 7), dating from 1253 (?) and now an almshouse. No. 20 in the same

street is the *Natural History Museum* (Sun. 11-1 free; at other times 50 pf.). At the S. end of the Hohe Weg is the *Kaiserbleek*, or *Kaiserbeet*, a large open space where some venerable ruins still bear testimony to the ancient grandeur of Goslar.

The so-called **Domcapelle* was once the vestibule of the N. portal of a celebrated cathedral of St. Simon and St. Jude, which was founded by Henry III. about 1045, and taken down in 1820.

Over the PORTAL are figures of Conrad II., Henry III., and SS. Matthew, Simon, and Jude. The richly-sculptured column by the portal, executed, according to the inscription, by *Hartmann*, is worthy of particular notice.

In the INTERIOR are several interesting relics of the decorations of the ancient cathedral, sculptures, tombstones, and various curiosities, among which may be mentioned the '*Krodo Altar*', an oblong reliquary of the 11th or 12th cent., made of plates of brass, with traces of filigree ornamentation and round holes for the insertion of precious stones. The four stooping figures that support it are older (ca. 1000?) and originally bore a font. The chapel is open the whole day in summer. Fee for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75 pf.

In a square to the right rises the **Kaiserhaus*, the oldest secular edifice in Germany, founded by Henry III. (1039-56). The palace was burned down in 1289 and afterwards rebuilt, but disfigured by alterations and additions. The exterior was judiciously restored in 1867-78 (adm. 9-1 and 2 till dusk; castellan in the N. wing; fee).

The *Kaiserhaus* consists of the *Saalbau* and the chapel of St. Ulrich, connected by a wing, and approached by a broad flight of steps. The upper floor of the *Saalbau* is occupied by the imperial hall (56 yds. long, 17 yds. wide, 35 ft. high), which looks towards the Platz, with seven massive round-arched windows. It is adorned with frescoes by *Wislicenus*, representing various characteristic scenes in the evolution of the German imperial system. The large central picture is an allegorical representation of the foundation of the new German Empire. Above the windows is the story of the Sleeping Beauty. Opposite the central window is the ancient imperial throne, which stood in the cathedral till 1820. — The *Chapel of St. Ulrich*, a double chapel in the form of a Greek cross, dating from the close of the 11th cent., was destined for the domestic worship of the imperial court; in the interior is the painted tomb of Henry III. (formerly in the cathedral). — On the groundfloor of the *Saalbau* are equestrian statues of Emp. Frederick Barbarossa and Emp. William I.

From the *Domcapelle* we proceed to the S.E. by the *Glockengiesser-Str.* and *Köther-Str.* to the *Zwinger* (Pl. 16), a round tower, commanding a fine survey of the town. At the end of the *Glockengiesser-Str.* (No. 65) is the *St. Annenhaus* (Pl. 2), a convent converted into an almshouse in 1494; it contains two frescoes (ca. 1500), etc. — To the N.E. is the old *Breitenthor*, whence we may return to the station by the *Maurer-Str.*, or to the market-place by the *Breite-Str.*, passing *St. Stephen's Church* (1729-34).

The *Farbensümpfe*, ponds fed by streams from the *Rammelsberg*, yield the ochre dye of this neighbourhood. A grotto and chapel (25 pf.) hewn in the *Klus*, an isolated sandstone rock in the vicinity, are said to have been founded by Agnes (d. 1077), wife of Emp. Henry III. On the *Petersberg* (¼ hr.) are a few relics of the *Abbey of St. Peter* (view of the town). — On the *Georgenberg*, near the station, are the remains of a *Monastic Church* (1128-31).

The **Rammelsberg** (2040 ft. above the sea-level), which rises above the town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., has for nine centuries yielded copper and lead, besides smaller quantities of gold, silver, zinc, and sulphur. Foreigners who desire to visit the mines must apply, through a consul, to the Foreign Office at Berlin.

To the N.W. of Goslar rises the **Steinberg** (1575 ft.; *Inn), easily ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. from the Viti-Thor. — A picturesque path leads through the *Gose-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Auerhahn* (inn), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. of the **Schalke* (2505 ft.; view). — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the Auerhahn lies **Hahnenklee** (**Deutsches Haus*; *Hahnenkleer Hof*), a summer-resort, whence we may proceed viâ ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bockswiese* (**Curhaus*) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Wildemann* (p. 402).

On the road to Harzburg, 3 M. to the E. of Goslar, is the village and railway-station of **Oker** (680 ft.; Luer's Inn), with important foundries. It lies at the entrance to the wild ***Oker-Thal**, the road ascending which affords picturesque views of the precipitous cliffs. The road crosses the Oker by the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Romkerbrücke* (Hôtel *Romkerhalle*, R., L., & A. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 4 *M*, good cuisine; omnibus from Harzburg), where there is an artificial waterfall. A pleasant path leads hence to the N.E. viâ ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kästenklippe* and *Elfenstein* (p. 397) to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Harzburg. — The highroad goes on to (6 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 402). A finger-post to the left, 200 yds. from the inn, indicates the route across a bridge to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ahrendberger Klippen* (p. 397). Beyond *Ober-Schulenberg*, about 3 M. from the *Romkerhalle*, a forest-path, shorter than the road, diverges on the left to *Clausthal* (p. 402).

g. Harzburg. Ilsenburg. Wernigerode.

RAILWAY from *Harzburg* to (20 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* (p. 334), viâ *Ilsenburg* and *Wernigerode*, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 2 *M* 50, 1 *M* 90, 1 *M* 30 pf.; to *Ilsenburg*, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 *M* 10, 90, 60 pf.; thence to *Wernigerode*, in 20-25 min., 80, 60, 40 pf.); comp. pp. 398, 399. — The following is a pleasant WALK of two days (or, including the *Brocken*, three days). *Harzburg* and environs 5-6 hrs.; by the *Rabenklippen* to *Ilsenburg* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; *Ilsenstein* and waterfalls $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; by the *Plessenburg* and through the *Steinerne Renne* to *Wernigerode* 3 hrs.; environs of *Wernigerode* 3-4 hrs.

Harzburg. — **Hotels.** In the upper part of Harzburg, near the pleasure grounds and the mountains: ***HARZBURGER HOF** (Pl. a), commanding a view in every direction, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, other meals paid to the waiter; ***BELVEDERE** (Pl. b), D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-9 *M*; **LUDWIGSLUST** (Pl. c); ***WULFERT'S** (Pl. d); ***JULIUSHALL** (Pl. e); ***EGGELING'S HOTEL & PENSION** (Pl. f), pens. from $5\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — In the village: **LÖHR'S** (Pl. h), D. 3, pens. 6-9 *M*; **BURCKELLER**; **VICTORIA** (Pl. i). — Near the station: **STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG**; **RAILWAY HOTEL**; **LINDENHOF** (Pl. g); **DEUTSCHES HAUS**, **WEISSES ROSS**, at *Bündheim* (see p. 397). — On the *Burgberg*: **HÔTEL BURGBERG** (see p. 397; flag hoisted by day and a lantern shown at night when rooms still to be had). — Apartments also to be obtained in numerous villas (pensions), many elegantly fitted up, with prices to correspond: *Curhaus*; *Villa Löhr*; *Villa Feise*; *Rautmann*; *Ulrich*; *Reusche*, etc.

Carriages (drivers show tariff on demand). From the station to *Bad Julius hall*, the *Eichen*, or *Curhaus*, 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, 3-5 pers. 2 *M*; to the *Ludwigslust* or the *Harzburger Hof*, 1 *M* 25 or 2 *M* 50 pf. — To the *Burgberg*, with two horses, 6 *M*; *Radau Fall* $4\frac{3}{4}$; *Ilsenburg* $10\frac{1}{4}$; *Romkerhalle* and back, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s stay, with one horse, 9 *M*, two horses, $12\frac{3}{4}$ *M*; *Wernigerode* $11\frac{3}{4}$ or $17\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; *Brocken* $18\frac{1}{2}$ or 27 *M*, there and back in one day $22\frac{1}{2}$ or 33 *M*, returning on following morning $31\frac{3}{4}$ or $40\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. In each case driver's fee is included. — **Horses and Mules** $4\frac{1}{2}$ *M* per day,



Zellerfeld
Clausthal



attendant's fee $2\frac{1}{2}$ M; to the Brocken 5 M, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ M to the driver and the animal's food.

Porters 4 M per day, with an allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M for food.

Visitors' Tax for a stay of five days or more 1 pers. 6, 2 pers. 12 M.

Harzburg (770 ft.), at the entrance to the *Radau-Thal*, consists of the villages of *Neustadt*, *Bündheim* (with a stud-farm), and *Schlewecke*, connected by numerous villas and gardens, and is the most fashionable summer-resort in the Harz, with pleasant promenades extending far into the *Radau-Thal* and up the adjoining heights. Pop. 7000.

About a mile to the S. of the station are the *Juliusshall Saline Baths* (opened in 1898), opposite which are a covered promenade and the *Krodo Quelle* (used for drinking).

At the foot of the hill is the *Curhaus* (see p. 396). A bridge crosses to the pleasant *Eichen* (oaks) promenades, which contain a café and shopkeepers' stalls (music frequently).

The finest point in the environs is the **Burgberg* (1555 ft.; Hotel, see p. 396), crowned with the scanty ruins of the Harzburg, a castle of Emp. Henry IV., which commands an admirable prospect. The '*Canossa Monument*', erected in 1877, consisting of a granite obelisk with a bronze medallion of Prince Bismarck by Engelhard, refers to the humiliation of Emp. Henry IV. before Pope Gregory VI. at Canossa in 1077, and to the words used by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag in 1872 ('we won't go to Canossa!').

The road leads from the *Curhaus* up the valley to the S. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Radau Fall* (*Inn; omnibus), a fine artificial cascade, whence we may return by a path to the right a little below the fall, crossing the *Schmalenberg* (views from the *Bärenstein* and *Wilhelmsblick*).

Beautiful walks on the W. side of the valley (with finger-posts and distinguishing letters): past the Hôtel *Ludwigslust* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Silberborn* and thence viâ the (20 min.) *Elfenstein* (1280 ft.) and (20 min. more) the refuge hut at the '*Stiefmutter*' to the *Kästenklippe*, in the *Oker-Thal*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther on. On the E. side, beyond the *Radau Fall*: to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Grotto*, the (1 hr.) *Molkenhaus* (1625 ft.), a chalet and tavern, etc.

From Harzburg to the *Oker-Thal* by the *Ahrendsberger Klippen*, 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — The path ascends the *Breitenberg*, to the left of the Hôtel *Ludwigslust*, and is indicated by numerous way-posts. Refreshments at the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Ahrendsberger Forsthaus*. The route by the *Kästenklippe*, mentioned above, is, however, preferable.

FROM HARZBURG TO ILSENBURG by the *Rabenklippen*, 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. A few minutes before the top of the *Burgberg* is reached, at a stone finger-post, the broad '*Kaiserweg*' diverges from the road to the E. (The name is derived from a tradition that Emp. Henry IV. fled in this direction when his castle was captured by the Saxons.) This road leads to the (10 min.) *Säperstelle*, a spot with a bench, where direction-posts indicate the way in a straight direction to the *Kattenäse*, to the right to the *Molkenhaus* (to the Brocken, see p. 401) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Rabenklippen*, where a fine view of the *Ecker-Thal* and the Brocken is enjoyed (restaurant). We then descend towards the N.E. to the (20 min.) *Ecker-Thal*, through which a road leads to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eckerkrug* (*Inn). Thence by a forest-path to the right (S.E.) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ilseburg*.

The RAILWAY runs from Harzburg through the *Schimmerwald* and along the base of the mountains. Beyond ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eckerthal* it crosses the *Ecker*. $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Stapelburg*.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ilsenburg* (780 ft.; **Rothe Forellen*, with garden, pens. 6-8 *M*; **Grothey zur Tanne*, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Ilsen-thal*; *Hercynia*, opposite the station; omn. to the Brocken, see p. 401) is a busy village of 4100 inhab. at the mouth of the *Ilse-Thal*, with *Iron Works* of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode, where artistic and other objects in cast iron are manufactured (no admission; depot in the village). It is commanded by the handsome Romanesque *Schloss* of the prince, on an eminence to the S.E., originally founded in 998 as a Benedictine abbey.

The **Ilse-Thal*, one of the finest valleys in the Harz, presents a succession of remarkably picturesque rock and forest scenes, enlivened by a series of miniature cascades, and rendered still more interesting by the numerous romantic legends attaching to it. The valley is traversed by a carriage-road, and also by a footpath (see below). The former leads to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) foot of the *Ilsenstein*, a precipitous buttress of granite, rising to a height of 500 ft. above the valley. From the *Ilsenstein* and *Prinzess Ilse* inns at the foot several paths lead to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit, where an iron cross has been erected to some of the fallen warriors of 1813-15 (fine view). The road, which continues to accompany the stream and its pretty *Waterfalls* for upwards of 3 M., is recommended to the lover of the picturesque, even if the ascent of the Brocken (p. 401) is not contemplated.

In descending from the *Ilsenstein* a footpath to the right, marked P and Pl., and also a road diverging to the left from the road in the *Ilse-Thal*, lead to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Plessenburg*, a forester's house and a favourite point for picnics. The *Karlsklippen*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther up, command a fine view. Road from the *Plessenburg*, marked St. R., to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wernigerode* road, which ascends to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Steinerne Renne*. — Another road from the *Plessenburg* to *Wernigerode* leads by *Allenrode*.

Between *Ilsenburg* and *Wernigerode* the railway (p. 396) passes (11 M.) *Drübeck*, with its Romanesque church (11-12th cent.).

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wernigerode*. — *Hotels*. **WEISSER HIRSCH*, in the market; **MONOPOL*, by the Western-Thor station, pens. 4-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; **DEUTSCHES HAUS*, **KNAUF*, in the Burg-Strasse, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2, pens. from 5 *M*; **GOthisches Haus*, in the market. — **LINDENBERG*, on the *Lindenberg*, near the town, with view. — In the *Mühlen-Thal*: *MÜHLENTAL*; *KÜSTER's KAMP*, both also pensions. — *Railway Restaurant*. — Wine at *Uehr's*, *Unterengengasse* 14. — Beer: *Ahrends*, *Breite-Str.* 25; *Rathskeller*; *Gesellschafts-haus*, with rooms to let.

Carriage to the *Steinerne Renne* $7\frac{1}{2}$. *Rübeland* 10, *Regenstein* 9, *Brocken* 18 *M* (there and back); fee 1-2 *M*. — *Diligence* to *Elbingerode*, see p. 392. — *Railway* to *Nordhausen*, see p. 399.

Wernigerode (770 ft.), with a loftily-situated *Schloss* and a park of the Prince of Stolberg-Wernigerode, lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Harz Mts., at the confluence of the *Zilligerbach* and the *Holzemme*. Pop. 10,500. The *Rathhaus*, with a timber façade of 1498, and many of the houses are picturesque old Gothic structures.

The *Regierungs-Gebäude* contains the *Fürst Otto Museum* (adm. free Sun. 11-1, Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 10-1 & 3-5; at other times 1 *M.*). — The *Lustgarten* (containing the *Library*, with 110,000 vols. and 1100 MSS., and the *Palm-House*), the *Thiërgarten* or park, the *Lindenberg* (see p. 393), to the S. of the town, the *Armenleuteberg*, the *Hurburg* (restaurant), and the *Scharfenstein* afford beautiful walks.

The most attractive excursion from Wernigerode is to the *Steinerne Renne* (railway to Hasserode 20 min.; thence on foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The road ascends the valley of the *Holzemme* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hasserode* (see below). — At the entrance to the village a finger-post indicates the road to the left to Schierke, Hohnstein, and Hohne, and to the right to the *Steinerne Renne*. Pedestrians may quit the road a little farther on by a path to the left, past the inn *Zur Steinernen Renne*. The road now ascends the beautiful, pine-clad valley of the *Holzemme*, or **Steinerne Renne*, passing (22 min.) the railway-station of that name, and the (12 min.) *Silberner Mann Restaurant*. A little beyond the latter we ascend to the left, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we cross to the left bank, on which is (10 min.) the **Hôtel-Restaurant Steinerne Renne* (pens. $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*). A broad path to the left leads to Hohne (see below), and one to the right to the *Plessenburg* in 1 hr. (see p. 398). Fine view from the *Renneklippen*, 10 min. to the N. Ascent of the *Brocken*, see p. 401.

From the *Steinerne Renne Hotel* we may, with a guide, ascend the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hohenstein* (view), and return by the road through the *Thumkuhlen-Thal* to Wernigerode; or we may proceed viâ the forester's house of *Hohne* (inn, with pension) to the Schierke road or the path through the *Jacobsbruch* to the *Brocken*. An ascent of the *Hohneklippen* (2975 ft.; **Panorama*) may be combined with the latter route.

TO ELBINGERODE, 7 M. from Wernigerode, diligence once daily, up the valley of the *Zilligerbach*. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Wernigerode is a forester's house, where the road diverges on the left to the *Hartenberg* (restaurant), whence a foot-path leads to *Rübeland* (p. 392). A finger-post, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, indicates a path to the right to the *Büchenberg* (inn). Thence to *Elbingerode* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (comp. p. 392).

Beyond Wernigerode the railway (p. 396) goes on to (17 M.) *Minsleben* and (20 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* (p. 384).

h. From Wernigerode to Nordhausen.

37 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 *M.* 70, 3 *M.* 10 pf.; no 1st cl.). — To (20 min.) *Hasserode*, 30, 20 pf.; to (27 min.) *Steinerne Renne*, 45, 30 pf.; to (55 min.) *Dreiannen-Hohne*, 1 *M.* 20, 80 pf.; to Schierke 2 *M.* 20, 1 *M.* 55 pf. To the top of the *Brocken* 4 *M.* 20, 2 *M.* 80 pf., there and back 5 *M.* 80, 3 *M.* 70 pf. — From *Nordhausen* to the *Brocken*, 6 *M.* 60, 4 *M.* 40, return-ticket 9 *M.*, 6 *M.* 10.

Wernigerode, see p. 398. — The trains start from a local station beside the other and ascend the valley of the *Holzemme*. — $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hasserode I-Kirchstrasse* (*Neue Quelle*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, unpretending); 2 M. *Hasserode II-Frankensfeldgasse* (*Kapitelsburg*, new). — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hasserode* (950 ft.; **Steinerne Renne*, pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8 *M.*; *Hohnstein*, pens. 4- $6\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; *Steinberg*, pens. 4- $5\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, well spoken of), a village much visited as a summer-resort. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Steinerne*

Renne (p. 399). The railway now skirts the slopes of the *Beerberg* and ascends the *Drenge-Thal*. — $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Dreiannen-Hohne* (1780 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Signalfichte). Railway hence up the *Brocken*, see below.

Beyond (12 M.) *Elend* (1640 ft.; Waldmühle; *St. Hubertus) we cross the *Kalte Bode* and pass under the line from *Tanne* to *Brunnenbachsmühle* (p. 392). 16 M. *Sorge*. $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Benneckenstein* (Rail. Restaurant; Rathskeller; Kronprinz), an iron-mining town (3200 inhab.) and summer-resort. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. is *Hohegeiss* (p. 382); and 8 M. to the S. is *Ellrich* (p. 381). — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tiefenbachmühle*; 27 M. *Eisfelder Thalmühle*; 29 M. *Netzkater*; $29\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Thal-Brauerei*. — The line traverses the village of *Ilfeld*.

31 M. *Ilfeld* (835 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Tanne*; *Krone*), a village at the entrance to the romantic *Bähre-Thal*. The *Præmonstratensian* abbey founded here in 1196 was converted in 1546 into a school.

Pleasant excursions to the N.E. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Herzberg*; to the E. to (1 hr.) *Kaulberg*, and thence viâ the *Bielsteine* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Falkenstein* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Poppenberg* (p. 393); to the N. to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Netzkater* and (1 hr.) *Rabenstein*; to the W. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Harzburg* and the forester's house of *Braunsteinhaus* (inn). — From *Ilfeld* to *Neustadt unterm Hohnstein*, see p. 393.

$33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Niedersachswerfen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of the station mentioned on p. 382. — Beyond (34 M.) *Crimderode* we cross the *Zorge*. — 37 M. *Nordhausen* (p. 379); station adjoining the main line station.

i. *The Brocken.*

a. *Railway* (opened in 1893; best views to the left) from *Dreiannen-Hohne* to the summit, 12 M. in 1 hr. (fares up 3 *M*, 2 *M*, down $1\frac{1}{2}$, 1 *M*, return-ticket 4, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*).

Dreiannen-Hohne, see above. The *Brocken* line diverges to the W. from the *Nordhausen* line, and crosses the *Wormke-Schlucht*.

3 M. *Schierke* (1900 ft.; **Fürstenhöhe*; *Fürst Stolberg*; *Burg-Hôtel*; *Hôt.-Pens. Waldfrieden*), a scattered village much frequented as a summer-resort (hotels often crowded), lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the station. The neighbouring rocks derive various whimsical names from their grotesque shapes. To the S. on the *Bahrenberg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. there and back) are the *Schnarcher* ('Snorers'); to the N. the *Ahrens-klint* (2595 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther) the *Hohneklippen*. Ascent of the *Brocken* on foot, see p. 401.

The railway as it proceeds (*View) intersects the old and new *Brocken* roads, crosses the *Schlufthwasser* in the *Eckerloch*, traverses the *Brocken moor*, and skirts the mountain to the terminus on the E. side, 3 min. below the hotel (p. 401).

b. *Roads and Footpaths*. The routes to the top of the *Brocken* are all indicated by white capital letters painted on the trees and rocks, B standing for *Brocken* and the other letters for the places at the lower end of the route (S for *Schierke*, I for *Ilsenburg*, and so on).

ASCENT OF THE BROCKEN FROM HARZBURG (p. 393), about 4 hrs. — To the *Molkenhaus* (1 hr.), see p. 397. Ascend thence by the straight path towards the S.; then descend, past the (10 min.) *Muxklippe*, a projecting rock (on the left) commanding a good view of the Brocken and the Ecker-Thal, to the (35 min.) *Dreiherrnbrücke* across the *Ecker*; then follow the stream (right bank) to the finger-post indicating the way to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) forester's cottage of *Scharfenstein* (Inn), near which is the *Scharfensteinklippe* (view). Farther on the path crosses the (12 min.) road and proceeds straight on to (18 min.) a stone guide-post, whence we reach the *Brockenhaus* (see below) in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more.

FROM ILSENBURG (p. 393), 4 hrs., by the carriage-road, more picturesque than from Harzburg (omn. daily 3 *M.*, back 2, carr. there and back 21 *M.*). To the Ilse Waterfalls, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 398. At the kilomètre-stone 5.1, 1 M. farther on, the footpath to the Brocken diverges to the right; after 20 min. it reaches the road, which we follow to the right, avoiding (8 min.) the route to the left over the bridge, and in 2 min. more reach a stone guide-post, indicating the route to the right viâ the *Hermannsklippe*. In 25 min. we reach the stone-guide post on the Harzburg path (see above), and thence follow the 'Hannoversche Weg' which ascends to the *Brockenhaus* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

FROM WERNIGERODE (p. 398), through the *Steinerne Renne*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (carriage-road viâ the *Plessenburg*). — To the highest bridge in the valley (see p. 399), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; thence ascend by the road which passes above this bridge to the left; after 6 min. turn to the left; keep straight on (avoiding paths to the left) for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then ascend a steep path (to the left) to the top of the *Renneckenberg* (view); after 10 min. the Brocken road is reached, and the summit is attained in 1 hr. more. — An easier route ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) leads by the '*Glashütten-Weg*', through the *Jacobsbruch*, and past the *Ahrensklinterklippen*.

FROM ELBINGERODE (p. 392), $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 hrs. (omn. several times daily to the *Dreiannen-Hohne* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 75 pf.). Walkers follow the road to the W. viâ 'Drei Birken' and 'Signal-Fichte' to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) forester's house of *Hohne*, beyond which they join the above route.

FROM ROTHEHÜTTE-KÖNIGSHOF (p. 392), 11 M. Carriage (5-6 pers.) to Schierke 5-6, to Elend or *Dreiannen-Hohne* 3-4, to the top of the Brocken 15 *M.*, with fee (railway from *Dreiannen-Hohne* and Schierke see p. 400). We follow the road viâ ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mandelholz* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Elend* (p. 400) to (6 M.) *Schierke* (p. 400). Beyond the Brocken-Scheideck Inn the road forks; the route straight on is easier but 40 min. longer than the old road to the right. The routes unite after crossing the Brocken railway. After about 1 hr. (by the old road) a granite finger-post is reached at the union of this road with that from Ilsenburg. To the top $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more.

FROM ST. ANDREASBERG (p. 403), $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. The road leads viâ *Oderhaus*, *Braunlage*, *Elend*, and *Schierke* (see above); the footpath, more attractive, by the *Rehberger Graben* to the (2 hrs.) *Oderteich* (p. 403), and then by *Oderbrück* (Forester's Inn) to the (2 hrs.) top (path marked by blocks of granite).

The **Brocken**, or *Blocksberg*, the *Mons Bructærus* of the Romans, 3415 ft. above the sea-level, forming together with its neighbours the *Brockengebirge*, the nucleus of the Harz, rises to a considerable height above the lofty plateau of the latter, and is the highest mountain in Central Germany. Vegetation becomes very scanty near the summit, and no trees grow within 100 ft. of it. Inn at the top (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1, D. 3, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, higher if no wine be ordered; in the height of the season rooms should be engaged in advance).

The *Tower* commands an extensive *View in clear weather, the towers of Magdeburg, Erfurt, Gotha, Cassel, Hanover, and Brunswick being visible (unclouded horizon rare). The traveller should reach

the summit before sunset, in order to have two opportunities of obtaining a view. — Adjoining the hotel are a *Meteorological Station* and the terminus of the *Brocken Railway*.

Several grotesque blocks of granite to the S. of the tower have received the names of *Devil's Pulpit*, *Witches' Altar*, etc. Tradition points out this spot as the meeting-place of the witches on St. Walpurgis' Night, the eve of May-day. Goethe's use of this tradition in 'Faust' is well known.

The *Brocken Spectre*, an optical phenomenon rarely witnessed, has doubtless contributed to confirm the superstitions attaching to the mountain. When the summit is unclouded, and the sun is on one side, and mists rise on the other, the shadows of the mountain and the objects on it are cast in gigantic proportions on the wall of fog, increasing or diminishing according to circumstances.

j. *Clausthal. St. Andreasberg.*

FROM GOSLAR TO CLAUSTHAL, 19½ M., railway in 1½-2¼ hrs. (fares 2 *M.*, 1 *M.* 30 pf.).

Goslar, see p. 393. — From Goslar to (3½ M.) *Langelsheim*, see R. 59. The train then ascends the valley of the *Innerste* to (10½ M.) *Lautenthal* (967 ft.; *Rathhaus*; *Schützenhaus*; *Princess Caroline*), a summer-resort, with baths, silver-mines, and smelting-works. — 15½ M. *Wildemann* (1384 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Curhaus*, with baths; *Rathhaus*; *Wilder Mann*), another summer-resort; 17½ M. *Silberhütte*, with silver smelting-works.

19½ M. *Clausthal* (1840 ft.; *Goldene Krone*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Rathhaus*), the most important place in the Oberharz, and the seat of the mining authorities, with *Zellerfeld* (**Deutsches Haus*), which is separated from it by the *Zellbach*, forms a single town with 13,000 inhab., chiefly miners. Country bleak and sterile. Most of the houses are of wood. The *Bergakademie*, in the market, contains a collection of models and minerals.

The mines in the Upper Harz are most important near *Clausthal* (visitors not admitted). The annual output of the smelting-works (including foreign ores) is about 900,000 lbs. of silver, 11,000 tons of lead, and 220 tons of copper. The mines around *Clausthal* are drained by means of the *Ernst-August Stollen*, a channel 18 M. long, terminating near *Gittelde* (p. 380). The *Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mine* is 2850 ft. deep.

Altenau (**Rammelsberg*, pens. 4-6 *M.*; *Schützenhaus*; *Rathhaus*), 7 M. to the N.E. of *Clausthal*, on the road to *Oker* (p. 396), is a favourite summer-residence. By the footpath it is somewhat nearer.

To *OSTERODE*, a railway-station, 8¾ M. from *Clausthal*, a diligence runs twice daily, passing several picturesque points, e.g. the inn at the foot of the (1¼ M.) *Heiligenstock*. The old road, which is shorter, diverges a little beyond the *Ziegelhütte* (inn). — *Osterode*, see p. 381.

FROM CLAUSTHAL TO ST. ANDREASBERG, 13½ M., diligence daily in 3 hrs. The road crosses the bleak lofty plateau of the Oberharz. The (5 M.) *Sperberhaier Damm* (1870 ft.) supplies the mines of *Clausthal* with water. A finger-post on the right, about 2¼ M. farther on, indicates the route to the (¼ hr.) *Hammerstein*, commanding a fine view of the valley of the *Söse*. At the (3 M.) *Sonneberger Wegehause* (2560 ft.) the highroad turns to the S., while that in a straight

direction leads to Braunlage (p. 381). Pedestrians may here quit the diligence and follow the latter road to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oderleich* (2360 ft.), an artificial reservoir, whence a pleasant road leads to St. Andreasberg in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., skirting a conduit called the *Rehberger Graben*, and passing the *Rehberger Grabenhaus* (inn), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Andreasberg.

St. Andreasberg (1825 ft.; *Schützenhaus*, pens. from 5 *M*; *Eickhoff*; *Rathhaus*; *Andreasbad*; *Badehaus*), a small town situated in a lofty and bleak region, has recently come into favour as a health-resort (also in winter) on account of its bracing mountain air. Pop. 3500. It possesses important mines. The *Samson* silver-mine is the deepest in the Harz Mts. (2870 ft.). Visitors are not admitted to the mines. The railway-station (p. 381) is $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town (omn. 75 pf.). — Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 401.

To HERZBERG (p. 381), 9 M. from St. Andreasberg, a pleasant road leads by ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M) *Sieber* (Hôtel zum Pass) and through the pretty *Sieber-Thal*. — RAILWAY by *Lauterberg* to *Scharzfeld*, see p. 381. — DILIGENCE viâ *Braunlage* (p. 381) to ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Harzburg* (p. 396).

61. From Cassel to Frankfurt on the Main.

124 M. RAILWAY. Express in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 18 *M*, 13 *M* 40, 9 *M* 40 pf.); ordinary trains in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 16 *M*, 12 *M*, 8 *M*). — Express from Berlin to (354 M.) Frankfurt in 11 hrs. (fares 48 *M* 60 pf., 36 *M*, 25 *M* 20 pf.; comp. RR. 4, 7).

Cassel, see p. 110. At ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wilhelmshöhe* the line crosses the avenue (p. 117).

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Guntershausen** (*Bellevue*) is the junction of the Eisenach line (p. 345). The train now skirts the *Fulda* and then the *Eder*. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grifte*, at the confluence of these streams. Near (17 M.) *Gensungen* the abrupt *Heiligenberg* rises to the left, and the lofty tower of the *Felsberg* (1375 ft.) to the right; farther on, at the confluence of the *Schwalm* and the *Eder*, stands the *Altenburg*. To the right in the background is the ruin of *Gudensberg*.

22 M. *Wabern*, with a château of the old landgraves of Hessen, is the junction for *Wildungen*.

FROM WABERN TO WILDUNGEN, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 10, 70 pf.). The railway ascends the valley of the *Eder* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fritzlar* (*Engl. Hof*), an old town with 3300 inhab., prettily situated on the left bank of the stream, surrounded by mediæval watch-towers, and containing several interesting buildings. The **Collegiate Church*, which once belonged to the Benedictine abbey founded by St. Boniface, to whom the town owes its origin, was erected about the year 1170 on the site of an earlier church. It is a Romanesque edifice, with a crypt and two Gothic aisles added on the S. side in the 14th century. The S. tower was rebuilt in 1873. The monuments, choir-stalls, etc., of the 14th cent., and the handsome Gothic cloisters are worthy of inspection. The treasury contains valuable ecclesiastical vessels and vestments. The *Church of the Minorites* (Prot.) dates from the 14th century. The *Hochzeitshaus* is a picturesque timber structure of ca. 1580. At *Geismar*, situated above Fritzlar, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., St. Boniface is said to have felled the sacred oak dedicated to the god Wotan in 723. — Beyond (7 M.) *Ungedanken* we enter the principality of

Waldeck. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wildungen Station*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town. Hotel omnibuses await the trains.

Wildungen (**Badelogierhaus & Europäischer Hof*, R. 10-40 *M* per week, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *M*; **Göcke*, by the Old Curhaus, R. 15-20, pens. from 50 *M* per week; **Kaiserhof*; **Helenenquelle*; **Post*, R. 8-30 *M*; *Zimmermann*, R. 8-25 *M*, well spoken of; *Bayerischer Hof*, plain, R. 6-25 *M*; numerous lodging-houses) is a frequented watering-place, also called *Nieder-Wildungen*, to distinguish it from *Alt-Wildungen*, situated to the N., about 160 ft. higher, with the *Schloss Friedrichstein* (995 ft.), commanding a survey of the pretty wooded environs. The Gothic *Stadtkirche* at *Nieder-Wildungen* contains the marble monument of Count Josias of Waldeck (died in Crete, 1669), a formidable antagonist of the Turks, and a good winged altar-piece painted by Conrad von Soest in 1404. — The mineral *Springs*, which contain iron and nitrogen, and are beneficial in cases of bowel-complaints, diseases of the bladder, etc., lie a little to the S.W. (5000 patients annually; 975,000 bottles exported). The most important is the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*, connected with the town ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) by the *Brunnen-Allée*, which is bordered with pleasure-grounds, hotels, and villas (see below). The new and the old *Curhaus* are also on this avenue. Pleasant walks to the *Katzenstein* and back in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to *Reinhardshausen*, 1 M. to the W. of the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*; ascent of the *Homberg* (tower) and back, 2 hrs. — A road diverging to the left from the highroad as we quit the town leads to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Helenen-Quelle*, the second in importance of the springs (Café). Pleasant walk thence to the *Thalbrunnen* and the *Stahlbrunnen*, from which we may return to the town by the high-road (2 hrs.), passing the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*. — About $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of *Wildungen* (carr. 10-12 *M*) is the old château of *Waldeck* (1380 ft.; restaurant), which commands an admirable view of the valley of the *Eder*. The *Auenberg* (2055 ft.), 5 M. to the S., is also a fine point of view.

From *Wildungen* a diligence runs daily to (20 M.) *Frankenberg* (p. 405).

38 M. *Treysa*, the junction for the line to *Niederhone* (p. 407). On a wooded hill to the left of (55 M.) *Kirchhain* lies the little town of *Amöneburg*, the venerable monastery of which was founded by St. Boniface. The train crosses the *Lahn*. — 62 M. *Cölbe* (p. 405).

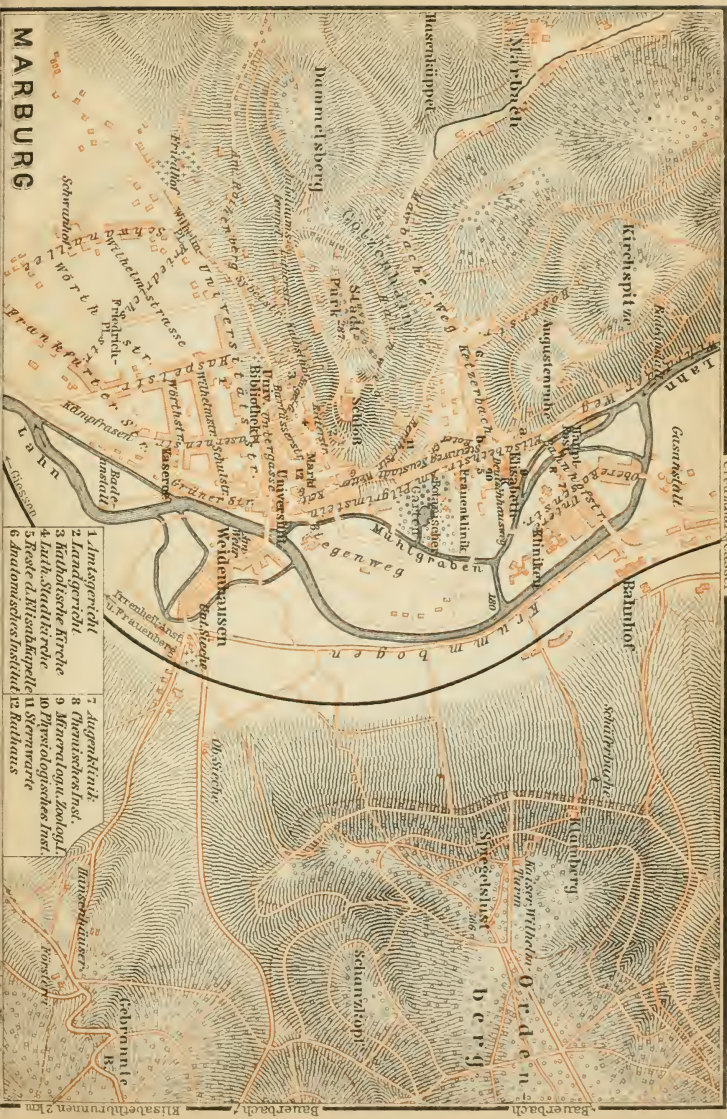
$64\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Marburg.** — **Hotels.** PFEIFFER (Pl. a), Elisabeth-Str. 12, R. from 2, D. 2 *M*; *RITTER (Pl. b), Ketzerbach 1, R. & B. 3, D. 2 *M*; KAISERHOF, Bahnhof-Str. 2, R. $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *FREIDHOF, Kasernen-Str. 3, unpretending. — **Restaurants.** *Ritter* (see above); *Seebode*, *Lederer*, *Marktgasse*; *Railway Restaurant*. — *Café Breitstadt*.

Cab to the town 1 *M*; two-horse cab per day 12 *M*, $\frac{1}{2}$ day $7\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Marburg, a town with 16,300 inhab., on the *Lahn*, is charmingly situated in a semicircle round the precipitous *Schlossberg*. The *University*, now attended by 1100 students, was the first founded (by Philip the Generous, in 1527) without papal privileges.

The chief boast of *Marburg* is the ***Church of St. Elizabeth**, erected in 1235-83 in the early-Gothic style, and restored in 1860, affording in its pure simplicity and noble proportions an admirable example of the impressiveness of this style. W. towers 310 ft. high. (Sacristan opposite the church; ring; 50 pf.)

Soon after the death of *St. Elizabeth* (p. 358; d. in 1231, in her 24th year), the church was erected over her tomb, which attracted multitudes of pilgrims from every part of Europe. The Emp. Frederick II., one of these devotees (1236), caused a crown of gold to be placed on the head of the saint, whose remains were deposited in a richly-decorated copper-gilt sarcophagus. The Reformed Landgrave Philip (founder of the university), in order to put an end to the pilgrimages, caused the bones to be removed and interred below the tomb of Conrad of Thuringia, where they were



MARBURG

discovered in 1554. The sarcophagus, which was much injured by the French in 1810-14, is now preserved in the sacristy. The mortuary chapel is adorned with a carved representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, and winged pictures; in the interior the Nativity and Death of Mary; ancient carving and pictures at the four side-altars. The *High Altar* is a noble Gothic work of 1290; the *Screen* dates from the 14th century. Numerous *Monuments* of Hessian princes and knights of the Teutonic Order dating from the 13-15th centuries (amongst others the tombstone of Landgrave Conrad von Thüringen, d. 1240) are preserved in the S. transept.

The *Lutheran Church* (Pl. 4), on a terrace commanding a fine view, a finely-proportioned structure of the 13-14th cent., contains several large monuments of Landgraves and other princes.

The town boasts of a number of interesting old buildings in the *Steinweg*, in the *Wettergasse*, in the market-place, in which is situated the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 12; 1512-25), in the *Ritter-Str.* (Zum Hirsch, a timber building of 1566), and in several others.

The extensive *SCHLOSS* (875 ft.; open free on Wed., 2-4; at other times 50 pf.; castellan in the main tower), to which a steep road ascends from the church of St. Elizabeth in 20 min., built in the 13th cent., was a residence of the princes of Hessen in the 15th and 16th centuries, and afterwards a state-prison. It was judiciously restored in 1866-84 and now contains the valuable Hessian archives, and those of Fulda and Hanau. The fine Gothic chapel (1288) and the *Rittersaal* are worthy of inspection. In this *château* the famous disputation between Luther, Zwingli, Melancthon, and other reformers took place in 1529. They met, on the invitation of Philip the Generous, with a view to adjust their differences regarding the Eucharist, but the attempt proved abortive owing to Luther's tenacious adherence to the precise words, '*Hoc est corpus meum*', which he wrote in large letters on the table. Beautiful views from the *Schloss Terraces*, and in descending to the town by the other side ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). On the plateau, a little to the W., is the *Stadt-Park*.

ENVIRONS. Good paths, provided with finger-posts, lead to a number of other beautiful points of view. The *Spiegelslust* (1200 ft.), a height above the station (to the E.) is ascended in 40 min.; morning-light most favourable. From the *Elisabethbrunnen* near the village of *Schröck*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, another good view, towards *Schöneburg*, may be obtained; the building covering the spring was built in the Renaissance style in 1596. — On the left bank of the Lahn are the (1 hr.) *Lichte Küppel* (1200 ft.) and the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Frauenberg* (1240 ft.), with a ruined castle. On the right bank, above the church of St. Elizabeth, rises the oak-clad *Kirchspitze* (1050 ft.).

FROM MARBURG TO CREUZTHAL, $57\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. (fares 5 *M* 60, 3 *M* 80 pf.; no 1st cl.). The line traverses the *Lahnthal*. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cölbe* (p. 404). — From (5 M.) *Sarnau* a branch diverges to (16 M.) *Frankenberg*, with a church dating from 1300, adjoined by a beautiful Gothic Lady chapel (1386). — Beyond (25 M.) *Laasphe*, with the *château* of *Wittgenstein*, we cross the watershed between the Lahn and the Eder. — 40 M. *Erndtebrück*; branch to (10 M.) *Raumland-Berleburg*. At (47 M.) *Vornwald* begins the most beautiful part of the line, which descends in great curves. — 57 M. *Creuzthal* (p. 108).

The line follows the fertile valley of the *Lahn*. From (72 M.) *Niederwalgern* a branch-line runs to *Gladenbach* and (8 M.) *Weidenhausen*. We cross the Lahn beyond (75 M.) *Fronhausen*. Near (76 M.)

Friedelhausen, on a wooded hill to the left, is the château of that name; farther on, also to the left, rise the conspicuous ruins of *Staufenberg* (a fine point of view, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Lollar). From (78 M.) *Lollar* a line diverges to *Wetzlar* (11 M., in 1 hr.). Beyond Lollar the ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Vetzberg* are seen to the right. Beyond Giessen, 2 M. to the S.E. of the town, rises *Schloss Schiffenberg*, the property of the grand-duke of Hesse (Inn; extensive view).

83 M. **Giessen** — **Hotels.** *KUHNE, at the station, R. 13/4-3, D. 2 M; *VICTORIA, SCHÜTZ, Bahnhof-Str.; PRINZ KARL, commercial, well spoken of; EINHORN, plain; RAPPE. — **Restaurants.** *Kaiserhof; Café Ebel; Friedel's Brauerei; Weidig; Railway Restaurant.*

Giessen, on the Lahn, with 22,900 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607 (750 stud.). In the *Brand*, an open space dating from a fire in 1560, stand the old *Schloss* (1570; restored 1898), the *University Library* (200,000 vols.), and the *Heidenthurm*, a relic of an earlier castle. The *Botanic Garden* was founded in 1609. The new *University* was erected in 1889. A monument in the *Ost-Anlage* commemorates *J. von Liebig* (1803-73), the celebrated chemist, who was a professor here from 1824 to 1852.

FROM GIESSEN TO FULDA, 66 M., in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 M 60, 6 M 40, 4 M 30 pf.). 37 M. *Alsfeld* (*Krone*), the principal place on this line, and the oldest town in Oberhessen, possesses two fine Gothic churches and several interesting late-Gothic and Renaissance edifices of the 15-16th centuries. — 54 M. *Salzschlirf* (*Curhaus; *Hôtel Iller) is a watering-place with mineral springs. — *Fulda*, see p. 408.

FROM GIESSEN TO COBLENZ, railway in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

89 M. *Langgöns*. About 7 M. to the left of (94 M.) *Butzbach* (Hessischer Hof), a small town in the fertile Wetterau, rise the extensive ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. A little farther on is the ruined monastery of *Arnsburg*, on the Wetter.

100 M. **Nauheim**. — **Hotels.** *KAISERHOF, R. 5-10, B. 11/4, D. 3, pens. 9-14 M; *BRISTOL, handsomely fitted up, with charges to correspond; GRAND HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL, pens. 7 1/2-15 M; CURSAAL; BELLEVUE; AUGUSTA VICTORIA; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE; REICHSHOF, pens. 5-9 M; HÔTEL DU NORD. — PRIVATE HOTELS: *Savoy; Aegir*. — PENSIONS: *Victoria; Villa Kracht; Villa Oranien*, etc.

Restaurants. At the hotels; also, *Langsdorf; Gambrinus; Burk*.

Visitors' Tax 12 M, 2 pers. 18 M.

Cabs. One-horse per drive, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; two-horse, 80 pf. or 1 M; per hour 2 M 60, 3 M 40, 3 M 40 pf., 5 M.

English Church (*St. John's*); chaplain, Rev. F. M. Caulfeild.

Nauheim (450 ft.), a town with 4000 inhab., in a healthy situation on the N.E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., possesses warm saline springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which attract 19,000 patients annually. Extensive evaporating houses and salt-pans. The water is used both for drinking and for baths. At the W. end of the *Cur-Park* is the handsome *Curhaus*, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the extensive grounds.

The *Teichhaus* (restaurant), at the upper end of the park, is much visited. The *Johannisberg*, a wooded height, 20 min. to the W. of the *Cursaal*, commands a fine view (two-horse carr., 1-2 pers. 2 M 80, 3-4 pers. 3 M 40 pf.).

Excursions may also be made to the *Stadtwald*, *Hof Hasselheck*, *Schloss Ziegenberg* (1½ hr.; one-horse carr. 7 or 9 *M*, two-horse 10 or 11 *M*), the ruin of *Münzenberg* (on foot 3 hrs.; carr. and pair in 1¼ hr., 14 *M*), *Tellerberg* near Butzbach (p. 406), the ruin of *Arnsburg* (p. 406), or *Homburg* (2 hrs.; two-horse carr. 18 or 20 *M*). Walk to Friedberg (see below), ¾ hr

The train crosses a lofty viaduct to —

103 M. **Friedberg** (*Hôtel Trapp*, good wine; *Weith*; *Restaurant Felsenkeller*, with view), a town with 6500 inhab., once a free imperial city, and still retaining traces of its former importance. The Gothic *Stadtkirche* was built in 1290-1350; the interior contains a screen, tabernacle, and tombstones of the 14th and 15th cent., and also Gothic stained glass. The so-called **Judenbad*, in the Judengasse, existed in the 14th century. A flight of 90 steps descends to the basin, 75 ft. below the street; the water has a temperature of 42-48° Fahr. On the N. side rises a fine, well-preserved watch-tower, 165 ft. high, near which is the beautiful *Pulace Garden*. The old *Castle*, altered in 1611, is now a seminary. — About 1½ M. to the N.E. of Friedberg is *Schwalheim*, the mineral water of which is largely exported.

As the train approaches *Frankfort*, the Taunus Mts. are seen on the right. — 118 M. *Bonames*, the station for the baths of *Homburg*.

124 M. **Frankfort on the Main**, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

62. From Göttingen to Bebra and Frankfort on the Main.

153 M. RAILWAY in 5-9 hrs. (fares 19 *M* 80, 14 *M* 90, 9 *M* 90 pf.; express, 22 *M* 30, 16 *M* 50, 11 *M* 60 pf.).

Göttingen, see p. 120. — The train ascends the wide *Leine-Thal*. 12 M. *Eichenberg* is the junction of the Nordhausen and Cassel line (p. 380). A picturesque walk may be taken hence to (1½ hr.) the ruins of *Hanstein* (restaurant; *View) and (½ hr.) the *Teufelskanzel*; *Allendorf* (see below) may be reached in 1¼ hr. more.

The château of *Arnstein* is seen on the right. The train passes through two tunnels and enters the valley of the *Werra*; to the right rises the castle of *Ludwigstein*, on the left the *Hanstein* just mentioned. The river is crossed. 21 M. *Allendorf* (*Beuermann*); the station lies on the left bank, at *Sooden*, a village with salt-baths. — 25½ M. *Albungen* (*Heiligenstein*); the castle of (1 M.) *Fürstenstein*, beyond the *Werra*, commands a charming view.

The *Meissner* (2465 ft.), a hill well-known in German traditionary lore, may be ascended from *Albungen* in 2½ hrs.

The train again crosses the *Werra*. 28½ M. *Niederhone*.

FROM NIEDERHONE TO LEINEFELDE, 30 M., railway in 2 hrs. — The first station is (2 M.) *Eschwege* (*Koch*), an industrious town with 10,700 inhab. and important tanneries, on the *Werra*, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and mentioned in documents of the 10th century. It afterwards belonged to the Landgraves of Thuringia. The château, built in 1380 and restored in 1581, is occupied by the authorities of the district. The 'Schwarze Thurm' is the sole relic of a Cyriac monastery, established before 1033. The *Karlskirche*, near the handsome *Realschule*, commands a

fine view of the valley. The grounds on the *Leuchtberg* also afford several beautiful prospects. Charming excursions may be taken to the *Höhenholz*, the *Hörnekuppe*, the *Greifenstein*, and the *Hülfsenberg* (resort of pilgrims). Diligence from Eschwege twice daily viâ (7 M.) *Wunfried*, at the foot of the **Heldrastein* (1575 ft.; view), to (12 M.) *Treffurt*, with the ruins of *Normannstein*. From *Treffurt* to *Eisenach* (p. 356), 16 M. (diligence). — 11 M. *Lengsfeld*; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dingelstädt*. — 30 M. *Leinefelde*, see p. 379.

FROM NIEDERHÖNE TO TREISA (p. 404), 50 M., railway in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

The train now quits the *Werra*. 31 M. *Nieder-Reichensachsen*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of which rises the peculiarly formed *Blaue Kuppe*. — 33 M. *Hoheneiche*. About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. are the ruins of *Boynenburg*, the chapel of which was endowed by Frederick *Barbarossa* in 1188. — The train now ascends the valley of the *Sonter*.

50 M. *Bebra* (*Rail. Restaurant*; p. 345), the junction for the *Berlin*, *Leipsic*, and *Cassel* lines.

The *Frankfort* line ascends the valley of the *Fulda* to (61 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hersfeld* (*Stern*; *Deutsches Haus*), with 7400 inhabitants. The Benedictine abbey of *Hersfeld*, founded in 769, was formerly of great importance; the **Abbey Church*, built in the 11th and 12th cent. and destroyed by the French in 1761, is still imposing in its ruins. The *Stadtkirche* (restored in 1899) dates from 1270-1323; the *Rathhaus* from 1612.

The train now ascends the valley of the *Haun*. To the left rise the hills of the *Rhön*. 66 M. *Neukirchen*, at the foot of the basaltic *Stoppelberg*, which bears the ruined castle of *Hauneck*.

84 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fulda*. — *Hotels*. **KURFÜRST* (Pl. a; B, 4), R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 2 M 20 pf.; *WOLFF* (Pl. c; D, 3), R. & B. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ M, D., incl. wine, 2 M 20 pf., very fair; *PULT* (Pl. b; C, 4, 5), *Markt-Str.*

Fulda (930 ft.), an ancient town on the *Fulda*, with 14,500 inhab., situated in a pleasant, undulating district, derives its origin from a once celebrated abbey founded by St. Boniface in 744. Its numerous towers and public buildings still testify to its ancient dignity as the residence of a prelate of princely rank.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. A, B, 3), with a dome 103 ft. in height and two towers, was erected in 1704-12 in the baroque style, on the site of an earlier edifice originally founded in the 9th century.

On a pillar by the E. entrance there is a 15th cent. figure of *Charlemagne*. The ancient crypt, or Chapel of St. Boniface, beneath the choir, was restored in 1892. Here, beneath the altar, repose the remains of St. Boniface (*Winfried*), a zealous English promulgator of Christianity, who was slain by the heathen Frisians near *Dokkum* in *Westfriesland* in 755.

To the W. of the cathedral are the extensive buildings of the old *Benedictine Convent*, now a *Clerical Seminary* (Pl. A, 3). To the N. is the *Provincial Library* (Pl. 5), with interesting MSS., a copy of *Gutenberg's* (1450-55) 42-lined Bible, and a natural history collection (open on Mon., Wed., & Frid. 11-12 and 3-5, Thurs 9.30-12.30).

The small *Church of St. Michael* (Pl. A, 3; restored 1853), adjoining the cathedral, was consecrated in 822, to which period belong the crypt and the octagon above it. The Romanesque nave and the rest of the edifice date from the end of the 11th century.

FULDA.

1:12,500

0 50 100 150 200 250
Meter.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------|
| 1. Bonifatius-Stand-
bild | B. 4 |
| 2. Gymnasium | C. 4 |
| 3. H. Geist-Hosp. | B. 5 |
| 4. Krieger-Denk. | B. 2 |
| 5. Landes-Bibliothek | A. 3 |
| 6. Amtsgericht | B. 5 |
| 7. Landratsamt | B. 4 |
| 8. Realschule | C. 3 |
| 9. Severiskirche | B. 4 |
| 10. Synagoge | C. 5 |



The late-Gothic *Nonnenkirche* (Pl. C, 4) was restored in 1870. — In the Markt (Pl. B, C, 4) are the *Pfarrkirche* (a Jesuit building of 1770-75, with two towers, one of them of the 15th cent.), the *Rathhaus*, the *Post Office*, and an old *Fountain*. — The little *Church of St. Severinus* (Pl. 9; restored 1899) dates from the 15th century.

In front of the *Schloss* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) is a *Statue of St. Boniface* (Pl. 1; comp. p. 403), in bronze, erected in 1842. Near the *Paulusthor* (Pl. B, 3; built in 1771) is the small *Town Park*, with a *War Monument* for 1870-71.

Fine views are obtained from the *Frauenberg* (1080 ft.), and from the *Petersberg* (1310 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., long the residence of the scholar Hrabanus Maurus (d. 856).

FROM FULDA TO GERSFELD, 17 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 *M* 70, 1 *M* 10 pf.), through the valley of the *Fulda*. — Gersfeld (1580 ft.; **Adler*, R. & B. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Krone*, R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *M*), with a château and beautiful park belonging to Count Froberg, is the best starting-point for excursions in the *Rhöngebirge*, a group of hills, 22 M. long and 9 M. broad, between the Upper Fulda, the Upper Werra, and the Franconian Saale. The most attractive are (to the N.) to the *Wachtküppel* (2315 ft.), and thence by the *Eube* (2725 ft.) and the *Pferdskopf* (2875 ft.) to the **Grosse Wasserkuppe* (3115 ft.; **View*), the highest summit of the group. At the foot of the *Wasserkuppe* lies the village of *Abtsroda* (2290 ft.; Inn, plain), whence we may return to Gersfeld by the road viâ *Siebtos*, *Tränkhof*, and *Poppenhausen*. — A diligence plies once daily from Gersfeld to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bischofsheim* (*Rhönlust*; *Löwe*), whence the ascent of the **Kreuzberg* (3960 ft.) may be made in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. Railway from Bischofsheim to *Neustadt-an-der-Saale*, see p. 361. To the S. of Gersfeld rises the (3 M.) *Grosse Nallen* (2630 ft.). Hence we may visit the picturesque *Ottersteine* and the *Dammersfeld* (3045 ft.) by way of the *Ziegelhütte* and the **Rommerser Grund*, returning either to the E. by *Reussendorf* and *Wildflecken* to the *Kreuzberg* (see above), or to the W. by (3 M.) *Dalherda* (inn) to (4 M.) *Schmalnau* (inn), on the road from Fulda to Gersfeld.

FROM FULDA TO TANN, $25\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in the valley of the *Bieber*, affording another access to the Rhön district. From the station of (14 M.) *Milseburg* we may visit the **Milseburg* (2730 ft.) and the curious rock formations of the *Teufelsstein* (2380 ft.) and the *Steinwand* (2120 ft.). — 20 M. *Hilders* (1510 ft.; **Engel*), an ancient village on the *Ulster*, at the base of the wooded *Auersberg* (2480 ft.). About 11 M. to the E. of Hilders (diligence daily) lies *Fladungen* (2315 ft.; Full's Inn; Kümmeth's Inn), a small Bavarian town on the *Streu*, whence a branch-railway runs to Mellrichstadt (p. 361). From Hilders to *Kalten-Nordheim* and *Salzungen*, see p. 359. — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. Tann (*Münzel*), with 1100 inhab. and three châteaux, lies 8 M. to the W. of Kalten-Nordheim (p. 359).

THE ROAD FROM HILDERS TO BISCHOFSHHEIM, 13 M., leads through the centre of the Hohe Rhön, viâ (5 M.) *Wüstensachsen* (*Leist*).

A branch-railway runs from Fulda to *Giessen* (p. 406).

93 M. *Neuhof*, with handsome public buildings. — 102 M. *Elm*. From Elm to *Gemünden*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

The train descends to the valley of the *Kinzig*. 111 M. *Steinau*, a small town with several mediæval buildings and a *Schloss* of the 16th century. On the right, farther on, rises the well-preserved ruin of *Stolzenburg*, situated on a wooded height above the small town of *Soden*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of (115 M.) *Saalmünster*.

126 M. *Gelnhausen* (*Rail. Restaurant*; **Hessischer Hof*, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Deutsches Haus*), once a town of the empire, with 4600

inhab., situated on a red soil, which contrasts picturesquely with the green vineyards. On an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, are the ruins of an **Imperial Palace* erected before the year 1170 by Frederick I. (Barbarossa), parts of which are still in tolerable preservation. The head of Frederick I. and the lion of the Hohenstaufen family, sculptured in stone, are still recognisable. The chapel and imperial hall are interesting. The arches of the windows rest on clustered columns with beautiful capitals. An interesting old building, dating from Barbarossa's time, discovered in 1881 and restored, probably a Rathhaus or Guild-hall, is now private property.

The handsome and richly-decorated **Pfarrkirche*, erected in the Transition style in 1230-60, was skilfully restored in 1876-79. It contains an interesting early-Gothic screen, late-Gothic choir-stalls, stained-glass windows of the 13th cent, and a handsome modern pulpit, organ-loft, and stained glass. — A monument to *Philip Reis* (d. 1874), inventor of the first form of the telephone (1860), was erected in 1885 at Gelnhausen, of which he was a native.

From Gelnhausen to *Giessen*, see p. 406.

Beyond Gelnhausen the country is flat. The line intersects the *Lamboiwald*, where in Oct., 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men on his retreat from Leipsic defeated 40,000 Bavarians under Wrede, who had endeavoured to intercept the fugitives. *Gross-Steinheim* is visible on the opposite bank of the Main.

139 M. **Hanau** (**Adler*, R. from 2 M; *Riese*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M; *Post*), a pleasant town with 28,000 inhab., near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and *Main*, lies in the most fertile district of the *Wetterau*. The more modern part of the town was founded in 1597 by Protestant exiles from the Netherlands to whom an asylum at Frankfort was denied. Their industries, the manufacture of gold and silver wares and diamond-cutting, still flourish here. Hanau was the birthplace of the celebrated philologists *Jacob* (1785-1863) and *Wilhelm* (1786-1859) *Grimm*, to whom a monument, by Eberle, was erected in 1896. — On the Main, near the town, are situated the *Wilhelmsbad*, with a fine park, and the palace of *Philippsruhe*, with extensive orangeries, the property of the Landgrave of Hessen, erected in the 18th century.

The train crosses the Main. 141 M. *Klein-Steinheim*.

147 M. **Offenbach** (*Stadt Cassel*), with 45,000 inhab., a pleasant and busy town, owes its prosperity to French refugees in the 17-18th centuries. The handsome château of Count Isenburg, built in 1572, has a noteworthy façade. (See *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.)

At (150 M.) *Sachsenhausen* the train again crosses the Main, and soon enters the W. station at —

153 M. **Frankfort** (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

I N D E X.

- Abtsberg**, the 374.
Abtsroda 409.
Adamiberg, the 365.
Adelsbach 257.
Adersbach 255.
Adlerberg, the 372.
Adlershorst, the 221.
Adlerstein, the 312.
Adorf 313.
Adzerballig 183.
Agnetendorf 250.
Ahlbeck 211.
Ahlhorn 157.
Ahorn 365.
Ahrendberger Klippen 396. 397.
Ahrenskinterklippen 401.
Aichelburg 253.
Albendorf 253. 258.
Albrechtsberg 298.
Albungen 407.
Alexandrinabad 252.
Alexandrowka 86.
Alexisbad 383.
Alfeld 121.
Allendorf 368. 407.
Aller, the 145. 157.
Almelo 122.
Alsen 183.
Alsfeld 406.
Alster, the 173.
Altdamm 211.
Altfähr 205.
Altena 108.
Altenau 402.
Altenbeken 97. 110.
Altenberg 299.
Altenbergen 373.
Altenbrak 330.
Altenburg 337.
—, the 403.
Altenessen 88.
Altenkirchen (Rügen) 207.
Altenrode 398.
Altenstein 362.
Alt-Heide 260. 259.
— Heikendorf 181.
— Lomnitz 259.
Altona 171.
Altwasser 256.
Altzella 317.
Amelungsborn 101.
Ammerbach 317.
Amöneburg 401.
Amrum 177. 183.
Amselgrund, the 299. 302.
Amtgehren 370.
Andreasberg 403.
Angeln 182.
Angermünde 208.
Anhalt, ruin 387.
Anklam 202.
Annaberg (Saxony) 312.
—, the 263.
Anna-Capelle 246. 249.
— Thal, the 358.
Apenrade 181.
Apfelstädtgrund 373.
Apolda 342.
Appenrode 381.
Arcona 207.
Arlesberg 370.
Arminius Monument 92.
Arnsberg 109.
Arnsberger Wald 96.
Arnsburg 99.
—, monast. 406.
Arnsdorf 232. 233. 249. 264. 266.
Arnstadt 363.
Arnstein 407.
Arolsen 110.
Artern 341. 378.
Ascheberg 191.
Aschenbergstein 374.
Ascherkoppe 262.
Aschersleben 382. 330.
Astenberg, the Kahle 109.
Aue 313. 311.
Auenberg 404.
Auerbach 314. 338.
Auerberg, the 393.
Auerhahn, the 396.
Auersberg 409.
Auerstädt 342.
Augustenburg 183.
Augustfehn 157.
Augustusbad 266.
Augustsburg 312.
Aupa, the 253. 254.
Aupagrund, the 253.
Aurich 148.
Auwallenburg 375.
Babelsberg 87.
Bahrenberg, the 409.
Bähre-Thal 389. 400.
Ballenstedt 386.
Baltrum 148.
Balzhütte 307.
Bamberg 340.
Banz 340.
Barbarossa Cavern 379.
Barchfeld 361.
Bardowiek 159.
Barenau 123.
Bärenbachs-Thal 376.
Bärenstein 397.
Bärensteine, the 300.
Barmen 95.
Baropthurm, the 347.
Barth 204.
Basedow 194.
Bassum 123.
Bast 392.
Bastei, the 302.
Bauerbach 360.
Baumannshöhle, the 392.
Baumgartenbrück 83.
Bautzen 265.
Bebra 345. 408.
Beckum 90.
Beeke, the 97.
Beerberg, the 372. 400.
Begerburg 309.
Beirode 375.
Belecke 96. 109.
Belgard 212.
Belgershain 312.
Belleben 382.
Benneckenstein 400.
Benninghausen 96.
Bentheim 122.
Bentschen 230.
Benzigerode 392.
Berga 379.
Bergedorf 194.
Bergen 205.
Berggiesshübel 299.
Bergheim 98.
Bergholz, the 131.
Bergwitz 329.
Berka 353.
Berleburg 405.
Berlin 1.
Abgeordneten-Haus 69.

Berlin:

Academy 24. 77.
 — of Architecture 62.
 —, Technical 78.
 Admiralty 56.
 Agricultural Academy
 & Museum 73.
 Alexander-Platz 68.
 Alsen-Platz 76.
 Altstadt 66.
 Anatomie 73.
 Anhalt Station 57.
 Antiquarium 46.
 Antiquities, Gallery of
 32.
 Apartments, Furnish-
 ed 4.
 Apostles' Church 62.
 Aquarium 24.
 Architects' Union 60.
 Archives 67.
 Arsenal 26.
 Art, School of 67.
 Art-Dealers 14.
 Artillery School 77.
 Art-Industrial Museum
 57.
 Asiatic Antiquities 47.
 Ausstellungs-Gebäude
 74.
 — Park 74.
 Balls 13.
 St. Bartholomew's 68.
 Barracks 61. 72. etc.
 Baths 13.
 Bau-Akademie 62.
 Beer 4. 5.
 Beethoven-Saal 57.
 Behren-Strasse 53.
 Belle - Alliance - Platz
 60.
 — Brücke 61.
 Bellevue 76.
 Bethanien 65.
 Beuth - Schinkel - Mu-
 seum 79.
 Blücher-Platz 61.
 Boarding Houses 4.
 Börse 63.
 — Station 68.
 Borsig's Engine Factory
 & Hothouses 74.
 — House 55. 74.
 Botan. Garden 62.
 Brandenburg Gate 23.
 Breweries 6. 53.
 Bronzes 44. 46.
 Cabs 6. 7. 1.
 Cafés 6.
 Cafés-Chantants 15.
 Carriages 6. 7.
 Casts, Collection of 43.
 Cathedral 23. 69.

Berlin:

Cattle Market 68.
 Cemeteries 61. 62. 79.
 etc.
 Chamber of Deputies
 56. 57.
 Chancellor of the Em-
 pire, Office of the 55.
 —, Resid. of the 55.
 Charité 73.
 Charlottenburg 78.
 — Road 78.
 Charlotten-Strasse 60.
 Chaussee-Strasse 72.
 Christian Museum 25.
 Cigars 13.
 Circus 15. 68. 72.
 Clinical Institute 72.
 Coins, Cabinet of 34.
 Collections 16.
 Column of Peace 60.
 Commandant, Resid.
 of the 27.
 Commissionaires 12.
 Concerthaus 14.
 Concerts 14.
 Confectioners 6.
 Consulates 18.
 Criminal Court 74.
 Cycling 18.
 Dankeskirche 72.
 Deaf and Dumb Asy-
 lum 69.
 Diary 16. 17.
 Diet, Imperial 75.
 District Courts 67.
 Dom 28. 69.
 Dönhofs-Platz 56.
 Dorotheenstadt Church
 71.
 Dorotheen-Strasse 71.
 Egyptian Museum 44.
 Electricity Works 72.
 Elisabeth Hospital 61.
 Embassy, American 18.
 —, Austrian 76.
 —, British 18. 55.
 —, French 23.
 —, Russian 23.
 Emmaus Church 65.
 Emp. William Memor-
 ial Church 73.
 Engineers' Office 62.
 English Church 18. 69.
 Engravings, Cab. of 46.
 Environs 80.
 Equitable Office 56.
 Ethnographical Mu-
 seum 57.
 Exchange 63.
 Exhibition Park 74. 18.
 Exhibitions 14. 74.
 Fire Station 64.

Berlin:

Flora 79. 18.
 Foreign Office 55.
 French Church 54.
 Friedens-Allée 74.
 Friedenskirche 69.
 Friedenssäule 60.
 Friedrichsberg 68.
 Friedrichshain 68.
 Friedrichstadt 53.
 Friedrich-Strasse 53. 72.
 Friedrichs-Vorstadt 57.
 Friedrich-Werder
 Church 62.
 — — Gymnasium 71.
 Garrison Churches 61.
 67.
 Gems, Coll. of 46.
 Gendarmen-Markt 54.
 General Staff 76.
 Geographical Institute
 62.
 Geolog. Institute 73.
 St. George's 69.
 Gertraudten-Brücke
 63.
 Gesundbrunnen 69.
 Gethsemane Church
 69.
 Glass-Painting Insti-
 tute 79.
 Gnadenkirche 73.
 Goods Agents 12.
 Guard House, Royal 26.
 Gymnasium, Friedrich
 Werder'sches 71.
 — zum Grauen Klos-
 ter 67.
 —, Joachimsthal 78.
 —, Köllnisches 64.
 Hacke'sche Markt 69.
 Halle Gate 60.
 Hasenheide 61.
 Hausvogtei-Platz 63.
 St. Hedwig's Church
 25.
 Hegel, Bust of 71.
 Heilandskirche 74.
 Hercules Bridge 61.
 Herrenhaus 56.
 Herz-Jesu Church 69.
 Himmelfahrts-Kirche
 69.
 History 20.
 Hohenzollern Museum
 69.
 Holy Ghost, Chapel 67.
 Holy Rood Church 61.
 Home Office, Imper.
 55.
 Horse Races 18.
 Hospital, Municipal 68.
 —, Augusta 74.

Berlin:

Hospital, Elisabeth 61.
 —, French 72.
 Hotels 2.
 Hôtels Garnis 4.
 Humboldt-Hafen 74.
 Humboldt-Hain 69.
 Hygienic Institute 67.
 Industrial Art, Museum of 57.
 Industrie-Gebäude 61.
 Insurance Companies 56.
 Invaliden-Haus 73.
 — Park 73.
 — Strasse 73.
 Jacobikirche 64.
 Jerusalem Church 64.
 St. John's 74.
 Justice Office, Imper. 55.
 Kaiser Friedrich Gedächtnis-Kirche 76.
 Kaiser-Galerie 24.
 Kaiser-Wilhelm Academy 72.
 — — Brücke 28.
 Kammergericht 64.
 Klosterkirche 67.
 Kloster-Strasse 67.
 Königgrätzer-Str. 57.
 Königs-Platz 74.
 Königstadt 63.
 König-Strasse 66.
 Königswache 26.
 Kreuzberg 61.
 Kroll's 76. 15.
 Künstler-Haus 57.
 Kunstverein, Picture Gall. 14.
 Kurfürsten-Brücke 31.
 — Strasse 62.
 Lagerhaus 67.
 Leipziger-Platz 56.
 — Strasse 56.
 Lette-Verein 61.
 Library, Royal 25.
 —, Magistrate's 60. 66.
 —, University 25. 71.
 Lichtenberg 63.
 Linden, the 23.
 — Strasse 61.
 Luisenstadt 64.
 Luisen-Strasse 72.
 St. Luke's 57.
 Lustgarten 27.
 Luther-Brücke 76.
 Lutherkirche 62.
 Luther Monument 67.
 Lützow-Platz 61.
 Marienkirche 67.
 St. Mark's 63.
 Marschalls-Brücke 72.

Berlin:

Masonic Lodge 61. 71.
 St. Matthew's 62.
 — Cemetery 62.
 Mausoleum, Royal 70.
 Meteorological Institute 62.
 St. Michael's 65.
 Midwifery Institute 72.
 Military Academy 72.
 — Reviews 18.
 Mining Institute 73.
 — Museum 16. 73.
 Ministerial Offices 23.
 26. 55. 56.
 Mint, the 62.
 Moabit 74.
 Molken-Markt 66.
 Moltke-Brücke 76.
 Monbijou 69.
 Monument of Frederick the Great 24.
 — of William I. 31.
 — of Gräfe 73.
 — of Luther 67.
 — of Victory 74.
 —, Warriors' 73.
 Monumental Fountain 31.
 Mühlendamm-Brücke 65.
 Museum, Agricultural 73.
 —, Architectural 79.
 —, Botanical 62.
 —, Christian 25.
 —, Colonial 74.
 —, Egyptian 44.
 —, Ethnographical 57.
 —, Geological 73.
 —, Hygienic 67.
 —, Industrial of Art 57.
 —, Military 26.
 — of Musical Instruments 62.
 — of National Costumes 67.
 —, Natural History 73.
 —, New 43.
 —, Old 32.
 —, Oriental 74.
 —, Provincial 60.
 Music, Classical 14.
 —, School of 61.
 Musical Instruments, Coll. of 62.
 Mutual Insur. Office 56.
 National Gallery 47.
 Natural History Museum 73.
 Nazarethkirche 72.

Berlin:

Neptune, Fountain of 31.
 New Church 54.
 St. Nicholas's 66.
 Oberbaum-Brücke 65.
 Observatory 60.
 Officers' Casino 23.
 Old Town 66.
 Olympian Casts 47.
 Omnibuses 11.
 Opera House 14. 25.
 — Theatre, New 76.
 Oranienburg Gate 72.
 Palace, Royal 23.
 — of Emperor William I. 24.
 — of Empress Victoria 27.
 — of Prince Albert 60.
 — of Princes Alexander and George 55.
 — of Prince Fred. Leopold 55.
 — of Princess Frederick Charles 56.
 — of Count Arnim-Boitzenburg 23.
 — Blücher 23.
 — of Prince Pless 55.
 — of the Princesses 27.
 — of Count Redern 23.
 — of Count Stolberg 58.
 Panopticum 15. 24. 53.
 Panoramas 18. 24. 68.
 Parcel Post Office 12.
 Pariser-Platz 23.
 Parochial Church 68.
 Passage 24.
 Patent Office 72.
 Pathological Institute 73.
 Penitentiary 74.
 Pensions 4.
 Pergamus Museum 47.
 St. Peter's 65.
 Pharmacological Institute 72.
 Philharmonie 57. 14.
 Photographs 14.
 Physical Laboratory 72.
 Physiological Institute 72.
 Picture Gallery, Royal (Old Museum) 35.
 Plötzensee 74.
 Pneumatic Post 12.
 Police Court 68.
 — Office 13. 68.
 Popular Resorts 18.
 Porcelain Factory 14. 56. 78.

Berlin :

Post Offices 12. 56. 66.
 Post Office Museum 56.
 Potsdam and Victoria Bridge 61.
 Potsdamer-Platz 57.
 — Strasse 57. 61.
 Pringsheim's House 55.
 Printing Office, Gov. 64.
 Prison 74.
 Provinzial-Museum 60.
 Races 18.
 Railway Stations 1. 65. 68. 72. 74. 76. etc.
 Rathhaus 66.
 Rauch Museum 67.
 Ravené's Picture Gallery 63.
 Reichsbank 63.
 Reichs-Justizamt 55.
 — Postamt 56.
 Reichstags-Gebäude 75.
 Ressource 24.
 Restaurants 4.
 Resurrection Church 68.
 Ringbahn 2. 7.
 Rosenthal 69.
 Rousseau Island 77.
 Rowing Boats 18.
 Schauspielhaus 15. 54.
 Schiller-Platz 54.
 Schiller's Monument 54.
 Schinkel-Platz 62.
 Schlesische Busch 65.
 Schloss 28.
 — Brücke 27.
 Schlossplatz 31.
 Schöneberg Quarter 61.
 Sculptures, Gal. of 32.
 Seehandlung 54.
 Shops 13.
 Sieges-Allée 76.
 — Säule 74.
 Singacademie 14. 26.
 Slaughter-houses 63.
 Sophienkirche 69.
 Spandauer Bock 80.
 Spindler-Brunnen 63.
 Spittel-Markt 63.
 Stables, Royal 31.
 Stadtbahn 1.
 Statue of Emp. William I. 31. 62.
 — of Empress Augusta 25.
 — of Frederick the Great 24.
 — of Fred. Will. III. 28. 77.

Berlin :

Statue of Fred. Will. IV. 48.
 — of the Great Elector 31.
 — of Prince Leopold of Anhalt 55.
 — of Queen Louise 77.
 — of Blücher, Gneisenau, York, Bülow, Scharnhorst 26.
 — of Benth 62.
 — of Count Brandenburg 56.
 — of Goethe 77.
 — of W. and A. von Humboldt 25.
 — of Helmholtz 25.
 — of Jahn 61.
 — of Keith 55.
 — of Lessing 77.
 — of Mitscherlich 25.
 — of Schiller 54.
 — of Schinkel 62.
 — of Schulze-Delitzsch 64.
 — of Schwerin 55.
 — of Senefelder 69.
 — of Seydlitz 55.
 — of Stein 56.
 — of Thaer 62.
 — of Wilms 65.
 — of Winterfeldt 55.
 — of Wrangel 56.
 — of Zieten 55.
 Steamboats 11.
 Stralau Quarter 68.
 Synagogue 71. 64.
 Technical Academy 78.
 Telegraph Offices 13. 63.
 Telephone Offices 13.
 Tempelhof 61.
 Terracottas, Coll. of 46.
 Theatres 14. 15. 53. 54. 61. 72. 73. 78.
 — of Varieties 15.
 Thiergarten 76.
 St. Thomas's 65.
 Town Hall 66.
 Tramways 7.
 Treasury 55.
 Trinity Church 55.
 Turn-Anstalt, Central 74.
 Turnhalle 64.
 Union Club 24.
 University 24.
 Urania 53. 16. 74.
 Vases, Coll. of 46.
 Veterinary College 73.
 Victoria Institution 61.

Berlin :

Victoria Park 61.
 Victory, Mon. of 74.
 Voss-Strasse 55.
 Waisen-Brücke 64.
 Wall-Strasse 63.
 War Office 56.
 — Monuments 61. 73.
 Waxworks 15.
 Wedding-Platz 72.
 Weidendamm Bridge 72.
 Weissensee 2. 18.
 Westend 80.
 Wilhelm-Strasse 54. 60.
 Wilhelms-Platz 55.
 William Memorial Church, Emp. 78.
 Wilmersdorf 78.
 Wine Houses 4.
 Wrangel Fountain 76.
 Zellengefängnis 74.
 Zelte, the 76.
 Zeughaus 26.
 Zionskirche 69.
 Zoolog. Garden 77. 18.
 — Museum 73.
 Bernau 203.
 Bernburg 330.
 Berste, the 240.
 Berthelsdorf 245.
 Bertsdorf 244.
 Betzdorf 108.
 Beuthen 264.
 Bevensen 158.
 Beverungen 119.
 Biberhöhe 191.
 Bibersteine, the 250.
 Bieber, the 409.
 Biela, the 300. 305.
 Bielagrund, the 300.
 Biele, the 259.
 Bielefeld 90.
 Bielshöhle, the 392.
 Bielstein Caverns 96.
 Bielsteine 400.
 Bienenmühle 310.
 Biesenthal 208.
 Binsdorf 305.
 Binz 206.
 Birkenfeld, ruin 392.
 Birkenkopf 393.
 Birkicht 245.
 Bischofsberg, the 220.
 Bischofsheim 409. 361.
 Bischofswerda 266.
 Bismarckshöhe 250. 367.
 Bitterfeld 323. 336.
 Blankenberg 199.
 Blankenburg (Harz) 391.
 — (Thuringia) 366.
 Blankenese 175.
 Blankenhain 353.

Blankensee 201.
 Blasewitz 298.
 Blaue Kuppe, the 408.
 Blaustein, the 253.
 Blechhammer 368.
 Bleicherode 379.
 Blocksberg, see Brocken.
 Blumenau 368.
 Blumenberg 330. 381.
 Bober, the 232. 245. 247.
 Bochum 107.
 Bockhorn 156.
 Bockswiese 396.
 Bode, the 385. 389. 392.
 Bodekessel 389.
 Bodenbach 301.
 Bodensteiner Klippen 134.
 Bodenwerder 120.
 Böhlischeiben 367.
 Böhmisches-Kamnitz 308.
 Bokelholm 181.
 Bolkenhain 245. 261.
 Boltzenhagen 191.
 Bolzenschloss, the 248.
 Bomburg, the 98.
 Bonames 407.
 Bonenburg 97.
 Bordschholm 178.
 Borganie 256.
 Borkum 148.
 Borna 312.
 Börnecke 384.
 Bornhöved 135.
 Borsdorf 315. 318. 380.
 Börssum 101. 380.
 Bovenden 121.
 Boyneburg 408.
 Brackwede 90.
 Brahe, the 213.
 Brake 155.
 Brakel 101.
 Bramminge 177.
 Brand 240.
 —, the 259. 303.
 Brandenburg 105.
 Brandleite Tunnel 369.
 Branitz 241.
 Brauhausberg, the 87.
 Braunau 257.
 Braunesumpf 392.
 Braunlage 381.
 Braunsberg 223.
 Braunschweig 134.
 Brechelshof 261.
 Bredelar 109.
 Bredow 210.
 Brege 208.
 Breitenau 345.
 Breitenberg, the 376.
 Breitenfeld 329.
 Breitenhain 261.
 Bremen 149.
 — Neustadt 155.

Bremerhaven 154.
 Bremker-Thal, the 121.
 Breslau 233.
 Bretleben 378.
 Brieg 263.
 Brilon 109.
 Broacker 183.
 Brocken, the 401.
 Broich 106.
 Bromberg 213.
 Brösen 220.
 Brotbande, the 252.
 Brotterode 375.
 Bruchhauser Steine 109.
 Brückenberg 252.
 Brunnenbach 392.
 Brunnenberg 253. 254.
 Brunsberg, the 120.
 Brunsbüttel 177.
 Brunschausen 175.
 Brunsnis 183.
 Brunswick 134.
 Ægidienhalle 139.
 Alte Waage 139.
 Altstadt-Markt 136.
 Archives 139.
 Arsenal 138.
 August-Thor 140.
 Bammelsburger Teich 142.
 Barracks 142.
 Botanical Garden 142.
 Burg-Platz 137.
 Churches:
 St. Andrew's 138.
 Brüdernkirche 137.
 St. Catharine's 133.
 Cathedral 137.
 St. Magnus' 130.
 St. Martin's 136.
 Dankwarderode 137.
 Demmersche Haus 137.
 Finance Office 133.
 Gewandhaus 136.
 Hagenmarkt 138.
 Hospital 142.
 Huthaus 137.
 Kröppel-Strasse 139.
 Kunst-Verein 136.
 Lechlumer Holz 142.
 Lessing's Grave 142.
 Lion 137.
 Market 138.
 Monument of Victory 140.
 Museum, Anatomical 142.
 —, Brunswick 138.
 —, Ducal 140.
 —, Nat. History 142.
 —, Town 138.
 Obelisk 140.

Brunswick:
 Olfermann's Monument 142.
 Palace 139.
 — of Henry the Lion 137.
 Park, Ducal 140.
 Pauline Convent 133.
 Picture Gallery 140.
 Post Office 136.
 Promenades 140.
 Railway Station 140.
 Rathhaus, Altstadt 136.
 —, Neustadt 138.
 Richmond, châteaux 142.
 Schill's monument 142.
 Stadthaus 138.
 Stadt-Park 142.
 Statue of Henry the Lion 138.
 — of Dukes Fred. Will. and Charles Will. Ferd. 139.
 — of Abt 142.
 — of Gauss 142.
 — of Lessing 139.
 Synagogue 136.
 Theatre 142.
 Town Archives 138.
 — Library 133.
 Waterworks 140.
 Windmühlenberg 140.
 Brück 311.
 Büchen 195. 159.
 Büchenberg (Harz) 399.
 Buchholz 313. 123.
 Buckau 102. 105. 330.
 Bückeburg 93.
 Buke 97.
 Bullerberg, the 383.
 Bülowshöhe, the 380.
 Bünde 123.
 Bündheim 397.
 Bungsberg 191.
 Bunzelwitz 256. 261.
 Bunzlau 264.
 Burg 105. 241.
 Burgberg, the 397.
 Burgk, Schloss 338.
 Burgkernitz 329.
 Burgkernstadt 341.
 Burg-Lesum 154.
 Burgsteinfurt 147.
 Bursfelde 119.
 Butzbach 406.
 Bützow 192.
 Buxtehude 175.
 Cadinen 223.
 Calbe 330. 370.
 Calcum 88.
 Callenberg 365.

- Callies 213.
 Camburg 345.
 Camenz 262. 258.
 Cammin 211.
 Canth 256.
 Caputh 88.
 Carlsbad 314.
 Carlsberg 258.
 Carlsfeld 314.
 Carlshafen 110. 119.
 Carnin 201.
 Carolinenhorst 211.
 Carthaus 214.
 Cassel 110.
 Celle 157.
 Charlottenbrunn 245.
 Charlottenburg 78.
 Charlottenhof 85.
 Chemnitz 311.
 Chorin 208.
 Clarabad 100.
 Clausthal 402.
 Coburg 362.
 Cölbe 401.
 Colberg 212.
 Colditz 318.
 Colmnitz 309.
 Cologne 88.
 Cönnern 382.
 Connewitz 326.
 Conradsthal 257.
 Corbach 110.
 Corbetha 310.
 Corvey 101. 120.
 Cosel 263.
 Cöslin 212.
 Cossebaude 299.
 Cossen 312.
 Coswig 315.
 Cöthen 330.
 Cottbus 241. 333.
 Cracow 264.
 Crampas 206.
 Cranz 228.
 Cranzahl 313.
 Cranzbeek 228.
 Crawinkel 373.
 Creuzthal 108.
 Crimderode 400.
 Crimmitschau 337.
 Cröllwitz 333.
 Crossen 339.
 Cudowa 258.
 Culm 214.
 Culmbach 339.
 Cummerower See 194.
 Cursdorfer Kuppe 368.
 Cüstrin 212.
 Cuxhaven 176.
 Cybina, the 230.
 Cyriaxburg, the 344.
 Czechhaus 257.
 Czerneboh, the 265.
 Dachsberg 373.
 Dagebüll 177.
 Dahlen 315.
 Dalherda 409.
 Dammersfeld 409.
 Dammsche See 210.
 Damm-Mühle 373. 374.
 Danewerk, the 181.
 Dänholm 203.
 Daunstedt 384.
 Dantsic 214.
 Dassel 121.
 Dechenhöhle, the 108.
 Deister Hills 99.
 Delitzsch 329. 333.
 Delmenhorst 155.
 Dennewitz 267.
 Derenburg 384.
 Dermbach 359.
 Derneburg 101.
 Desenberg 110.
 Dessau 331.
 Detmold 91.
 Deutsch-Eylau 222.
 — Lissa 233.
 — Rasselwitz 262.
 — Wette 262.
 Deutz 95.
 Dieksee, the 191.
 Diemel, the 110.
 Dietendorf 344.
 Dietharz 369.
 Dietzhausen 370.
 Dievenow, the 210.
 Dingelstädt 408.
 Dirschau 214.
 Ditmarschen 177.
 Dittersbach (Siles.) 245.
 256.
 — (Bohem. Switz.) 307.
 Döbeln 318. 315.
 Doberan 194.
 Dobrilugk 267.
 Dohlenberg, the 259.
 Döhlau 338.
 Dölauer Heide 333.
 Dollart, the 147.
 Dolmar, the 360.
 Domberg, the 370.
 Donnerau 246.
 Dornburg 345.
 Dornbusch, the 208.
 Dorndorf 345. 359.
 Dornreichenbach 315.
 Dortmund 89.
 Dosse, the 195.
 Drachenschlucht 358.
 Drachenstein 359.
 Dransfeld 120.
 Dreiannen-Hohne 400.
 Dreiberger 192.
 Dreiecker 260.
 Drei Gleichen 341.
 Dreiherrnbrücke 401.
 Drei-Herrenstein 375. 376.
 Drei Steine 252.
 Drenge, the 400.
 Dresden 268.
 Academy of Art 273.
 Albertinum 293.
 Albert-Platz 298.
 Altmarkt 290.
 Altstadt 273.
 American Church 270.
 295.
 Anna Monument 295.
 Annenkirche 295.
 Antiquities, Collection of 293.
 —, Museum of 297.
 Arsenal 293.
 Art Union 274.
 Baths 270.
 Belvedere 269. 274.
 Bismarck-Platz 295.
 Botanical Garden 296.
 Bridges 273.
 Brühl Palais 276.
 — Terrace 273.
 Bürgerwiese 296.
 Casts, Collection of 295.
 Cemeteries 293.
 Cholera Fountain 290.
 Coins, Collection of 276.
 Collections 270.
 Court Church 274.
 Drawings, Collect. of 289.
 Dreikönigskirche 297.
 English Church 270. 296.
 Engravings, Collect. of 289.
 Enquiry Office 270.
 Environs 298.
 Exhibition 296.
 Finance Ministry 298.
 Frauenkirche 291.
 Friedrichstadt 295.
 Gallery of Arms 292.
 Georgs-Brunnen 290.
 Goose-Stealer Fountain 296.
 Grosse Garten 296.
 Green Vault 275.
 Hauptwache 276.
 Herzogin Garden 295.
 Hospital 295.
 Industrial School 290.
 Japanese Palace 297.
 — Garden 297.
 Johanneum 291.
 St. John's Church 296.
 Justitia Fountain 296.
 Kaufmann's Acoustic Cabinet 271.

Dresden:

Körner Museum 297.
 Kreuzkirche 290.
 Kreuzschule 296.
 Law Courts 296.
 Lesegesellschaft 271.
 296.
 Library 297.
 Luther-Kirche 298.
 — Monument 291.
 Marcolini Palais 295.
 Mathematical Saloon 290.
 Maurice Monument 274.
 Mews, Royal 295.
 Meyer's Collection 296.
 Moreau's Monument 298.
 Museum 277.
 — of Antiquities 297.
 —, Ethnographical 290.
 —, Historical 291.
 —, Industrial 290.
 —, Johanneum 291.
 —, Mineral. 290.
 —, Prehistoric 290.
 —, Zoological 290.
 Neumarkt 291.
 Neustadt 297.
 Nymph Fountain 296.
 Oppenheim's House 296.
 Palace 274.
 Palais-Garten 297.
 Panorama 295.
 Picture Gallery 278.
 Police Office 293.
 Polytechnic School 295.
 Porcelain, Coll. of 292.
 Post Office 270. 290. 295.
 Prinzen-Palais 290.
 Protestant Church 290.
 Railway Stations 268.
 295.
 Rathhaus 290.
 Rietschel Museum 296.
 — Monument 273.
 Russian Chapel 295.
 Schilling Museum 296.
 Scottish Presb. Church 295.
 Silberkammer 276.
 Sophienkirche 290.
 Stadt-Museum 290.
 Stallgebäude 276.
 Statue of Fred. Aug. I. 278.
 — of Fred. Aug. II. 293.
 — of Augustus the Strong 297.
 — of King John 276.
 — of Körner 296.

Dresden:

Statue of Richter 274.
 — of Semper 274.
 — of Weber 277.
 Steamboats 270.
 Synagogue 295.
 Technical School 295.
 Telegraph Office 270.
 Theatres 270. 276. 277.
 298.
 Tramways 269.
 Waldschlösschen 298.
 War Monument 290.
 Weber's House 293.
 — Monument 277.
 Wettin Obelisk 290.
 Zoolog. Garden 296.
 Zwinger 277.
 Driburg 100.
 Drübeck 398.
 Drüggelte 96.
 Drusel-Thal, the 119.
 Dubberworth 205.
 Ducherow 201.
 Duderstadt 379.
 Duisburg 88. 106.
 Dnmkuhlen-Thal 399.
 Dünaburg 228.
 Dune, the 97.
 Dunkelthal 253.
 Düppel 183.
 Dürrenberg 340.
 Dürre Schild 367.
 Dürrkamnitz 305.
 Düsseldorf 88.
 Düsternbrook 180.
 Düvelsbeck 180.
 Ebenhausen 361.
 Ebenheit 300.
 Ebersbach 266.
 Ebersburg, ruin 393.
 Ebersdorf 230. 361.
 Eberstein, the 367.
 Eberswalde 203.
 Eckartsberg, the 365.
 Ecker, the 397. 398.
 Eckerkrug 397.
 Eckernförde 181.
 Eder, the 401. 403.
 Edle Krone 369.
 Edmundsklamm, the 305.
 Eger 338.
 Egge Hills 98.
 Ehrenburg 363.
 Eibau 266.
 Eibenstock 313.
 Eichenberg 380. 407.
 Eichenforst 393.
 Eichwald 311.
 Eider, the 177. 178.
 Eilenburg 333.
 Eilsen 93. 99.

Eilsleben 100. 101.
 Einbeck 121.
 Einhornhöhle, the 381.
 Einsiedel 310.
 Eisenach 356.
 Eisenberg 339.
 Eisfeld 361.
 Eisleben 377.
 Ekensund 183.
 Elbbrunnen, the 251.
 Elbe, the 102. 162. 164.
 315. 327. 334. etc.
 Elberfeld 95.
 Elbfall, the 251.
 Elbgrund, the 251.
 Elbing 222.
 Elbingerode 392.
 Elbleiten 305.
 Elbseifen, the 254.
 Eldena 202.
 Elend 400.
 Elfenstein, the 397.
 Elgersburg 370.
 Elisabethbrunnen 405.
 Ellenser-Damm 156.
 Ellerbeck 180.
 Ellrich 381.
 Elm 409.
 Elmen 330.
 Elmshorn 177.
 Elsfleth 155.
 Elsnigk 336.
 Elster 338.
 —, the 313. 340. 341.
 Elsterberg 338.
 Elsterwerda 267.
 Elterlein 313.
 Elze 121. 99.
 Emden 147.
 Emleben 372.
 Emmer, the 98.
 Emmerthal 98. 120.
 Ems, the 90. 147. etc.
 Engelsbach 373. 374.
 Enger 91.
 Ennepe, the 95. 108.
 Enschede 122.
 Eppendorf 173.
 Erbstrom, the 375. 376.
 Erdmannsdorf 312. 248.
 Eresburg 109.
 Erfurt 342.
 Erkner 80.
 Erndtebrück 405.
 Ernstroda 374.
 Erzgebirge, the 312.
 Eschwege 407.
 Esens 148.
 Esperstedt 378.
 Essen on the Ruhr 107.
 — (baths) 123.
 Ettersberg, the 343.
 Ettersburg 342.

- Eube 409.
 Eulengebirge, the 262.
 Eulengrund 252.
 Eutin 191.
 Eutritzsch 326.
 Externsteine, the 92.
 Eydtkuhnen 228.
 Eystrup 148.
 Fahrberg 206.
 Falkenau 313.
 Falkenberg 267. 333.
 Falkenberge, the 248.
 Falkeneck 365.
 Falkenstein (Harz) 387.
 — (Saxony) 307. 314. 338.
 — (Thuringia) 369.
 Fallersleben 93.
 Farbensümpfe, the 395.
 Farge 154.
 Farnroda 375.
 Fehmarn 191.
 Fehrbellin 196.
 Fellhammer 245. 257.
 Felsberg 403.
 Ferdinandshof 201.
 Ferdinandstein, the 302.
 Fichtelberg, the 313.
 Fichtelgebirge, the 338.
 Finkenheerd 232.
 Finkenwalde 211.
 Finnentrop 108.
 Finow Canal, the 208.
 Finsterbergen 373. 374.
 Fischbach 248.
 Fischbeck 99.
 Fischhausen 228.
 Fladungen 409. 361.
 Flensburg 183.
 — Fjord 183.
 Flinsberg 245.
 Flöha 311. 312.
 —, the 311. 312.
 Flottbeck 176.
 Flushing 88.
 Föhr 183.
 Forschengereuth 365.
 Forst, the 347.
 Forstbauden 252.
 Forstberg 248.
 Frankenberg 405.
 Frankenhain 373.
 Frankenhause 379.
 Frankenstein 262.
 Frankfort on the Oder 229.
 — on the Main 407. 410.
 Frauenberg 405. 409.
 Frauenburg 223.
 Frauendorf 210.
 Frauensee 359.
 Frauenstein 309.
 Freden 121.
 Fredersdorf 212.
 Freiberg 309.
 Freiburg (Silesia) 256.
 Freiheit 245. 253.
 Freudenthal 220.
 Freyburg on the Unstrut 341.
 Friedberg 407.
 Friedeberg 245.
 Friedelhausen 406.
 Friedenau 81.
 Friedensthal 98.
 Friedland (Silesia) 257.
 Friedrichroda 374.
 Friedrichsanfang 369.
 Friedrichsbrunn 390.
 Friedrichshagen 80.
 Friedrichshall 361.
 Friedrichshöhe 388.
 Friedrichsort 181.
 Friedrichsruh 194.
 Friedrichstadt 177.
 Friedrichstein 404.
 Friedrichsthaler Forst, the 210.
 Friedrichswald 99.
 Friesack 195.
 Friesensteine, the 248.
 Frisches Haff 224.
 Frisian Islands, the 148. 183.
 Fritzlar 403.
 Fröndenberg 108. 109.
 Fronhausen 405.
 Frose 382. 386.
 Fröttstedt 344.
 Fuchsberg 253.
 Fuchsthurm, the 347.
 Fulda 408.
 —, the 111. 119. 345. 403.
 Fürstenberg 120. 200.
 Fürstenstein 407.
 —, Schloss 256.
 Fürstenwalde 229.
 Gabelbach 371.
 Gadebusch 199.
 Galgenberg 134. 260.
 Galgengrund 246.
 Galtgarben, the 228.
 Gandersheim 101.
 Gardelegen 94.
 Garding 177.
 Garz 205.
 Gaschwitz 337.
 Gebrannte Stein, the 369.
 Geeste, the 154.
 Geestemünde 154.
 Gehänge, the 252.
 Gehlberg 370.
 Gehlberger Grund 369.
 Gehlsdorf 193.
 Gehrden 131.
 Gehren 370. 368.
 Geiergucke 253. 254.
 Geierstein, the 245.
 Geising 299.
 Geismar 403.
 Geithain 312.
 Gelnhausen 409.
 Gelsenkirchen 88.
 Gemünden 409.
 Gensungen 403.
 Georgenthal 372.
 Georgsheil 148.
 Georgshöhe, the 391.
 Gera 339.
 —, the 342. 368. 369.
 Gerberstein, the 362.
 Gernrode 387.
 Gersfeld 409.
 Giant Mts., the 246.
 Giebichenstein 332.
 Giersdorf 249.
 Giessen 406.
 Gillersdorf 371.
 Gittelde 380.
 Gjedser 193.
 Gladenbach 405.
 Glasbach 368.
 Glasbütte 299.
 Glatz 258.
 Glatzer Gebirge, the 250.
 Glauchau 313.
 Gleiberg 406.
 Gleichberge, the 361.
 Gleichen, the Drei 344.
 — (near Göttingen) 121.
 Gleiwitz 263.
 Glienicke 87.
 Glogau 230.
 Glöwen 195.
 Glücksbrunn 362.
 Glücksburg 183.
 Glückstadt 177.
 Gnadau 330.
 Gnadenberg 233.
 Gnadenfrei 262.
 Gnesen 232.
 Godelheim 101.
 Gohlis 326. 299.
 Göhren 206.
 Göhrener Viaduct 312. 318.
 Gohrisch 304.
 Golcha-Quelle, the 207.
 Goldberg 245.
 Goldene Aue, the 341. 378.
 — Höhe, the 295.
 Göldener, the 382.
 Goldlauter 372.
 Gollenberg, the 212.
 Göltzsch-Thal, the 340.
 Goor 205. 208.
 Görbersdorf 257. 245.
 Görlitz 241. 264.

Göschwitz 347.
 Gose, the 396.
 Goseck 341.
 Goslar 393.
 Gössnitz 337. 313.
 Gotha 353.
 Gottesberg 245.
 Gottesgab 313.
 Gottesgnaden 377.
 Göttingen 120.
 Gottleuba 300.
 Gottlob, the 374.
 Gottorp 182.
 Gotzlow 210.
 Grabow 240.
 Grabstede 156.
 Graditz 333.
 Grafenberg 107.
 Gräfenhainichen 329.
 Gräfenroda 369.
 Granitz, the 206.
 Graslitz 313.
 Grätz 230.
 Graudenz 214.
 Grauhof 381.
 Graupen 299.
 Gravenstein 183.
 Grebenburg 110.
 Grebenstein 110.
 Greifenstein 366.
 — (near Eschwege) 408.
 Greiffenberg 244.
 Greiffenstein 243.
 Greifswald 202.
 Greifswalder Bodden 202.
 Greiz 338.
 Gremsmühlen 191.
 Grenzbauten, the 253.
 Grenzhammer 370.
 Grevesmühlen 191.
 Griebnitz-See 81.
 Griesbach-Felsen 366.
 Grifte 403.
 Grimma 318.
 Grimmenthal 361. 370.
 Grizehne 330. 377.
 Gronau 90. 146.
 Gross-Aupa 253. 254.
 — Beeren 267.
 Grossbothen 318. 313.
 315.
 Gross-Breitenbach 371.
 Grosscotta 300.
 Grosse Dolmar, the 360.
 — Knollen, the 381.
 Grossenbaum 88.
 Grossenhain 267. 241. 315.
 Grosse Teich, the 252.
 Gross-Furra 382.
 — Gleidingen 99. 93.
 — Görschen 340.
 — Heringen 342. 245.
 — Krentz 106.

Gross Lichterfelde 80. 81.
 267.
 — Müritz 193.
 — Schoritz 205.
 — Sedlitz 299.
 — Steinberg 318.
 — Steinheim 410.
 — Tabarz 374.
 Grossvaterstuhl, the 258.
 Grotenburg, the 91.
 Grulich 259.
 Grüna 267.
 Grünau 80.
 Grund (Harz) 380.
 — Mühle, the 308.
 Grunewald 80. 81.
 Grünhain 313.
 Grünnmannshöhle, the 108.
 Grüssau 245.
 Guben 232. 333.
 Gudensberg 403.
 Güntersberge 388.
 Guntershausen 345. 403.
 Güsten 330. 377.
 Güstrow 194.
 Güterglück 333. 377.
 Gütersloh 90.
 Guxhagen 345.
 Haarhausen 368.
 Haase, the 147. 157.
 Habelschwerdt 259.
 Habichtsburg 360.
 Habichtgrund, the 304.
 Hackelsdorf 254.
 Hadersleben 184.
 Hämelschenburg 98.
 Haff, the Grosse and
 Kleine 210.
 —, the Frische 224.
 —, the Stettiner 210.
 Hagelsberg 220.
 Hagen 95. 108.
 — (Rügen) 207.
 Hagenburg 93.
 Hagenow 195.
 Hahnenklee 396.
 Hain 249. 244.
 Hainberg 366.
 Hainfall, the 249.
 Hainfeld 393.
 Hainleite, the 382.
 Hainsberg 309.
 Hainstein, the 357.
 Halberstadt 383.
 Halbestadt 300.
 Halbstadt 257.
 Halensee 80.
 Halle 330.
 Halskuppe 369.
 Hamburg 159.
 Altstadt 162.
 Alster Arcades 168.

Hamburg :
 Alster Bassin 168.
 Anlagen 172.
 Antiquities, Collec. of
 168.
 Aquarium 173.
 Art Exhibition 160.
 Aussen-Alster 173.
 Bank, Imper. 167.
 Billwärder 173.
 Binnen-Alster 168.
 Botan. Garden 173.
 Bridges 164. 165. 168.
 Brooks Bridge 164.
 St. Catharine's 167.
 Cemeteries 173.
 Circus 160. 165.
 Courts of Law 173.
 Docks 164.
 Dovenhof 167.
 English Churches 162.
 Environs 174.
 Esplanade 173.
 Exchange 166.
 Free Harbour 164.
 St. George Quarter
 171.
 Gewerbe-Schule 171.
 Granary 164.
 Grasbrook Harbour
 164.
 Hagenbeck's Animal
 Collection 166.
 Hansa Fountain 172.
 Harbour 164.
 Hopfen-Markt 167.
 Horse Races 174.
 Hospitals 172.
 Jacobikirche 163.
 Jews' Quarter 166.
 Johanneum 167.
 Justice, Palace of 173.
 Jungfern-Stieg 163.
 Kaiser-Brücke 164.
 — Brunnen 163.
 Kunsthalle 168.
 Laboratories 172.
 Library, City 168.
 —, Commercial 166.
 Lombards-Brücke 163.
 Messberg, the 163.
 Meteorological Station
 165.
 St. Michael's 166.
 Museum, Botanic 172.
 —, Industrial Art 171.
 —, Nat. Hist. 171.
 —, Antiquities 168.
 Neustadt 162.
 St. Nicholas's 167.
 Obelisk 172.
 Observatory 172.
 Panoramas 165.

Hamburg:

Patriotische Gesellschaft 167.
 St. Pauli 165. 174.
 St. Peter's 167.
 Picture Galleries 163. 172.
 Post Office 161. 173.
 Promenades 173.
 Railway Bridge 165.
 — Stations 159. 165.
 Rathhaus 166.
 Real-Schule 171.
 Sandthor-Hafen 161.
 Seemannshaus 165.
 Stadthaus 163.
 Statistics 164.
 Statue of Bugenhagen 163.
 — of Lessing 173.
 — of Petersen 168.
 — of Schiller 168.
 Steamboats 161.
 Theatres 160. 168. 173.
 Tramways 161.
 Trostbrücke 167.
 Uhlenhorst 173.
 War Monument 173.
 Waterworks 173.
 Weber Gallery 172.
 Zoll-Kanal 164.
 Zoolog. Garden 160. 173.

Hamel, the 98.

Hameln 98. 120. 121.

Hämerten 91.

Hamm 90.

Hammer 264.

Hammermühle 212.

Hammerstein 402.

Hampelbaude 252.

Hanau 410.

Hanover:

Ægidienkirche 126.
 Altstadt 126.
 Apostelkirche 129.
 Architects' Club 127.
 Archives 127.
 Arsenal 127.
 Art-Industrial School 126.
 Artists' Club 127.
 Bank, Imper. 125.
 Berggarten 130.
 Cattle Market 129.
 Christuskirche 129.
 Dreifaltigkeitskirche 129.
 Eilenriede 130.
 English Church 135. 129.
 Ernst-August-Platz 125.

Hanover:

Garrison Church 127.
 Gartenkirche 129.
 Georgs-Garten 130.
 Gewerbe-Ausstellung 125.
 Haus der Väter 129.
 Herrenhausen 130.
 Industrial Exhibition 125.
 Justiz-Kanzlei 126.
 Kestner-Museum 126.
 Klages-Markt 129.
 Kreuzkirche 126.
 Kunstgewerbe-Museum 126.
 Law Courts 129.
 Leibnitz's Grave 127.
 — House 126.
 — Monument 127.
 Library, Municipal 127.
 —, Royal 127.
 Lutherkirche 129.
 Lyceum 125.
 Marienkirche 129.
 Marktkirche 126.
 Mausoleum 130.
 Military Riding Institute 129.
 — School 127.
 Natural Hist. Museum 128.
 Neustädter Kirche 127.
 Nicolai Chapel 129.
 Palace, Old 126.
 —, Royal 126.
 — of Ernest Augustus 127.
 Panorama 127.
 Picture Gallery 128.
 Polytechnic School 129.
 Poor House 127.
 Post Office 124. 125.
 Prinzenhaus 130.
 Prison 129.
 Provincial Diet, House of 129.
 — Museum 127.
 Railway Station 125.
 Rathhaus, New 126.
 —, Old 126.
 Real-Gymnasium 125.
 Slaughter House 129.
 Statue of Ernest Augustus 125.
 — of Bödeker 126.
 — of Count Alten 127.
 — of Hannovera 126.
 — of Karmarsch 125.
 — of Marschner 125.
 — of Schiller 125.
 — of Stromeyer 125.
 Synagogue 127.

Hanover:

Telegraph Office 124. 125.
 Theatre 124. 125.
 Tivoli 124.
 Tramways 124.
 Veterinary College 129.
 War Monument 129.
 Waterworks 126.
 Waterloo Column 127.
 — Platz 127.
 Welfen-Platz 129.
 Welfenschloss 129.
 Zoological Garden 131.
 Hanstein 407.
 Harburg 159.
 Hardenberg 121.
 Harlingerland, the 148.
 Hartaberg, the 258.
 Hartau 257.
 Hartenberg 399.
 Hartenfels 333.
 Hartenstein 314.
 Harvesthude 173.
 Harz Mts., the 381.
 Harzburg 396.
 Harzgerode 388.
 Hasel 370.
 Hasenbaude 252.
 Hasperde 99.
 Hasselfelde 383.
 Hassenhausen 342.
 Hasserode 399.
 Haste 93.
 Hastedt 148.
 Hastenbeck 98.
 Haun, the 408.
 Haunack 408.
 Hausberge 92.
 — (Harz) 351.
 — (Jena) 347.
 — (Silesia) 248.
 Hausdorf 246.
 Havel, the 82. 105. 200.
 Havelberg 195.
 Hecklingen 382.
 Hedemünden 380.
 Hedwigsburg 380.
 Heerdtberg, the 250.
 Hehlen 120.
 Heide 177.
 Heidecksburg 347.
 Heidemühle 304.
 Heidenau 299.
 Heideschlossbaude 252.
 Heiligenberg 403.
 Heiligendamm 194.
 Heiligenhafen 191.
 Heiligenstadt 380.
 Heiligenstein 376.
 Heiligenstock 402.
 Heimbürg 391.
 Heinrichsburg 249. 388.

- Hela 221.
 Helba 360.
 Heldburg 361.
 Helderstein, the 408.
 Helderungen 378.
 Heligoland 176.
 Helikon, the 248.
 Hellabach 256.
 Helme, the 378.
 Helmstedt 109.
 Heltorf 88.
 Hemer 108.
 Hengelo 122.
 Herdecke 108.
 Herdringen 109.
 Herford 90.
 Herges 362.
 Heringsdorf 211.
 Herischdorf 248.
 Herlasgrün 338.
 Hermannsbach 241.
 Hermannsberg, Grosser 369.
 Hermanns-Denkmal 92.
 Hermannseck 306.
 Hermannshöhle 392.
 Hermsdorf 219.
 Herrenhausen 130.
 Herrenkrug, the 105.
 Herrnhut 265.
 Herrnskretschien 305. 300.
 Hersfeld 408.
 Herstelle 119.
 Herthaburg 207.
 Hertha See, the 207.
 Herzberg 381. 400.
 Herzogshöhe, the 390.
 Hessisch-Oldendorf 99.
 Hettstedt 377.
 Hetzdorf 311.
 Heubergshaus 373. 374.
 Heubude 220.
 Heudeber 384.
 Heufuder, the 245.
 Heuscheuer, the 258. 255.
 Heuschober, the 254.
 Hever, the 177.
 Hexentanzplatz 390.
 Hiddensöe 203.
 Hildburghausen 361.
 Hilders 409. 359.
 Hildesheim 131.
 Hilwartshausen 119.
 Himmelkron 339.
 Himmelfort 106.
 Himmelreich 381.
 Himmighausen 91. 98.
 Hinter-Dittersbach 307.
 — Hermsdorf 306.
 Hirschberg (Silesia) 247. 245.
 — (Franconia) 338.
 Hirschfelde 243.
 Hirschstein 377.
 Hirzstein, the 119.
 Hochbusch 308.
 Hochhilgord, the 208.
 Hochkirch 265.
 Hoch-Moor, the 147. 157.
 Hochstadt 339.
 Hochstein, the 245. 250.
 Hochwald, the 244. 257.
 Hockstein, the 303.
 Hof 338.
 Hofgeismar 110.
 Hohe Eule 262.
 — Fichte 365.
 Hohegeiss 352.
 Hohe Klinge 375.
 — Mense 260.
 — Möst 369.
 Hohenbocka 266.
 Hohenebra 382. 379.
 Hoheneiche 408.
 Hohenelbe 254.
 Hohenfriedberg 261.
 Hohenleipe 308.
 Hohenlimburg 108.
 Hohenstein (Harz) 399.
 Hohen-Syburg 95.
 — Zieritz, chât. 201.
 Hohenzollernfels 260.
 Hohe Rad 251.
 — Gras 118.
 — Sonne 359. 376.
 — Stein, the 313.
 Hohne 399.
 Hohneklappen 399. 400.
 Hohnstein (Harz) 393.
 — (Saxony) 303.
 Hohnwartskopf 370.
 Holl 306.
 Höllengrund, the 250.
 Holstein Switzerland 191.
 Holtenu 180.
 Holthusen 196.
 Holzemme, the 398. 399.
 Holzminden 101. 110. 120.
 Holzwickede 95.
 Homburg 404.
 Homburg 407.
 Hoppegarten 212. 18.
 Hoppeke, the 109.
 Hoppelberg, the 383.
 Hörde 95.
 Horka 241.
 Horn (near Hamburg) 174.
 — (near Detmold) 91.
 Hornberg, the 246.
 Hörnekuppe 408.
 Hornschloss, the 246.
 Hörsel, the 345.
 Hörselberg, the 345.
 Hosterwitz 299.
 Höxter 101.
 Hoya 148.
 Hoyer 177. 184.
 Hradschin, castle 340.
 Hubertusbad 389.
 Hübichenstein, the 380.
 Hude 155.
 Hüge-Berg, the 183.
 Hülfsenberg, the 408.
 Hümme 110.
 Hundekühle 380.
 Hunte, the 155.
 Hüten 109.
 Husum 177.
 Hutberg, the 265.
 Hüttenrode 392.
 Hvidding 177.
 Ibbenbüren 122.
 Iburg, the 101.
 Idstedt 182.
 Igelshieb 367.
 Ihme, the 125.
 Ihna, the 211.
 Ihrhove 147.
 Ifeld 40.
 Ilm, the 342. 348. 371.
 Ilmenau 371.
 —, the 158.
 Ilse, the 398.
 Ilsenburg 398.
 Ilsenstein, the 398.
 Ilversgehooven 344.
 Immelborn 359.
 Innerste, the 402.
 Inowrazlaw 232.
 Inselbad, the 97.
 Inselberg, the 375.
 Instenburg 228.
 Isenbüttel 93.
 Iser Mountains 215.
 Iserlohn 108.
 Itz, the 363.
 Itzeboe 177.
 Itzgrund, the 361.
 Jablonowo 214.
 Jacobsberg, the 92.
 Jacobsdorf 261.
 Jade, the 157.
 Jagdberg, the 374.
 Jagdschloss (Rügen) 206.
 Jägersruh 375.
 Jannowitz 245.
 Jarmen 201.
 Jäschken-Thal 220.
 Jasmund 204. 207.
 Jatznick 201.
 Jauer 261.
 Jauernicker Berge 243.
 Jeaser 202.
 Jena 345.
 Jerichow 95.
 Jerxheim 101.
 Jesewitz 333.

- Jettenhöhle, the 381.
 Jever 148.
 Johanngeorgenstadt 314.
 Johannsbad 245.
 Johannsberg (near Bielefeld) 90.
 — (near Nauheim) 406.
 — (near Dantsic) 220.
 Jonitz 336.
 Jonsdorf 244.
 Jordansee, the 211.
 Josephinen-Hütte 250.
 Josephshöhe, the 393.
 Jübeck 182.
 Juditten 227.
 Juist 148.
 Jungfernbrücke 389.
 Justinshöhe 348.
 Jüterbog 268.

 Kabarz 374.
 Kahla 347.
 Kaisberg, the 108.
 Kaiserswalde 259.
 Kaiserswerth 88.
 Kaiser Wilhelm Canal 180. 177.
 Kalau 266. 333.
 Kalten-Nordheim 359.
 Kamenz 266.
 Kammerberg 371.
 Kamnitz, the 305.
 Kandrzin 263.
 Kanzlergrund, the 369.
 Kappeln 182.
 Karlsberg, the 220.
 Karlsklippen 398.
 Karow 195.
 Karpenstein 260.
 Kästenklippe, the 397.
 Kattenäse, the 397.
 Kattenstedt 390.
 Katterfeld 372.
 Kattowitz 263.
 Katzbach, the 261. 233.
 Katzenstein 404.
 Katzhütte 368.
 Kaulberg 400.
 Keilberg, the 312. 313.
 Keilhau 347.
 Kelbra 378.
 Keller-See, the 191.
 Kemnade 120.
 Kernberge, the 347.
 Kesselkoppe, the 251.
 Kettwig 107.
 Kickelhahn 371.
 Kiel 178.
 Kieler Bach, the 206.
 — Förde 178.
 Kienberg 367. 373.
 Kieritzsch 339.
 Kinzig, the 409.
 Kipsdorf 309.
 Kirchfelsen, the 367.
 Kirchhain 404. 267.
 Kirchrode 131.
 Kirchspitze, the 405.
 Kirnitzsch, the 304. 305.
 Kissingen 361. 370.
 Klein-Aupa 253.
 — Bremen 93.
 Kleinburg 240.
 Kleinen 191. 199.
 Klein-Furra 382.
 — Glienicke 87.
 — Hennersdorf 304.
 — Katz 221.
 — Steinheim 410.
 — Tabarz 374.
 Klemmberg, the 341.
 Klessengrund, the 260.
 Klingenberg 309.
 Klingenthal 313.
 Kloster 208.
 Klus, the 383. 395.
 Klüt, the 99.
 Knoop 180.
 Kochelfall, the 250.
 Kohlfurt 232.
 Kohnmühle 308.
 Kohnstein, the 382.
 Kolkthurm 333.
 Kolmberg, the 315.
 Komotau 312. 313.
 Königgrätz 245. 259.
 Königsberg 223.
 —, the 93.
 Königsborn 95.
 Königsbrunn 300.
 Königsee 370.
 Königshof 392.
 Königshofen 361.
 Königslutter 99.
 Königs-Platz 306.
 Königsstuhl, the 207.
 Königstele 107.
 Königstein 300.
 Königs-Wusterhausen 240.
 Königszelt 256. 261.
 Konitz 214.
 Köpenick 80.
 Koppenplan 252.
 Kornatowo 214.
 Körnbach, the 370.
 Kösen 311.
 Kössern 318.
 Köstritz 339.
 Kötzschenbroda 315.
 Kowno 228.
 Kräberberg 249.
 Kräbersteine 249.
 Kragenhof 119.
 Kreibitz 266. 305.
 Kreiensen 101. 121.
 Kreischa 299.
 Kreuz 212. 213.
 Kreuzberg 260.
 —, the 409.
 Kreuzburg 264.
 Krima-Neudorf 312. 313.
 Kronach 340.
 Kronstadt 259.
 Krückaue, the 177.
 Krumhermsdorf 308.
 Krummhübel 252.
 Kryblowitz 256.
 Kühnau 336.
 Kühndorf 360.
 Kühnhausen 379. 382.
 Kuhstall, the 304.
 Kulm, the 348.
 Kummel, the 381.
 Kunersdorf 248.
 Kunitzburg, the 345.
 Kunitzer See, the 233.
 Kunnersdorf 303.
 Kunzendorf 259.
 Kürbitz 338.
 Kurische Nehrung 223.
 Kyffhäuser, the 378.
 Kynast, the 249.
 Kynau 261.
 Kynsburg, ruin 261.

 Laasphe 405.
 Laatzig 211.
 Labiau 228.
 Laboe 181.
 Lage 91.
 Lahn, the 404. 405.
 Lähnberg, the 252.
 Lambowwald, the 410.
 Landeck 259.
 Landeshut 245.
 Landgrafenschlucht 359.
 Landsberg 213. 329.
 Landsberg, castle 360.
 Landskrone 243.
 Lange Berg, the 368.
 — Grund 253. 254.
 Langelsheim 402.
 Langenau 259.
 Langenbach 368.
 Langenberg 267. 315.
 —, the 246.
 Langenbielau 262.
 Langenbrück 259.
 Langendreer 107.
 Langensalza 379.
 Langenstein 334.
 Lange See 80.
 Langewiesen 370.
 Langfuhr 220.
 Langgöns 406.
 Langschede 109.
 Langwaltersdorf 245.
 Langwedel 148. 94.

Längwitz 368.
 Lanken 205.
 Lanker See, the 191.
 Laskowitz 244.
 Lässig, the 245.
 Lauban 244.
 Laubegast 298.
 Laucha 374.
 Lauchgrund, the 374.
 Lauchstädt 340.
 Lauenburg (Harz) 387.
 — on the Elbe 159.
 Lauenförde 119.
 Lauscha 365. 368.
 Lausche, the 244.
 Lausigk 312.
 Lautenthal 402.
 Lauter, the 370.
 Lauterbach 205.
 Lauterberg 381.
 Lautergrund, the 372.
 Lebbiner Sandberge 210.
 Leer 147. 157.
 Lehde 244.
 Lehe 155.
 Lehesten 340.
 Lehnin 106.
 Lehrte 93. 157.
 Lehrbaude 251.
 Leina Canal, the 355.
 Leine, the 99. 120. 121.
 125. 380.
 Leinefelde 379.
 Leipzig 319.
 Academy of Art 325.
 American-Brit. Church
 320.
 Anglo-Amer. Church
 320. 324.
 Art School 325.
 Auerbach's Keller 323.
 Augusteum 322.
 Augustus-Platz 321.
 Bank, Imperial 324.
 Baths 319.
 Battlefields 327.
 Booksellers' Exchange
 326.
 Book Trade 321.
 Brühl 323.
 Buch-Gewerbe-Haus
 326.
 Concerthaus 325.
 Concerts 320.
 Conservatorium 325.
 Environs 326.
 Exchange 323.
 Exhibition, Permanent
 Industrial 323.
 Fairs 320.
 Fürstenhaus 324.
 Gellert's Tomb 326.
 Gewandhaus 325. 322.

Leipzig:
 Grassi-Museum 324.
 Grimma'sche Strasse
 322.
 Historical Society 326.
 Johanna Park 324.
 St. John's Church 325.
 Kaufhaus 322.
 Königs-Platz 324.
 Kunstverein 320. 321.
 Law Courts 324.
 Libraries 322. 325.
 Market 324.
 Markt-Platz 323.
 Mathäikirche 323.
 Medical Institutions
 325.
 Mende-Brunnen 321.
 Monarchen-Hügel 327.
 Museum 321.
 —, Art-Industrial 324.
 —, Book Trade 326.
 —, Ethnographical
 324.
 —, Grassi 324.
 — of Music 323.
 Napoleonstein 327.
 Palace, Royal 324.
 Palmen-Garten 326.
 Panorama 319.
 Paulinerkirche 322.
 Peterskirche 325.
 Picture Gallery 321.
 Pleissenburg 323.
 Police Office 321.
 Post Office 320. 321.
 Promenades 320.
 Racecourse 324.
 Railway Stations 318.
 Rathhaus 323.
 Reformation Monu-
 ment 325.
 Reformed Church 323.
 Reichsgericht 324.
 Roman Cath. Church
 324.
 Rosenthal 326.
 Statue of King Fred-
 erick Augustus 324.
 — of Bismarck 324.
 — of Gellert 326.
 — of Hahnemann 323.
 — of Leibnitz 323.
 — of Mendelssohn 325.
 — of Thaer 322.
 Supreme Courts 324.
 Technical School 325.
 Telegraph Office 320.
 Theatres 320. 321. 323.
 Thomaskirche 323.
 Thonberg 327.
 Tramways 320.
 University 321.

Leipzig:
 War Monument 323.
 Zoological Garden 326.
 Leisnig 318.
 Lemgo 91.
 Lengefeld 312.
 Lengenfeld 314.
 — (near Eschwege) 408.
 Lenne, the 95.
 Leobschütz 262. 264.
 Letmathe 108.
 Leuchtenburg 347.
 Leuthen 233.
 Lentra, the 346.
 Leutsch 340. 339.
 Levensau 180. 181.
 Lichtegrund, the 367.
 Lichte Küppel, the 405.
 Lichtenau 244.
 Lichtenberg 212.
 Lichtenfels 340. 361.
 Lichtenhain 317.
 — Cascade 304.
 Lichtenwalde 315.
 Lichterfelde 80. 81. 267.
 Liebau 245. 338.
 Liebenstein 361. 359.
 Liebertwolkwitz 312.
 Liebeseele 211.
 Liebethaler Grund 299.
 Liebwerda 245.
 Liegnitz 233.
 Lietzow 205.
 Lilienstein, the 300.
 Limbach 312. 365.
 Limmerbrunnen 131.
 Linden 99. 125. 130.
 Lindenau 320. 361.
 Lindenberg 388. 393. 399.
 Lingen 147.
 Lippe, the 90. 97.
 Lipp Springs 97.
 Lippstadt 96. 90.
 Lissa 232. 233.
 —, Polish 243.
 Littitz 259.
 Löbau 265.
 Lobeda 347.
 Lobenstein 339.
 Loccum 93.
 Lochstedt 228.
 Lockwitzer Grund 299.
 Lohme 207.
 Lohmen 299.
 Löhne 92. 99. 123.
 Lollar 406.
 Lommatzsch 315.
 Lomnitz 218.
 —, the 249.
 Loschwitz 293.
 Lössnitz 313. 315.
 Löwenberg 200. 215.
 Lübben 240.

- Lübbenau 240.
 Lübbensteine, the 100.
 Lübeck 181.
 Aegidienkirche 189.
 St. Anne, Convent 189.
 Burgthor 190.
 St. Catharine's 189.
 Cathedral 188.
 Cemetery 190.
 Coins, Coll. of 190.
 Francisc. Convent 190.
 Geibel's Mon. 190.
 Holstenthor 186.
 Hospital zum Heil.
 Geist 190.
 Jacobi-Kirche 190.
 Katharineum 190.
 Kauflente-Comp. 190.
 Law Courts 190.
 Library 190.
 Market Place 186.
 St. Mary's 187.
 Museum 189.
 St. Peter's 188.
 Post Office 187.
 Pranger 187.
 Rathhaus 186.
 Rathskeller 187.
 Rom. Cath. Church
 188.
 Schiffer-Gesellschaft
 190.
 Walk-Mühle 191.
 Zoolog. Garden 190.
 Lüblow 196.
 Luckau 267.
 Ludwigslust 195.
 Ludwigstadt 339.
 Ludwigstein 407.
 Lüg 98.
 Lühden Klippe 99.
 Luisenlust 369.
 Luisenthal 373.
 Lütsum 336.
 Lüne 158.
 Lüneburg 158.
 Lüneburger Haide 158.
 Luther's Beech 362. 393.
 Lütjenburg 191.
 Lutter 99. 101. 134.
 Lützen 340.
 Lützw 199.
 Lyck 223.
 Mädelstegbaude 254.
 Mädelstein, the 357.
 Mädelsteine, the 251.
 Mädelwiese, the 251.
 Madi-See, the 241.
 Magdeburg 102.
 Magdesprung, the 388.
 Mägetrappe, the 388.
 Main, the 339. 410.
 Mainleus 339.
 Malchin 194.
 Malstfeld 345.
 Mandelholz 401.
 Manebach 371.
 Mannstein, the 251.
 Mansfeld 377.
 Marburg 404.
 St. Margarethen 177.
 Mariannenfels, the 248.
 Maria-Schnee 260.
 Mariaspring 121.
 Marienberg 312. 106.
 Marienburg (Prussia) 221.
 — (Hanover) 121.
 Marienburger Werder 221.
 Marienfelsen 307.
 Marienglas-Höhle 374.
 Marienstern 266.
 Marien-Thal, the 357.
 St. Marienthal, nunnery
 (Silesia) 243.
 — (near Helmstedt) 100.
 Marienwerder 214.
 Markneukirchen 313.
 Marksuhl 359.
 Marlishausen 368.
 Marsberg 109.
 Marschendorf 253.
 Märzdorf 249.
 Mattern 220.
 Mattierzoll 101.
 Maxen 299.
 Mecklenburg 199.
 Medenau 228.
 Meerane 313.
 Mehlis 300. 369.
 Mehltheuer 338.
 Meinberg (Horn-) 91.
 Meiningen 360.
 Meisdorf 386.
 Meiseberg, the 337.
 Meisenstein, the 375.
 Meissen 315.
 Meissner, the 407.
 Melbergen 92.
 Meldorf 177.
 Melle 123.
 Mellenbach 368.
 Mellrichstadt 361.
 Melsungen 345.
 Melverode 142.
 Melzergrund, the 252.
 Memel 228.
 Memleben 341.
 Menden 108.
 Mengersgereuth 365.
 Meppen 147.
 Merkelsdorf 255.
 Merseburg 340.
 Merxleben 379.
 Merzdorf 245.
 Meschede 109.
 Meschenbach 365.
 Mettkau 256.
 Meusdorf 327.
 Meuselbach 368.
 Meuselwitz 337.
 Michaelstein 391. 392.
 Milbitz 368.
 Mildenstein 318.
 Milseburg 409.
 Miltzow 202.
 Minden 92.
 Minkowsky 264.
 Minsleben 399.
 Misdroy 211.
 Mittagstein, the 252.
 Mittelsteine 246. 258.
 Mittelwalde 259.
 Mittweida 315.
 Mlaw 222.
 Möckern 333.
 Möhra 359.
 Möhrenbach 371.
 Moldau 311.
 Molkenhaus 397. 401.
 Mölln 195.
 Mollwitz 263.
 Möltenort 181.
 Moltkefels, the 250.
 Mommelstein 375.
 Mönchehof 110.
 Mönchgut 206.
 Mönchshof 370. 372.
 Moorlake 87.
 Morgenau 240.
 Morgenroth 263.
 Moritzberg 134.
 Moritzburg 341.
 Mosel 313.
 Mosigkau 336.
 Mottlau, the 215.
 Moys 243. 244.
 Mückenberg 299.
 Mügeln 299.
 Müggelsberge 80.
 Müggelsee, the 80.
 Müglitz-Thal 299.
 Mühlbach-Thal 261.
 Mühlberg, ruin 344.
 Mühlhausen 379.
 Mulda 310.
 Mulde, the 309. 310. etc.
 Muldenhütten 309.
 Mülheim on the Ruhr
 106.
 Münde 212.
 Münden 119.
 Münder 99.
 Munkmarsch 184.
 Münster 143.
 Münzenberg, the 386.
 —, castle 406.
 Müritz 204.
 —, the 201.

- Muskau 241.
 Muxklippe 401.
 Mylau 340.
 Myslowitz 261.

 Nachod 257.
 Nakel 213.
 Nallen 409.
 Nammen 93.
 Namslau 263. 264.
 Narsdorf 312.
 Nauendorf 382.
 Nauheim 406.
 Naumburg 341.
 Naundorf 240.
 Naunhof 318.
 Nehra 311.
 Nedlitz 87.
 Neheim 109.
 Neinstedt 383. 387.
 Neisse 262.
 —, the 232. 241. 243. 244
 Nendza 264.
 Nenndorf 93.
 Nerchau 315.
 Netzbruch 213.
 Netzkater 400.
 Netzschkau 338.
 Neu-Babelsberg 81.
 — Brandenburg 194.
 — Dietendorf 344. 368.
 Neuekrug 101.
 Neuenbeken 97.
 Neuenburg 156.
 Neuencamp 206.
 Neuendorf 81.
 Neuenheerse 101.
 Neuenkirchen 208.
 Neuenmarkt 339.
 Neufähr 220.
 Neufahrwasser 220.
 Neuhaus 245. 367.
 Nenhausen 312.
 Neuhof 261. 409.
 Neukirchen 408.
 Neukuhren 228.
 Neumark 314. 337.
 Neumühlen 175. 180.
 Neumünster 177.
 Neundorf 245.
 Neurode 246.
 Neu-Ruppin 196.
 Neuschanz 147.
 Neues 365.
 Neustadt on the Dosse
 191. 195.
 — Gillersdorf 371.
 — unterm Hohnstein 393
 — Magdeburg 105. 333.
 — (near Eutin) 191.
 — on the Orla 339.
 — on the Saale 361. 409.
 — (Silesia) 262.

 Neu-Strelitz 201.
 Neuwelt 250.
 Neuwerk (Harz) 390.
 —, island 176.
 Niebüll 177.
 Niederau 315.
 Niederfüllbach 361.
 Niedergrund 300.
 Niederhone 407.
 Nieder-Marsberg 109.
 Niederorschel 379.
 Nieder-Reichensachsen
 408.
 — Sachswerfen 382. 400.
 — Salzbrunn 256.
 Niederschlema 314.
 Nieder-Schönhausen 69.
 Nieder-Sedlitz 299.
 Niederwalgern 405.
 Nieder-Wiesa 311.
 Nienburg 148.
 Nienstedten 175.
 Niklausdorf 244.
 Nikolskoë 87.
 Nikrisch 243.
 Nimbschen 318.
 Nipmerow 207. 208
 Nogat, the 221.
 Nonnenfelsen 244.
 Norden 148.
 Nordenhamm 155.
 Norderney 148.
 Nordhausen 379. 382.
 Nordstemmen 121. 99.
 Nordstrand 177.
 Normannstein 408.
 Nörten 121.
 Northeim 121.
 Nortorf 181.
 Nossen 309. 315. 317.
 Nowawes 81.
 Nuremberg 338. 340.

 Obere Berg, the 313.
 Ober-Glogau 263.
 Oberhausen 88. 157.
 Oberhof 369. 373.
 Oberholenelbe 251.
 Ober-Langenbielau 262.
 Oberleutensdorf 310.
 Oberlichtenau 315.
 Ober-Marsberg 109.
 Oberoderwitz 265.
 Oberröblingen 377.
 Ober-Rottenbach 368.
 — Salzbrunn 257.
 — Schmiedeberg 253.
 — Schönau 369.
 — Schulenberg 396.
 — Tannhausen 246.
 Obervogelgesang 300.
 Ober-Weimar 352.
 Oberweissbach 367.

 Oberwiesenthal 313.
 Ochsenkopf, the 245.
 Oder, the 209. 211. etc.
 —, the (Harz) 381.
 Oderberg 264.
 Oderteich, the 403.
 Oderthal 381.
 Oebisfelde 94. 100.
 Oederan 311.
 Oelde 90.
 Oels 264.
 Oelsnitz 338.
 Oelze 368.
 Oeynhaus, Bad 92. 99.
 Offenbach 410.
 Ohlau 263.
 —, the 235. 253.
 Ohlsdorf 173.
 Ohr 98.
 Ohra, the 373.
 Ohrdruf 373.
 Oker 396.
 —, the 135. 380. 396.
 Olbernhau 312.
 Olbersdorf 260.
 Oldenburg 155. 191.
 Oldenzaal 122.
 Oldesloe 184.
 Oliva 220.
 Olpe 103.
 Olsberg 109.
 Opalenitz 230.
 Oppeln 263.
 Opperde 386.
 Oranienbaum 336.
 Oranienburg 200.
 Orlamünde 347.
 —, Ortenburg 265.
 Oschatz 315.
 Oschersleben 384.
 Oslebshausen 151.
 Osnabrück 122.
 Ossmanstedt 342.
 Osterberg 299.
 Osterburg 330.
 Osterfeld 107.
 Osterode 381. 393.
 Osterstein 314.
 Osterwieck 384.
 Ostrauer Mühle, the 304.
 Ostritz 243.
 Ottbergen 101.
 Ottensen 175.
 Ottersteine 409.
 Ottilienstein, the 370.
 Owschlag 181.
 Oxhöfter Spitze 212. 221.
 Oybin 244.

 Paarsteiner See, the 208.
 Paderborn 96.
 Palmnicken 228.
 Panklau 223.

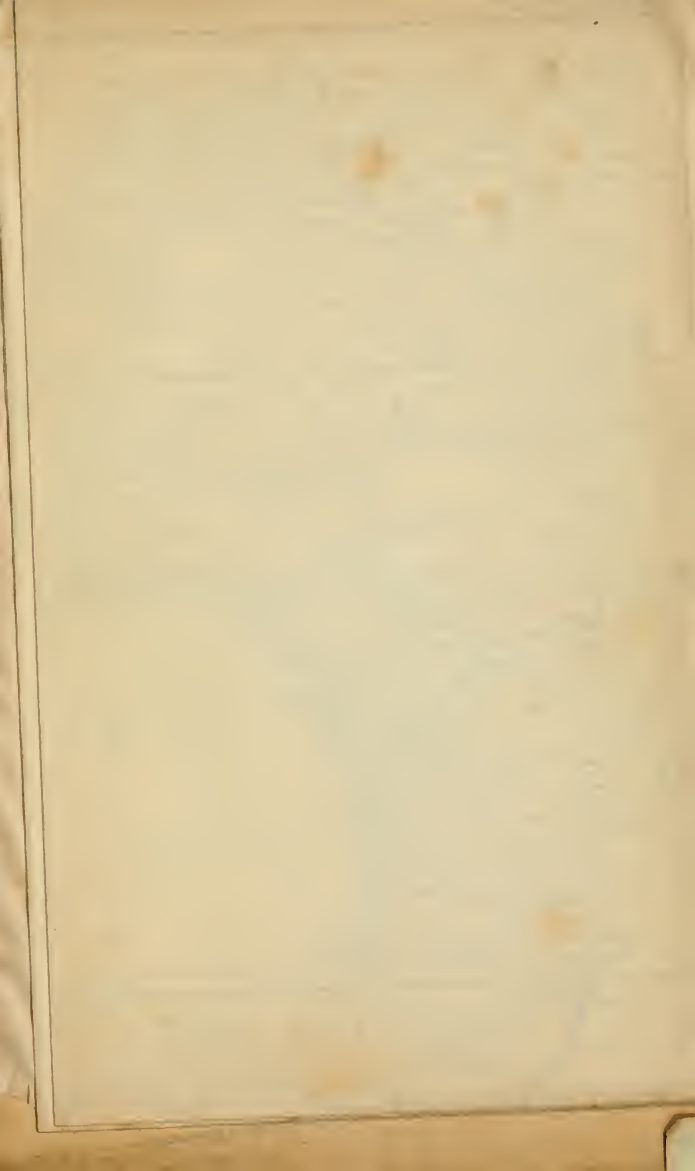
- Pankow 69.
 Pantsche Fall, the 251.
 Papenbrink, the 93. 99.
 Papenburg 147.
 Papstein, the 304.
 Paradies 315.
 Parchim 195.
 Parschnitz 245.
 Parthe, the 318. 320.
 Paschenburg 99.
 Pasewalk 201. 194.
 Pastitz 205.
 Pattensen 131.
 Patzig 205.
 Paulinenaue 196.
 Paulinzella 368.
 Paunsdorf 315.
 Peene, the 194. 202. 210.
 Pegau 339.
 Peine 93.
 Peitz 333.
 Pellworm 177.
 Penig 318.
 Perleberg 195.
 St. Peter 177. 253.
 Peterbaude, the 251.
 Petersberg, the (near Halle) 330.
 — (near Fulda) 409.
 Petersdorf 250. 255.
 Peterswaldau 262.
 Petzer 253.
 Petzerkretscham 254.
 Pfaffendorf 300.
 Pfaffenstein, the 300.
 Pfaueninsel 87.
 Pferdskopf 409.
 Pfingstberg, the 86.
 Philippsruhe 410.
 Pichelsberg 80.
 Pichelswerder 80.
 Pillau 228.
 Pillnitz 299.
 Pinnower See, the 199.
 Pirna 299.
 Plagwitz 326. 337. 339.
 Plänkner's Aussicht 372.
 Plauenburg, the 339.
 Plau 194.
 Plau 368.
 Plauen (Dresden) 309.
 — (Voigtland) 338.
 Plauensche Grund 309.
 Plauensche See, the 105.
 Pleisse, the 320.
 Plesse, ruin 121.
 Plessenburg 398.
 Plön 191.
 Pockau 312.
 Poissow 208.
 Polenz-Thal, the 303.
 Politz 257.
 Pölitz 210.
 Polle 120.
 Polsnitz 256.
 Pommritz 265.
 Pöpelwitz 240.
 Poppenberg 393. 400.
 Poppenhausen 409.
 Porsberg, the 299.
 Porschdorf 308.
 Porstendorf 345.
 Porta 92.
 — Westphalia 92.
 Posen 230.
 Pösneck 339.
 Possen, the 382.
 Potschappel 309.
 Potsdam 81.
 Pottenstein 259.
 Pötzscha 300. 301.
 Powayen 228.
 Praust 214.
 Prebischthor, the 305.
 Preetz 191.
 Pregel, the 224.
 Prenzlau 201. 200.
 Prerow 204.
 Priestewitz 315.
 Prinz-Heinrich-Baude 252.
 Probstei, the 181.
 Probstheida 327.
 Probstzella 339.
 Prudelberg, the 249.
 Puhu, the 260.
 Pustleben 379.
 Putbus 205.
 Pymont 98.
 Quakenbrück 157.
 Qualisch 255.
 Quargsteine, the 251.
 Quedlinburg 385.
 Queis, the 232. 245.
 Querfurt 377.
 Quollitz 207.
 Rabelsberg 375.
 Rabenklippen, the 397.
 Rabenstein, the 307. 400.
 Rabensteinfeld 199.
 Räcknitz 293.
 Rackwitz 329.
 Radau-Thal, the 397.
 Radaune, the 215.
 Radeberg 266.
 Radebeul 315. 267.
 Rahrbacher Höhe 108.
 Rainwiese 305. 308.
 Ramberg, the 388.
 Rambin 205.
 Rammelsberg, the 396.
 Rammenau 266.
 Randow 204.
 Ranis 339.
 Rastede 156.
 Rathen 300. 302.
 Rathenow 95.
 Rathewalde 302.
 Rathsfeld 379.
 Ratibor 264.
 Ratzeburg 195.
 Raudten 230.
 Rauensteine, the 300.
 Rauhe Haus, the 174.
 Raumland 405.
 Rauschen 228.
 Ravensberg 381.
 Rebenäussig 365.
 Regenstein, the 391.
 Rehberger Graben 403.
 Rehburg 93.
 Rehme 92.
 Rehna 199.
 Reibnitz 245.
 Reichenbach (Sax.) 338.
 — (Silesia) 261. 264.
 Reichenstein 258.
 Reifträger, the 251.
 Reimannsfelde 223.
 Reinbeck 194.
 Reinerz 260.
 Reinhardsbrunn 373.
 Reinhardshausen 404.
 Reinhausen 121.
 Reinsberg, the 369.
 Reinsdorf 378.
 Reitzenhain 312.
 Rellinghausen 107.
 Rendsburg 181.
 Renneckenberg, the 401.
 Rennersdorf 308.
 Rennsteig 366. 372.
 Rentwertshausen 360.
 Reppen 230. 213.
 Reudnitz 320.
 Reussendorf 409.
 Reuth 338.
 Rheda 90.
 Rheine 147. 122.
 Rheinsberg 196.
 Rhöngebirge 408.
 Ribnitz 204.
 Riddagshausen 142.
 Rieder 387.
 Riesa 315.
 Riesenbaude 252. 253.
 Riesengebirge 246.
 Riesengrund, the 253.
 Riesenamm, the 247.
 Riesenkoppe, the 253.
 Riestedt 377.
 Ringberg, the 376.
 Ringelheim 101. 354.
 Rinkerode 143.
 Rinteln 99. 93.
 Ritschenhausen 360. 363.
 370.
 Ritzbüttel 176.

- Rixdorf 61.
 Rochlitz 318.
 Rochlitzer Berg, the 318.
 Rochsburg 318.
 Rodach 365.
 Röderaue 267. 315.
 Rodishain 393.
 Rohnau 243.
 Rohr 370.
 Römerstein, the 381.
 Römhild 360.
 Romkerbrücke, the 396.
 Rommerser Grund 409.
 Ronneburg 339.
 Rosenau 365. 248.
 Rosenberg 199. 305.
 Rosenkamm 305.
 Rosenthal 243.
 Rossbach 340.
 Rossla 378.
 Rosslau 334.
 Rossleben 341.
 Rosstrappe, the 390.
 Rosswein 318.
 Rostock 192.
 Rostocker Heide 193.
 Rotenburg 345.
 Rothenhütte-Königshof 392.
 Rothemühle 108.
 Rothenburg 230.
 —, the 378.
 Rothenburgsort 161.
 Rothenkrug 184.
 Rotterdam 121.
 Rottleben 379.
 Rottleberode 392.
 Rottum 148.
 Rübeland 392.
 Rübezahl's Kanzel 251.
 — Kegelbahn 252.
 Rückers 260.
 Rudelsburg 342.
 Rudersdorf 212.
 Rüdersdorf 80.
 Rudolfstein 307.
 Rudolfsbad 348.
 Rudolstadt 347.
 Rugard, the 205.
 Rügen 204.
 Rügenschers Bodden 205.
 Rügenwalde 212.
 Ruhbank 245.
 Ruhla 376.
 Ruhnow 212.
 Ruhr, the 88. 95. 108.
 Ruppiner See 196.
 Russdorf 243.
 Ryck, the 202.
 Saale, the 330. 331. 338. 340. etc.
 Saalburg 338.
 Saaleck 342.
 Saalfeld 339. 348.
 Saalmünster 409.
 Sachsa 381.
 Sachsenburg 315.
 Sachsenhausen 410.
 Sackisch 258.
 Sacrow 87.
 Sagan 232.
 Sagard 205.
 Saloppe 298.
 Salzabach 256.
 Salzbergen 122. 137.
 Salzbrunn 257.
 Salzburg, the 361.
 Salzderhelden 121.
 Salzschlirf 406.
 Salzuflen 91.
 Salzungen 359.
 Salzwedel 94. 329.
 Samland, the 227.
 Samson Mine 403.
 Samtens 205.
 Sandbrunnen 361.
 Sande 156.
 Sandersleben 377. 382.
 Sangerhausen 378.
 Sanssouci (Potsdam) 84.
 Sarnau 405.
 Sassendorf 96.
 Sassnitz 206.
 Sattelwald, the 257.
 Sattler Ravine, the 248.
 Saupsdorf 308.
 Sausteine, the 251.
 Saxon Switzerland 301.
 Sayda 310.
 Schabsheide 367.
 Schäferwand, the 301.
 Schalkau 361.
 Schalke 396.
 Schall-See, the 195.
 Schandau 301. 303.
 Scharfenberg, the 375.
 Scharfenstein 399. 401.
 Scharzfeld 381.
 Scharzfels 381.
 Schatzensteine, the 313.
 Schauenburg 374.
 Scheibau 258.
 Scheibe 266.
 Scheitnig 240.
 Schelfwerder 199.
 Schellenberg 312.
 —, the 98.
 Scherfede 110.
 Schidlitz 220.
 Schieder 98.
 Schierke 400.
 Schiersberg, the 182.
 Schifftenberg 406.
 Schkeuditz 333.
 Schlachtensee 81.
 Schlacken-Thal 258.
 Schladen 380.
 Schlangen 97.
 Schlawe 212.
 Schlei, the 181. 182.
 Schleiz 338.
 Schlesier-Thal, the 261.
 Schlesische Baude 251.
 Schlesisch-Friedland 257.
 Schleswig 181.
 Schleuse, Obere 306.
 Schleusingen 361.
 Schlawe 397.
 Schlingelbaude 252.
 Schmale Heide 206.
 Schmahlenberg, the 397.
 Schmalkalden 359.
 Schmalnau 409.
 Schmalwasser-Grund 369.
 Schmiedeberg 248.
 Schmiedefeld 372.
 Schmiedegrund 262.
 Schmilka 304.
 Schmücke, the 372.
 Schnabelwaid 338.
 Schneeberg (Bohem.) 300.
 — (Saxony) 314.
 — (Silesia) 260.
 Schneeegruben, the 251.
 Schneekopf, the 372.
 Schneekoppe, the 253.
 Schneidemühl 213.
 Schnepfenthal 373.
 Schöhsee, the 191.
 Schollenstein, the 260.
 Schömberg 255.
 Schöna 300. 305.
 Schöna 345. 374.
 Schönerberg 351. 338.¹
 Schönerberge, the 212.
 Schönbürg, ruin 341.
 Schönebeck 330.
 Schöneck 313.
 Schöneberg 62.
 Schönfels 337.
 Schönhäusen (near Berlin) 69.
 — (near Stendal) 94.
 Schönholz 69.
 Schönlinde 307.
 Schöppstedt 99.
 Schreiberhau 250.
 Schrevenborn 180.
 Schröck 405.
 Schulpforta 341.
 Schurre, the 389.
 Schwaan 192.
 Schwalbenstein, the 371.
 Schwalheim 407.
 Schwartau 191.
 Schwarza 348. 366. 370.
 Schwarza-Thal, the 367.

- Schwarzbach 245.
 Schwarzburg 367.
 Schwarze Berg 253.
 — Koppe 252. 253.
 Schwarzenbeck 195.
 Schwarzenberg 314. 313.
 —, the 260.
 Schwarzort 228.
 Schwarzwald 373.
 Schwarzwasser 233. 314.
 Schwedenschanze 259.
 Schweidnitz 261.
 Schweinfurt 361.
 Schweizerkrone 308.
 Schweizermühle 300.
 Schwelm 95.
 Schwentine, the 180.
 Schwerin 196.
 Schwerte 95. 109.
 Schwiebus 230.
 Schwielow-See 88.
 Sebaldsbrück 149.
 Sebastiansberg 312.
 Sebnitz 308.
 Sebnitz-Thal, the 308.
 Secberg, the 355.
 Seehausen 330.
 Seerenbach, the 309.
 Seesen 101. 380.
 Segeberg 177.
 Seidorf 249.
 Seitenberg 260.
 Selkemühle 387.
 Selke-Thal, the 387.
 Sellin 206.
 Senftenberg 266.
 Sibyllenort 264.
 Sieben Brüder 121.
 Sieber 381. 403.
 Sieblos 409.
 Siegen 108.
 Sieglitzer Berg, the 336.
 Silberberg 262.
 Silberborn, the 397.
 Silberhütte 388. 402.
 Silberkamm, the 252.
 Singen 363.
 Singerberg, the 363.
 Sittendorf 378.
 Sitzendorf 368.
 Soden 409.
 Soest 95.
 Sollinger Wald 120.
 Sollstedt 379.
 Soltau 94.
 Sommerda 378.
 Sommerfeld 232.
 Sonderburg 183.
 Sondershausen 382.
 Sonneberg 365.
 Sonneberger Wegehaus
 the 402.
 Sonnenkoppe 262.
 Sonnenstein, the 299.
 Sonnenwirbel, the 312.
 Sooden 407.
 Sophienhöhe 347.
 Sophien-Thal, the 371.
 Sorau 232.
 Sorge 392. 400.
 Spandau 95.
 Spandauer Bock 80.
 Sparenberg 90.
 Sperberhaier Damm 402.
 Spiegelsberge 384.
 —, the 383.
 Spiegelslust 405.
 Spiekeroog 148.
 Spiessberg, the 374.
 Spindelmühl 254.
 Spindlerbaude, the 251.
 Spittergrund 373.
 Spitzberg, the 246.
 Spree, the 19. 80. 95.
 240. 265. etc.
 Spreewald, the 240.
 Springe 99.
 Stade 175.
 Stadtberge 109.
 Stadthagen 93.
 Stadtilm 368.
 Stadt-Sulza 342.
 Stangenberg, the 249.
 Stapelburg 393.
 Stargard 211.
 Starkotsch 245.
 Stassfurt 330.
 Staufenberg 406.
 Stavenhagen 194.
 Stecklenberg 387.
 Stecklenburg, ruin 387.
 Steele 107.
 Steglitz 81.
 Steiger, the 344.
 Stein, Burg 362.
 Steinau 409.
 Steinbach, the 390.
 Steinbach-Hallenberg
 359. 369.
 Steinberg, the 244. 396.
 Steinbergen 99.
 Steinerne Renne 399.
 Steinerne Tisch 302.
 Steinheim 98.
 Steinhübel 305.
 Steinhuder Meer 93.
 Steinigt, the 338.
 Steinkirche 381.
 Steinkunzendorf 262.
 Steinseifen 249.
 Steinseifersdorf 262.
 Stendal 91. 329.
 Stepenitz 210.
 Sterkrade 90.
 Sternberg 200.
 Sternhaus 388.
 Stettin 208.
 Stettiner Hafl 210.
 Stiege 388.
 Stimmersdorf 365.
 Stöberbey 381.
 Stolberg (Harz) 393.
 Stolp 212.
 Stolpe, the 212.
 Stolpen 308.
 Stolpmünde 212.
 Stolzenau 93.
 Stolzenburg, ruin 409.
 Stonsdorf 249.
 Stoppelberg 408.
 Stralau 80.
 Stralsund 202.
 Strasburg in der Ucker-
 mark 201.
 Strassberg 388. 393.
 Strausfurt 382. 342.
 Streckelberg, the 211.
 Strehla 315.
 Strehlen 258.
 Strelasund, the 203. 204.
 Strelitz 200.
 Strenge, the 374.
 Stren, the 361. 409.
 Stregau 261.
 Stubbenitz, the 207.
 Stubbenkammer 207.
 Stubenberg, or
 Stufenberg 387.
 Sturmhaube, the 251.
 Stutzhaus 373.
 Sudenburg 102.
 Süderbrarup 181.
 Suderode 387.
 Sudeten, Mts. 247.
 Suhl 370.
 Sülberg, the 175.
 Sundewitt 183.
 Swinemünde 210.
 Sylt 184.
 Tabarz 374.
 Tafelfichte, the 245.
 Tambach 373.
 Tangermünde 94.
 Tann 409.
 Tannendorf 318.
 Tanne 392.
 Tannenberg 262.
 Tannwald 250.
 Tanzbuche 375.
 Tanzplan, the 303.
 Tarnowitz 264. 263.
 Taucha 333.
 Tautenburg 345.
 Tegel 81.
 Tellerberg 407.
 Teltow 81.
 Tempelhof 1.
 Templin 88.

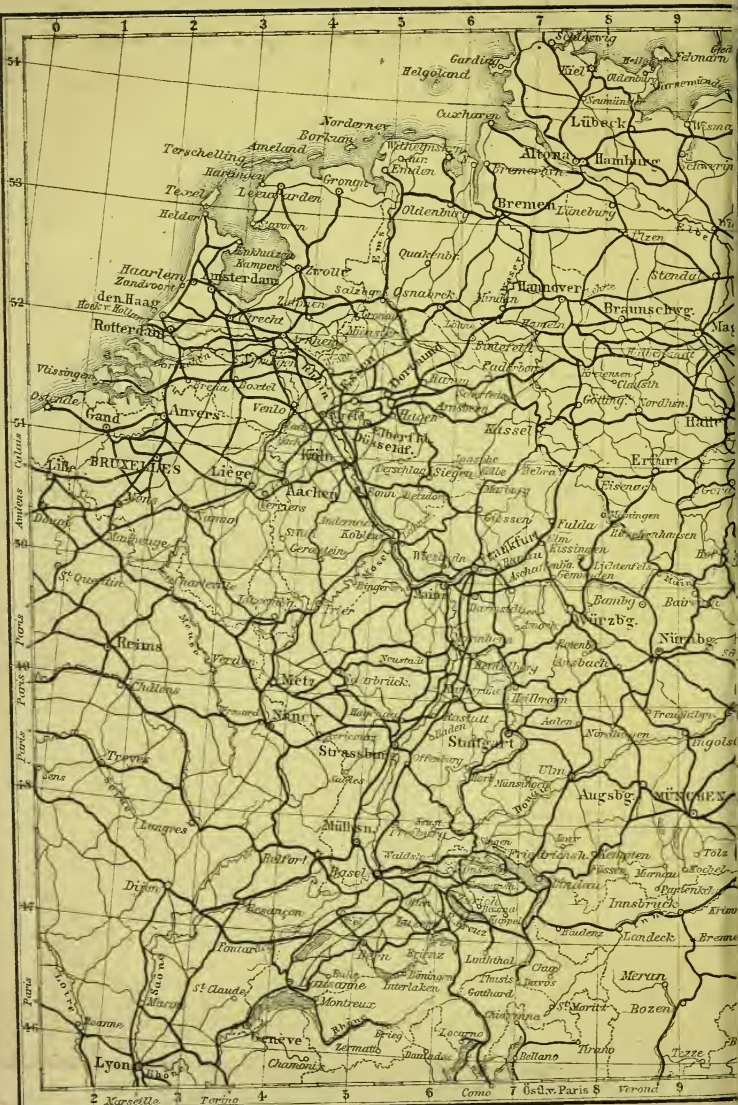
- Tenneberg 373.
 Teschenhagen 205.
 Tetschen 301.
 Teufelsbad 369.
 Teufelsbrücke 175. 389.
 Teufelskanzel 365. 407.
 Teufelsmauer 386. 392.
 Teufelsmühle, the 388.
 Teufelstreppe 367.
 Teutoburgian Forest 91.
 Teutschenthal 377.
 Thal 375.
 Thale 389.
 Thalmühle 261.
 Tharandt 309.
 Thekenberge, the 384.
 Themar 361.
 Thiede 380.
 Thiessow 206.
 Thomasdorf 308.
 Thonberg 327.
 Thorn 213.
 Thorstein, the 371.
 Thüringer-Thal 375.
 Thuringian Forest 366.
 Thurmberg, the 214.
 Tiefenbachmühle 400.
 Tiefenlauter 361.
 Tiefurt 352.
 Tilleda 378.
 Tilsit 228.
 Tingleff 177. 183.
 Todtenrode 390.
 Tolkewitz 298.
 Tondern 177. 184.
 Tönning 177.
 Torgau 333.
 Tränkegrund, the 262.
 Tränkhof 409.
 Trautenau 245.
 Trave, the 185. 191.
 Travemünde 191.
 Treffurt 408.
 Trent 205.
 Treptow 65. 80. 201.
 Treseburg 390.
 Treysa 401.
 Triebischthal 317.
 Triebsee 191.
 Triefstein, the 373.
 Trippstein, the 367.
 Triptis 339.
 Trotha 382.
 Trusen-Thal 362. 375.
 Tyssaer Wände 300.
 Uchte 93.
 Ucker, the 201.
 Uckro 266.
 Uckermünde 201.
 Uckersee, the 201.
 Ueberschaar 260.
 Uelzen 94. 158. 329.
 Uftrungen 392.
 Uhlenhorst 173.
 Uklei-See 151.
 Ulbersdorf 303.
 Ullersdorf 259.
 Ungedanken 403.
 Ungeheure Grund 74.
 Unna 95.
 Unstrut, the 341. 378.
 Unter-Köditz 368.
 — Schönau 369.
 — Steinach 339.
 Unterweissbach 367.
 Usedom 201. 210.
 Uttewald 302. 299.
 Uttewalder Grund 302.
 Vacha 359.
 Vamdrup 181.
 Varel 156.
 Varzin 212.
 Vechelde 93.
 Vechta 155. 157.
 Vegesack 151.
 Velgast 201.
 Velpe 122.
 Venner Moor 123.
 Verden 148.
 Vetschau 240.
 Victorshöhe 388.
 Vienenburg 380. 384.
 Vienna 264.
 Vierlande, the 194.
 Viernau 360.
 Vierzehnheiligen 340. 347.
 Vieregge 208.
 Vierlande, the 194.
 Vietziger See 211.
 Vilm, island 206.
 Vineta 211.
 Visselhövede 94. 131.
 Vistula, the 213. 214. 215.
 Vitt 208.
 Vlotho 99.
 Vockerode 336.
 Vogelsang 223.
 Vogelsteine, the 251.
 Vohwinkel 107.
 Voigdehagen 201.
 Voitzersreuth 338.
 Volksitz 208.
 Volkstedt 347.
 Volmarstein 108.
 Volme, the 95. 108.
 Vormwald 405.
 Vorsfelde 91.
 Vossowska 261.
 Wabern 403.
 Wachberg, the 308.
 Wachsenburg 344. 368.
 Wachstein, the 376.
 Wachtküppel 409.
 Wahlershausen 118.
 Wahlstatt 261.
 Waldeck 404.
 Waldenburg 256.
 — (Saxony) 318.
 Waldheim 315.
 Waldhusen 191.
 Wallditz 246.
 Waldkater 389.
 Walkenried 381.
 Walldorf 360.
 Wallhausen 378.
 Wallwitzberg 336.
 Walsrode 94.
 Waltersdorfer Mühle 303.
 Waltershausen 373.
 Wandsbek 174. 184.
 Wanfried 408.
 Wang 252.
 Wangeroog 148.
 Wanne 88.
 Wannsee 80. 81.
 Warburg 110. 97.
 Waren 201. 194. 195.
 Warendorf 146.
 Warmbrunn 218.
 Warnemünde 193.
 Warnicken 228.
 Warnow, the 192.
 Warsaw 211. 222.
 Warstein 96.
 Wartburg, the 357.
 Wartha 258.
 Warthaberg, the 258.
 Warthe, the 212. 230.
 Wasserkuppe 409.
 Wasserleben 384.
 Wasungen 360.
 Wechselburg 318.
 Weckelsdorf 255. 257.
 — Rocks 255.
 Weckersdorf Rocks 258.
 Wedel 175.
 Weesenstein 299.
 Weetzen 93. 99.
 Wegeleben 383.
 Wehlen 300. 301.
 Wehlheiden 118.
 Wehrden 119.
 Weichselmünde 220.
 Weida 339.
 Weidenhausen 405.
 Weimar 348.
 Weinböhla 267.
 Weintraube 315.
 Weischlitz 338.
 Weisser Hirsch 298.
 — — (Harz) 370.
 Weissenfels 340. 339.
 Weisseritz, the 309.
 Weisswasser 241.
 Weistritz 261.
 —, the 233. 245. 259. 261.

- Welschen-Ennest 108.
 Welse, the 208.
 Welsede 98.
 Wendefurth 390.
 Wendisch-Fähre 303.
 Wendorf 200.
 Wenningbund 183.
 Wenningstedt 181.
 Werbig 212.
 Werdau 337.
 Werden 107.
 Werder 88.
 Werna 381.
 Wernersdorf 250.
 Wernigerode 398.
 Wernshausen 359.
 Werra, the 91. 119. 120.
 345. 359. etc.
 Werre, the 91. 92.
 Weser, the 92. 98. 110.
 119. 120. 148. etc.
 Weserscharte, the 92.
 Westerhausen 123.
 Westerhüsen 330.
 Westerland 184.
 Westerplatte 220.
 Westhofen 95.
 Westphalian Coal Mea-
 sures 106.
 Wetter 108.
 Wetterau, the 410.
 Wettin 382.
 Wetzlar 406.
 Wieck 202.
 Wielen-Gebirge 123.
 Wiek 205.
 Wienrode 390. 392.
 Wiesenbad 312.
 Wiesenbaude 253. 254.
 Wiesenburg 314.
 Wiesenbecker-Thal 381.
 Wik 180.
 Wildeck 312.
 Wilde Klamm, the 305.
 Wildemann 402.
 Wildenfels 314.
 Wildflecken 409.
 Wildpark stat. 81. 85. 88.
 Wildungen 404.
 Wilhelmminenhöhe 180.
 Wilhelmminenwand 307.
 Wilhelmsbad 410.
 Wilhelmsblick 390. 397.
 Wilhelmsburg 359.
 Wilhelmshaven 156.
 Wilhelmshöhe (near Cas-
 sel) 117. 118. 345. 403.
 Wilhelmstein 93.
 Wilhelmsthal 376. 110.
 Wiligrad 199.
 Willkau 314.
 Willebadessen 97.
 Wilthen 308.
 Winterberg, the Gr. 304.
 —, Kleine 301.
 Winterstein 376.
 Winzenburg 121.
 Wipper, the 212. 382.
 Wismar 199.
 Wissower Klinken 206.
 Wittekind 333.
 Wittekindsberg, the 92.
 Witten 107.
 Wittenberg 327.
 Wittenberge 195. 330.
 Wittgensdorf 312.
 Wittgenstein 405.
 Wittow Ferry 205.
 Wittstock 195.
 Witzenhausen 380.
 Wöbbelin 196.
 Wohldenberg 134.
 Wöhlisdorf 368.
 Wölfelsdorf 260.
 Wölfelsfall, the 260.
 Wölfelsgrund, the 260.
 Wolfenbüttel 380.
 Wolfsanger 117.
 Wolfsburg 94.
 Wolfsgefarth 338. 339.
 Wolfshau 252.
 Wolfshügel, the 298.
 Wolfsschlucht 303. 307.
 Wolgast 202.
 Wolkenburg 318.
 Wolkenstein 312.
 Wolframshausen 382.
 Wollin 210. 211.
 Wöllnitz 347.
 Wörlitz 336.
 Woyens 184.
 Wriezen 203. 212.
 Wuischke 265.
 Wulften 379.
 Wünschelburg 258.
 Wünschendorf 337.
 Wunstorf 93. 148.
 Wurzelberg, the 368.
 Wurzen 315.
 Wüste-Giersdorf 216.
 Wüstenfelde 202.
 Wüstensachsen 409.
 Wüste-Waltersdorf 262.
 Wustrow 204.
 Wüstung 259.
 Wutha 345.
 Wyk 182.
 Yssel, the 121.
 Zackelfall, the 250.
 Zacken, the 247. 248.
 Zackerle, the 250.
 Zahna 327.
 Zapfengrund, the 345.
 Zarrentin 184.
 Zedlitz 240.
 Zehgrund, the 254.
 Zehlendorf 81.
 Zeifeld 361.
 Zeisburg 257.
 Zeitz 339.
 Zella, monast. 317.
 — Mehliß 369.
 — St. Blasii 369. 360.
 Zellerfeld 402.
 Zerbst 333.
 Ziegelhütte 402. 409.
 Ziegenberg 406.
 Ziegenhain 347.
 Ziegenhals 262.
 Ziegenkopf, the 391.
 Ziegenrück 339.
 Ziegenrücken, the 254.
 Zierker See 201.
 Zillerthal 248.
 Zingst 204.
 Zinna 268.
 Zinneckerbanden 253.
 Zinnowitz 201. 202. 211.
 Zinnwald 299.
 Zinselhöhle, the 365.
 Zippendorf 199.
 Zittau 243.
 Zobten, the 240.
 — am Berge 240.
 Zollbrück 212.
 Zollstock 376.
 Zoppot 221.
 Zorge, the 379. 331. 382.
 Zorndorf 213.
 Zossen 266.
 Zscherre-Grund 302
 Zschillen 318.
 Zschopau 312. 315.
 Zschortau 329.
 Zullchow 210.
 Züssow 202.
 Zutphen 121.
 Zuydtwysburg, the 119.
 Zwätzen 345.
 Zwickau 313.
 Zwischenahn 157.
 Zwönitz 313.
 Zwota 313.

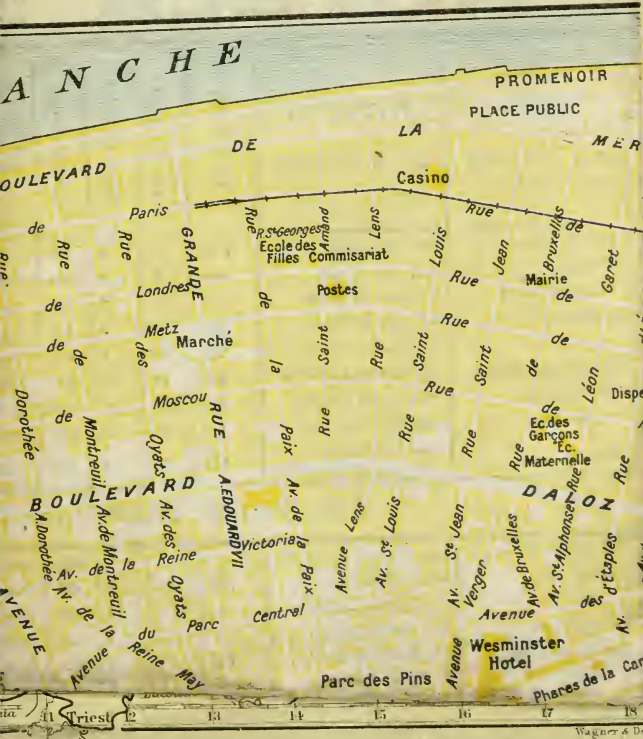




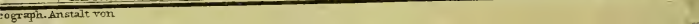




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